

Proceedings

OF THE HON'BLE THE

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

DURING

JUNE 1860.

General Department.



Calcutta:

BENGAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE

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PROCEEDINGS of the Government of Bengal in the GENERAL DEPARTMENT, for the month of
June 1860.

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Number of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 & 2	The information called for by the Government of India, regarding the introduction of Printing into the Bengal Secretariat Office, supplied.	1860. 2nd June.			
3 to 5	The Protector of Emigrants requested to report the practice hitherto observed in regard to the supply of water on board Emigrant Ships.	2nd "			
6	Circular No. 2092, dated 29th May 1860, from the Civil Auditor, offering suggestions with a view to decrease unnecessary correspondence. Copy forwarded to the other Departments of this Office.	4th "			
7	Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, forwards a copy of the recorded opinion of him as a Subordinate Executive Officer by the Collector of Bancoorah. (No Orders.)	.....	.....	G. P. for May 1860, Nos 99 to 112.	
8 to 12	The sum of Rupees 80,000 placed at the disposal of the Emigration Agent at this Port on account of Emigration to the Mauritius.	6th "	.....	G. P. 16th July 1845, No. 7. G. P. 3rd September 1851, Nos. 16 to 18. G. P. 5th May 1859, Nos. 19 and 20. G. P. 18th August 1859, Nos. 3 and 4.	
13 to 16	A revised scale of Medicines for Ships carrying Emigrants to the West Indies during the season 1860-61, sanctioned.	8th "			
17 to 25	Copy of Despatches from the Home Government, relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers from India to the British Colony of St. Vincent, forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, with instructions to explain the terms upon which Laborers are engaged to proceed to that Colony.	9th "			
26 to 28	Copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State cancelling the appointment of Mr. G. A. Plowden under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and prohibiting his re-employment until further orders, forwarded to that Gentleman.	9th "	.....	G. P. 1st March 1860, Nos. 3 to 7. G. P. 5th January 1860, No. 8. G. P. 27th October 1859, Nos. 13 and 14.	
29	The Commissioner of Police requested to make enquiries regarding the death of one Carl Franz Dietze said to have been an employé in the service of Messrs. Durr-schmidt and Graff.	12th "			
30 to 32	The attention of the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, and of other Officers, called to the letters addressed to them calling for the Annual Reports to be incorporated with the General Administration Report.	9th "			

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Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Pro- ceedings	Page
33 to 35	A copy of "suggestions to Masters of Emigrant Ships respecting boats and fire at Sea" received from the Government of India, forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants.	1860 13th June			
36 & 37	Daumry, the heir of the deceased Emigrant Shew Shahy, having died, the Bill of Exchange drawn in favor of the former treated as intestate property.	18th "			
38 to 43	In consequence of a communication received from the Government of Fort St. George, the employment of Mr. DeSilva in any Emigrant Vessel sailing from this Port, prohibited.	15th "			
44 & 45	The Secretary of State's remarks on the subject of Mr. Plowden's having borrowed money from the Natives of the Province over which he presided, communicated to Mr. Plowden.	12th "	.....	G. P. for July 1860, Nos. 26 to 28.	
46 & 47	The Protector of Emigrants requested to forward a Draft for the money bequeathed by the deceased Emigrant Ram Nath, for transmission to his mother.	15th "			
48 to 52	The Lieutenant-Governor's Minute on the subject of enacting Rules for the better regulation of the correspondence between the Supreme and the Subordinate Governments.	18th "	.....	None.	
53 to 55	Correspondence with the Government, North-Western Provinces, relative to the rates at which certain works would be printed at the Government Press in Calcutta.	18th "	.....	None.	
56 & 57	At the requisition of the Board of Revenue ten more copies of the Act of Parliament XXII. and XXIII., Vic Cap. 41, called for from the Government of India.	19th "			
58 to 60	Mr. C. Smith, who failed to pass at the last examination, allowed another chance of re-entering the Service by passing at the next half-yearly examination.	20th "	.....	G. P. for May 1860, Nos. 99 to 112.	
61 & 62	Mr. Leonard informed that no orders are necessary for the closing of his accounts, and that he is only to make them over with any money he may have in his hands to his successor with detailed particulars.	22nd "			
63	The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, expresses the hope of the Government of India that the Annual Administration Report for 1859-60 may be submitted as soon after the end of July as possible. (No Orders.)				
64	The Superintendent of Marine states that every effort is being made to submit the Departmental Returns required for the Administration Report as soon as possible. (No Orders.)				
65 & 66	Bills passed for Rupees 2,735 on account of expenses incurred in making a Road and executing other Works connected with Lot 54 of the Soonderbuns.	25th "	G. P. 25th March 1860, Nos. 37 and 38.	

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Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Pro- ceedings.	Page.
67	Mr. J. W. Inman states the reason why he did not avail himself of the chance given him to re-enter the service of Government. (No Orders.)	1860.			
68 & 69	The Report from the Commissioner of Police of the death of Mr. Carl Franz Dietze, forwarded to the Government of India.	26th "			
70 & 71	The application of Baboo Goluck Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, for exemption from further examination, refused.	26th "	.....	R. P. 3rd March 1860, Nos. 53 and 54. J. P. 27th December 1855, Nos. 233 to 235.	
72 & 73	Regarding Mr. Cornell's application for a public recognition of his claim to seniority.	27th "	.....	G. P. for May 1860, Nos. 122 and 123. G. P. 29th July 1859, Nos. 10 and 11.	
74 to 77	The Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, states that every effort will be made to forward by July next, the Annual Returns of Dispensaries required to be incorporated in the Administration Report. (No Orders)				
78 & 79	Mr. Probationer Meik's name removed from the list of Assistants in the Salt Department, he having failed to pass the prescribed examination.	29th "	.....	G. P. for May 1860, No. 112.	
80 & 81	Pundit Eshwar Chunder Shurma's resignation of the office of Member of the Board of Examiners accepted, and his distinguished services acknowledged.	29th "			
82 & 83	Regarding Mr. Tayler's further complaints against the Commissioner of Patna. Mr. Tayler informed that if he has any new matter of complaint of a tangible nature to bring against Mr. Fergusson his proper course would be to petition the Board of Revenue.	29th "	.....	G. P. 15th March 1860, Nos. 43 to 50.	
84	The Officiating Civil Auditor's suggestions, as a means of decreasing clerical labor, noted; and copy forwarded to the other Departments of this Office.	30th "	.....	G. P. for June 1860, No. 6.	
85	The Superintendent of Marine and the Director of Public Instruction requested to submit, without further delay, their Annual Reports to be incorporated with the Administration Report.	30th "	.....	G. P. for June 1860, Nos. 32 and 64.	
to 89	Regarding a plan proposed for supplying Emigrant Ships with purer water than at present.	30th "	.....	G. P. for June 1860, Nos. 3 to 5.	

*PROCEEDINGS of the Government of Bengal in the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, for the month of
June 1860.*

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Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Pro- ceedings.	Page.
1	A copy of the Rules for the control and management of the Native Lunatic Asylums at Dullanda, Dacca, Berhampore, and Patna, forwarded to Dr. Mouat, the Visitor of Government Lunatic Asylums.	1860. 9th June			
2 to 4	The discharge of Bengallee Class Native Doctor Nocoor Chunder Ghosal, of the Jail Hospital at Bogra, authorized.	15th "			
5 to 9	Relative to the appointment of Native Doctor Nilmony Doss, of the Rampore Bauleah Dispensary, to the charge of the Nattore Sub-Division, with an increase of Rupees 20 to his pay.	16th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 15 to 19.	
10	An increase of Rupees 37 per mensem to the Establishment entertained at the Lunatic Asylum at Patna, sanctioned by the Government of India.	16th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 11 to 14.	
11 & 12	The request of the Civil Assistant Surgeon of Shahabad for permission to make a Vaccination tour in that District during the next cold season, negatived.	19th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 79 to 81.	
13 to 15	Bengallee Class Native Doctor Gour Chunder Sen dismissed from the service of Government for misconduct, in absenting himself from the Station without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.	25th "			
16 to 21	Regarding a proposition for the appointment of a Dentist on the staff of the College Hospital.	25th "			
22 to 24	Bengallee Class Native Doctor Gour Mohun Ghose permitted to resign the service of Government.	9th "			
25	Twenty-five amended printed copies of the Rules for the control and management of the Native Lunatic Asylums at Dullundah, Dacca, Berhampore, and Patna, forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department for distribution.	29th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 39 to 45.	
26	The sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of a Native Doctor in the 2nd Division of the Revenue Survey, during the Field Season, communicated to the Board of Revenue.	16th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 20 to 22.	

PROCEEDINGS of the Government of Bengal in the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, for the month of June 1860.

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Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	Certain modifications sanctioned in the Scholarship Rules of the Primary Class of the Medical College.	1860. 1st June	.....	E. P. 13th Jany. 1859, Nos. 9 and 10.	
4 & 5	The Director of Public Instruction requested to report on the subject of the abolition of the Government School at Sylhet.	2nd "	.		
6 to 8	Mr. Saunders' claims to certain allowances for the period he officiated as Professor of Literature in the Presidency College and the orders of Government thereon.	2nd "	.....	E. P. for May 1860, No. 15.	
9 to 11	Claim preferred by Messrs. Molloy and Dallas for damages done to the house hired by Pundit Eshwar Chunder Surma while Principal of the Sanscrit College, for the accommodation of the Normal School and the Patshalla, and the orders of Government thereon.	26th April	.....	E. P. 1st Oct. 1857, Nos. 87 to 91. 22nd Oct. 1857, No. 62.	
12	The return from sick leave of Mr. Tayler, a Ceylon Student of the Medical College of Calcutta.	7th June	.		
13 & 14	The Rule subjecting Masters of Colleges and Schools to retrenchments whenever these Institutions are closed at times other than the authorized vacations, cancelled.	7th "	.....	E. P. 10th Apl. 1856, Nos. 84 and 85. E. P. 30th Oct. 1856, Nos. 101 and 102.	
15 to 17	The measures taken for the board and education of certain Ceylon Students at the Calcutta Medical College.	9th "			
18 to 21	The Fees of the Hindu and Colotollah Schools ordered to be reduced to former rates.	11th "			
22 to 25	A copy of the <i>Bengali Gazette</i> ordered to be regularly furnished to the Head Master of the Burrisal School.	13th "			
26 & 27	The several Commissioners informed that the report of the state and progress of Education in their respective Divisions should be submitted by the 1st of May of each year.	15th "	.....	E. P. for May 1860, Nos. 1 and 2.	
28 to 30	The Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs and the Director of Public Instruction requested to state their opinion in regard to the best plan for the promotion of education among the Sonthals.	16th "	.....	E. P. 11th Feb. 1858, Nos. 123 to 137. 8th Jan. 1857, No. 57. 30th Oct. 1856, Nos. 103 to 105.	
31 & 32	Relative to Mr. Saunders' claim for allowances for the period he officiated as Professor of Literature in the Presidency College.	19th "	.....	E. P. for June 1860, Nos. 4 to 8. E. P. for May 1860, No. 15.	
33 & 34	The subsistence allowance of Mr. O. Tayler, a Ceylon Student in the Calcutta Medical College, passed for the period he was absent on sick leave.	20th "			

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Index—Number of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
35 to 43	The construction of a House for the Bauleah School, sanctioned.	1860. 23rd June	.....	P. W. P. 13th Oct. 1859, No. 10. G. E. P. 27th Oct. 1859, Nos. 6 to 8.	
44 to 46	A grant of Rupees 20 a month sanctioned in aid of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Lozan, in Zillah Dacca.	23rd "	.	.	
47 & 48	A grant of Rupees 25 a month sanctioned in aid of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Baliakandi, in Zillah Pubna.	23rd "	.	.	
49 & 50	A grant of Rupees 10 a month sanctioned in aid of the Vernacular-School at Kookootiah, in Zillah Dacca.	23rd "	.	.	
51 & 52	A grant of Rupees 40 a month sanctioned in aid of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Pandooah, in Zillah Hooghly.	23rd "	.	.	
53 to 55	A grant of Rupees 60 a month sanctioned in aid of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Maingooan, in Zillah Nuddea.	25th "	.	.	
56 to 58	A grant of Rupees 60 a month sanctioned in aid of a Female School at Sydepore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Director of Public Instruction informed, with reference to his inquiry, that the order of the Home Authorities, exempting Female Schools from the payment of fees, has never been cancelled.	25th "	.....	E. P. 20th Jan. 1859, Nos. 9 and 10. E. P. 14th July 1859, No. 27.	
59 & 60	The Report of the Schools in Arracan for 1859-60. Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for incorporation in his General Annual Report.	26th "	.	.	
61 & 62	A grant of Rupees 10 a month sanctioned in aid of the Vernacular School at Chotrahatta, in Pubna.	27th "	.	.	
63 & 64	Rupees 215-6, out of the donation of Rupees 500, granted by Nawab Younaith Dowlah Bahadoor to the Berhampore College, appropriated towards defraying in part the expense incurred for the conveyance of the Philosophical Instruments procured from England in 1853 for the Institution.	28th "	.....	E. P. 8th Sept. 1859, Nos. 11 to 13. E. P. 13th Oct. 1859, Nos. 12 to 14. E. P. 17th Nov. 1853, Nos. 60 to 67.	
65 & 66	A grant of Rupees 12 a month sanctioned in aid of a Vernacular School at Jyrapore, in Zillah Nuddea.	28th "	.	.	
67 & 68	A grant of Rupees 12 a month sanctioned in aid of a Vernacular School at Gosie Doorgapore, in Zillah Nuddea.	28th "	.	.	
69 & 70	A grant of Rupees 75 sanctioned in aid of an English School at Kurrempore, in Zillah Nuddea.	28th "	.	.	
71 & 72	A grant of Rupees 30 a month sanctioned in aid of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Katiparah, in Zillah Jessore.	28th "	.	.	
73 & 74	A grant of Rupees 30 a month sanctioned in aid of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Bistopore, in the 24-Pergunnahs.	11th "	.	.	

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Index—Number of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
75 & 76	A grant of Rupees 30 a month sanctioned in aid of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Ishapore, in Baraset.	1860. 11th June			
77 & 78	A grant of Rupees 25 a month sanctioned in aid of the Pooree Academy in the Town of Pooree, in Zillah Pooree.	11th "			
79 to 81	The Director of Public Instruction informed that the orders of the Supreme Government quoted by him, abolishing the Departmental Examination for Senior Scholarships have not been communicated to this Government.	29th "	.....	E. P. 5th Jan. 1860, Nos. 4 and 5. E. P. for Apl. 1860, Nos. 1 to 3. E. P. 1st Dec. 1859, Nos. 43 and 45.	
82	Revision of the Office Establishment of the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, sanctioned by the Government of India.	30th "			
83	Report of the Director of Public Instruction on several points connected with the award of Scholarships to private Schools.	29th "	1860. 29th June		
84 to 87	Relative to the course of procedure to be adopted in cases of frauds committed in connection with grants-in-aid.	28th March	.....	E. P. 5th Jan. 1860, Nos. 12 and 13. E. P. 14th July 1859, Nos. 13 and 14. E. P. 24th Jan. 1858, Nos. 166-166K 5th Nov. 1857, No. 54.	

PROCEEDINGS of the Government of Bengal in the POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, for the month of June 1860.

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Index—Number of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 9	Regarding the distribution of the Deories held by the Ladies of the Nawab Nazim's family.	1860. 1st June	.....	P. P. 11th Nov. 1858, Nos. 11 to 17.	
10 to 14	The petition of Juddobhosun Deb Roy, of Nuldunga, praying to have the title of Rajah enjoyed by his ancestors formally bestowed upon him, submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.	2nd "			
15 to 17	The proceedings of the Commissioner of Dacca in regard to certain Cossyah Prisoners who were sent to Sylhet by Lieutenant Ross, approved.	4th "			
18 to 20	The Nawab Nazim's complaint of the unsatisfactory sanatory arrangements in the City of Moorshedabad and the orders of Government thereon.	5th "			
21 to 23	Application from Syud Ashgar Ally, a Student of the Nizamut College, for the grant of Rupees 1,000 on the occasion of his marriage, submitted to the Government of India.	5th "	.....	P. P. 21st Aug. 1856, Nos. 156 to 158. P. P. 12th Oct. 1842, Nos. 17 and 18. P. P. 23rd Sept 1853, Nos. 23 and 24. G. P. 14th July 1847, Nos. 74 and 75. G. P. 6th Dec. 1848, Nos. 57 and 58.	
24 to 32	Expulsion of the Rance of Bijnee by a party of Bbooteahs from her residence in Bijnee Doar. The Rance's application for assistance, refused.	7th "	.....	P. Cons. 30th March 1842, Nos. 180 to 184. P. Cons. 8th March 1860, Nos. 12 to 14.	
33 & 34	Application of the ex-Rajah of Munipore for permission to return to Sylhet, and for an increase to his Pension, disallowed by the Government of India.	8th "	.....	P. Cons. for May 1860, Nos. 25 to 27. P. Cons. 1st March 1860, Nos. 3 and 4.	
35 to 37	The destruction by fire of materials for the new Deories at Moorshedabad, and the orders of Government thereon.	9th "			
38 to 40	Assault by one Bundeh Ali on the Nawab Nazim's Dewan, Rajah Prosunno Narain Roy Bahadoor. The Lieutenant-Governor's regret at the occurrence.	9th "			
41 to 44	Report of the causes of the late outbreak at Jynteah, and relative to the removal of the ex-Rajah of Jynteah to Dacca, and the grant of Rupees 20 a month to each of the two Koomars.	11th "	1860. 18th June	P. P. for April 1860, Nos. 49 to 102. P. P. for May 1860, Nos. 1 to 3. P. P. for May 1860, Nos. 6 to 8 & 41.	
45 to 46	The Stipends of certain Members of the Nizamut ordered to be withdrawn, on account of certain frauds committed by them in connection with the pensions of deceased Stipendiaries.	11th "			

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Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Pro- ceedings.	Page.
49 to 51	Relative to the proposal submitted by the Moorsheadabad Agent for increasing the allowances of Dr. Guise, the Civil Surgeon of the Station, from Rupees 100 to Rupees 200 a month, to enable him to attend the Nawab Nazim's Establishment as well as the members of His Highness' family.	1860. 11th June	.....	P. P. 3rd Jan. 1837, Nos. 10 and 11. P. P. 6th April 1840, Nos. 5 to 7.	
52 & 53	Relative to the return of the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Rajah of Cooch Behar, in the custody of the Sub-Treasurer.	19th "	.....	P. P. for May 1860, Nos. 4 and 5 and Nos. 109 & 110. P. P. 26th Dec. 1856, Nos. 161 to 163. P. P. 9th April 1857, Nos. 83 and 84.	
54	A Special Narrative on the subject of the late outbreak at Jynteeah, forwarded to the Government of India.	19th "	.		
55 & 56	The payment of the Pension of the Taguee Rajah which had been stopped, sanctioned.	22nd "			
57 & 58	Application of Synd Kazim Ally, a Nizamut Stipendiary, for the loan of Rupees 5,000 to enable him to build a house for his family, negatived.	25th "	.....	G. P. 23th June 1848, Nos. 32 to 34.	
59 & 60	The proposition of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for the grant of the title of Rajah of Oodeypore on Lall Bindhessury Pershaud Sing Bahadoor, of Sirgoojah, recommended to the Government of India.	26th "	.....	P. P. for May 1860, Nos. 28 to 38. J. P. 10th Nov. 1859, Nos. 20 and 21. J. P. for May 1860, Nos. 50 and 51.	
61 & 62	Relative to the occupation of the Bhooteah Territory to the West of Teesta.	26th "	.....	P. P. 8th March 1860, Nos. 5 to 14. P. P. for April 1860, Nos. 105 to 107. P. P. for May 1860, Nos. 103 to 106.	
63 & 64	A dowry of Rupees 180 sanctioned to Mussamut Lattee, a member of the family of ex-Rajah of Angool, on the occasion of her marriage.	28th "	.....	P. P. 25th June 1857, Nos. 303 & 304. P. P. 27th Sept. 1848, Nos. 59 to 62. P. P. 2nd Nov. 1854, Nos. 124 & 125. P. P. 21st Dec. 1854, No. 43.	
65 to 67	A sum of Rupees 577-10 authorized to be paid to Major Holroyd, for expenses incurred in joining his Regiment at Cawnpore, which he would not have undergone had he not been absent in Cooch Behar.	22nd "	.....	P. P. for April 1860, Nos. 44 to 48.	
68 & 69	A proposition from the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, for changing the non-interference policy hitherto observed towards the Nagas, negatived.	29th "	J. P. 29th Jan. 1852, Nos. 643 to 647. J. P. 11th March 1852, Nos. 154 and 155. J. P. 25th March 1852, Nos. 212. J. P. 21st Oct. 1852, Nos. 98 and 99. J. P. 28th Feb. 1852, Nos. 171. J. P. 18th Nov. 1852, Nos. 121 to 125. J. P. 27th Jan. 1853, Nos. 187 and 188.	

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Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Proceedings.	Page.
70 & 71	A grant of Rupees 1,000 from the Nizamut Deposit Fund sanctioned to Ashgar Ally, a distinguished Student of the Nizamut College, to defray the expenses of his marriage.	1860. 29th June	...	P. P. for June 1860, Nos. 21 to 23.	
72	Intimation received from the Sub-Treasurer of his having forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Rajah of Cooch Behar. (No Orders)	.....	.....	P. P. for June 1860, Nos. 52 and 53.	
73 to 75	Relative to the accommodation required to be procured for the Eurasian Regiment which was sent to Cherra and which is no longer required there.	1860 16th June	....	P. P. for May 1860, Nos 1 and 2. P. P. for May 1860, Nos. 120 to 122.	

*PROCEEDINGS of the Government of Bengal in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, for the month of
June 1860.*

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Index—Num- bers of the Proceedings.	Subj.ect.	Dates of Proceedings.	Dates of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Pro- ceedings.	Page.
1	The Civil Auditor's Report relative to the allowance to be drawn by Mr. T. Griffin, 1st Class Engineer, while on leave on Sick Certificate, and the orders of Government thereon.	1860. 1st June	.....	M. P. for May 1860, No. 5. M. P. 28th Feb. 1856, No. 1.	
2 to 7	The appointment of a Committee for enquiring into the circumstances which attended the wreck of the Ship <i>Deva</i> .	31st May	1860. 30th June	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 68 to 76.	
8	The Packing Account of Civil and Marine Stores imported on the Ship <i>John Temperly</i> , forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State with the blank columns duly filled up by the Committee of Survey.	28th "	28th May		
9 & 10	The proposition for increasing the salary of Mr. Baker, Blacksmith of the Kidderpore Foundry, from Rupees 150 to Rupees 200 a month, recommended to the Government of India.	2nd June			
11 & 12	The Superintendent of Marine requested to report on the suggestion of the Deputy Surveyor-General for the reduction of the Chart of the Deves River to half scale, and for the specification of the locality of that River.	6th "			
13	Intimation received from the Government of India that the Glass Chimnies indented for, will be forwarded by the Home Authorities direct to Singapore. The above communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.	6th "			
14 & 15	Copy of a Despatch, No. 27 of April 1860, from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Indent of Marine Stores for 1859-60, forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine.	6th "			
16 & 17	The explanation on the subject of the delay of the Collector of Customs at Calcutta in furnishing the information called for by the Board of Trade in London, forwarded to the Government of India.	6th "	.....	M. P. for April 1860, Nos. 73 and 74.	
18 to 23	On the subject of the disposal of the balance of money and effects of Hugh Bruce, a deceased Seaman of the Barque <i>Anne</i> .	6th "			
24 to 28	The Petition of the European Residents at Luckimpore for the appointment of a Steam Agent at Debroghur, recommended to the Government of India.	7th "			
29 to 31	The protest of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. against the reduction of the primeage on their Bill for the Freight of four Iron Barges sent out from England per <i>Warrior</i> , and the orders of Government thereon.	7th "	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 47 to 54.	

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Index—Numbers of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Dates of Proceedings.	Dates of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
32 to 34	The Proceedings of the Marine Court held for the trial of Mr. Licensed Mate Pilot D. F. Manger for the loss of the French Vessel <i>Giaour</i> , and the Lieutenant-Governor's observations thereon.	1860 7th June	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 55 and 56.	
35 to 37	The proposal of the India General Steam Navigation Company to run Steamers on the Dacca and Arracan Line, agreed to on certain conditions.	9th "			
38 & 39	Relative to the loss of two boxes of Postage Stamps while being landed from the Ship <i>Devonshire</i> . The carelessness on the part of the Naval Store-keeper in the matter. What notice taken of his conduct.	9th "	.....	M. P. for April 1860, Nos. 50 to 55.	
40 to 43	As requested, the Government of India furnished with a copy of the correspondence relative to the exemption enjoyed by Steamers from the payment of Tolls in the Nuddea Rivers.	9th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 24 to 26.	
44 & 45	Relative to the injudicious manner in which the decks of the Steamer <i>Mor</i> have been cut.	9th "	.....	M. P. for May 1860, No. 3. M. P. 16th Feb. 1860, No. 8. M. P. 9th Feb. 1860, No. 8. M. P. 26th Dec. 1859, Nos. 26 to 31.	
46 to 50	Mr. Branch Pilot Davis permitted to return to England for fifteen months on Medical Certificate.	9th "	9th June		
51 to 54	Petition from Mr. Licensed Pilot D. F. Manger, appealing against the decision of the Marine Court by which he was tried for the loss of the <i>Giaour</i> , and the orders of Government thereon.	11th "	.....	M. P. for June 1860, Nos. 32 to 34.	
55 & 56	Mr. LePatourel's application to be refunded the amount disbursed by him in establishing a Free Pilot Vessel off False Point, and to be restored to his former position in the Service, rejected.	11th "	.....	M. P. for April 1860, Nos. 86 to 88.	
57 & 58	Relative to a mistake in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> in the boundaries of the Port of Futteypore.	13th "	.. ..	M. P. for April 1860, Nos. 21 to 23.	
59 to 63	Orders issued for the erection of boundary pillars for the Port of Mutlah. The proposition for bringing Mutlah under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1855, considered premature.	14th "	.....	G. P. 26th Jan. 1860, No. 46. G. P. 1st Dec. No. 74. 1859 G. P. 29th Oct. 1857, Nos. 6 to 8.	
64 to 70	An increase to the salary of the Builder and Surveyor at the Kidderpore Dock Yard, recommended to the Government of India.	14th "	.....	M. P. 2nd June 1859, Nos. 29 to 33.	
71	The sanction of the Supreme Government to the entertainment of an Establishment, at a cost of Rupees 545 each, for the two Iron Barges sent out from England, communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.	16th "	.....	M. P. for April 1860, Nos. 80 to 82.	

1.	2	3	4	5	6
Index—Numbers of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Dates of Proceedings.	Dates of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
		1860			
72	The sanction of the Government of India to the substitution of the Pilot Brig <i>Satween</i> for the Schooner <i>Spy</i> as a Survey Vessel, at an additional cost of Rupees 93 per mensem, communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.	16th June	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 1 to 4.	
73	The sanction of the Government of India to certain changes required in the Establishment of the Marine Superintendent's Office, involving an increase of Rupees 130 per mensem, communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.	19th „	.....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 10 to 12.	
74	The entertainment of an Establishment to look after the Steamer <i>Juboon</i> , authorized.	19th „		M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 33 to 35.	
75 to 77	Report of the total loss of the English Ship <i>Jeremiah Garnett</i> . The <i>Celerity</i> and <i>Despatch</i> sent to search for the missing men.	19th „			
78	Relative to the delay of the Mail Steamer <i>Burmah</i> at the Port of Akyab in March last.	20th „	...	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 17 and 18.	
79	Requisition from the Government of India for certain papers. (No Orders.) The papers wanted having been already despatched.				
80	The sanction of the Government of India to the entertainment of an Establishment for the Screw Steamer <i>Celerity</i> , at a cost of Rupees 1,868-5-4 per mensem, communicated to the Superintendent of Marine.	23rd „	....	M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 68 to 76. M. P. 1st Dec. 1859, Nos. 40 and 41.	
81 & 82	Certain alterations in the Rules for the examination of Candidates for Certificates of competency and service, under Section X. of Act I. of 1859, recommended to the Government of India.	25th „	...	M. P. 7th July 1859, Nos. 21 and 22.	
83 & 84	The Superintendent of Marine requested to submit his opinion on the Master Attendant's suggestion that the Superintendent of the Volunteers' Home should be called upon to impart instruction to the inmates in Navigation.	26th „			
85 to 87	The return of the Steam-Ship <i>Celerity</i> from her unsuccessful search for the missing Crew of the Ship <i>Jeremiah Garnett</i> , reported. The Superintendent of Marine asked to report whether any Committee will be held to enquire into the circumstances of the loss of the <i>Jeremiah Garnett</i> .	26th „	...	M. P. for July 1860, Nos. 75 to 77.	
88 & 89	The Superintendent of Marine requested to inquire into Mr. LePatourel's allegation, that the Licensed Pilots are insulted by the Salaried Pilots.	26th „	19th July 1860		
90	Extract, paragraph 16, from Marine Despatch, from the Secretary of State, No. 23 of 1860, on the subject of the re-employment of Mr. Ducasse, forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for information and guidance.	26th „			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index—Num- bers of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Dates of Proceedings.	Dates of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Pro- ceedings.	Page.
91 & 92	The concurrence of the Superintendent of Marine in the suggestion for reducing the Chart of the <i>Devee</i> to half scale, communicated to the Deputy Surveyor-General.	1860. 26th June	.....	M. P. for June 1860, Nos. 11 and 12.	
93 to 95	Relative to the disposal of the balance of wages and effects of Hugh Bruce, a deceased Seaman of the Barque <i>Anne</i> .	27th "	.....	M. P. for June 1860, Nos. 18 to 23.	
96 to 98	The inconvenience arising from the present Rules regulating the salaries of Naval Officers absent on private affairs, or sick leave, represented by the Superintendent of Marine. His proposition for the formation of a non-effective list on which should be borne all such absentees, and the orders of Government thereon.	28th "	.....	M. P. for June 1860, No. 1. M. P. for May 1860, No. 5. M. P. 28th Feb. 1858, No. 5.	
99 to 103	The grant of a Pension of Rupees 30 per mensem, and a Volunteer's passage allowance to Mr. Volunteer Pilot Dowell, sanctioned.	28th "	1860. 25th July		
104 to 107	The entertainment of three Extra Assistants in the Naval Store-keeper's Department, authorized, in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government.	28th "		M. P. for May 1860, Nos. 64 to 67.	
108	The Superintendent of Marine asked to explain on certain points relative to the complaints brought forward by the Marine Department, of the injudicious manner in which the decks of the <i>Mor</i> had been cut.	29th "		M. P. for June 1860, Nos. 44 and 45. M. P. for May 1860, No. 3. M. P. 18th February 1860, No. 8. M. P. 9th Feb. 1860, No. 6. M. P. 28th Dec. 1859, Nos. 26 to 31.	
109 to 112	The Proceedings of a Committee held to enquire into the grounds of the complaints preferred by the Assistant Harbour Masters against Mr. Eales, and the orders of the Government thereon.	29th "	1860. 9th July		
113	The result of a trial on the River Masey of the Steam Boats constructed for the navigation of the Ganges.	29th "			
114	A Pension of Rupees 70 per mensem granted to Mr. Nicks, late Superintending Engineer at the Kidderpore Steam Foundry.	29th "			
115	Relative to the complaints of the Board of Trade in London of the delay of the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in furnishing certain information called for by them.	29th "	.....	M. P. for April 1860, Nos. 73 and 74. M. P. for June 1860, Nos. 16 and 17.	
116 to 122	The Proceedings of the Committee held to enquire into the wreck of the <i>Deva</i> , and the orders of the Government thereon.	28th "	1860. 30th June	M. P. for June 1860, Nos. 2 to 7.	

*PROCEEDINGS of the Government of Bengal in the ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, for the month of
June 1860.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index—Num- ber of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Date of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Number and Date of previous Pro- ceedings.	Page.
1 to 3	The Advocate General's opinion regard- ing the intended marriage of a Native Christain named Jacob, forwarded to the Marriage Registrar of Darjeeling.	1860. 11th June	.....	Eccl. Pro. for May 1860, Nos. 9 and 10.	
4 & 5	The outstanding charge, amounting to Rupees 80, for washing and mending the surplices belonging to the Vestry of St. John's Church, sanctioned.	23rd „	.....	Eccl. Pro. for May 1860, Nos. 13 to 17.	
6 & 7	Correspondence regarding the necessity of securing for Government a complete title to the land on which any new Church might be built and the Lord Bishop's Report thereon.	29th	.....	Eccl. Pro. for May 1860, Nos. 4 to 8.	

Memorandum from W. GREY, Esq., 'Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,--(No. 1025, dated the 1st June 1860.) 1

WITH reference to orders given in Council to-day, for the appointment of a Committee, to enquire into the present system of Government Printing, and the practicability of establishing a single Office for the whole work of the India and Bengal Secretariats, the undersigned has the honor to request that the Secretary to the Government in the Financial Department will be good enough to inform him when Printing was first introduced into his Office.

General

JUNE 1860.

Department.

No. 584.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 2nd June 1860.

IN reply to the enquiry of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, conveyed in his Office Memorandum of the 1st instant, the undersigned has the honor to state that Printing was introduced very gradually into the Bengal Office, as means for the payment of the Establishment became available. The first step towards its introduction was taken in February 1858, when merely one or two presses were purchased and some half dozen compositors entertained. By the 1st of May a sufficient Establishment had been collected to undertake the work of a complete Department, and the Revenue Proceedings began to be printed. On the 1st July the work of the General Department was taken up. On the 1st September the Printing system was extended to the Public Works Department, and on the 1st January 1859 to the Judicial Department. From the latter date the Proceedings in all Departments have been printed.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 999, dated the 26th May 1860.)

3

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit the accompanying Extract, paragraph 4 of a Despatch, No. 55 of 1860, dated the 14th of April, from the Secretary of State, regarding the bad and unwholesome quality of the water from the River Hooghly put on board Emigrant Ships, and to request that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will issue such instructions in the matter as after enquiry may seem proper.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in the Public Department,—(No. 55 of 1860, dated the 14th April.)

4

4. THE bad and unwholesome quality of the water put on board Ships taken from the Hooghly, which has on former occasions been brought to notice, has again been represented, in the course of the present correspondence with the Colonial Office, as the source of much sickness among Indian Emigrants. Attention should be directed to the subject with a view to the remedy of the evil, and it is not improbable that the objection might be overcome if the water were obtained from a point of the River higher up than that at which Ships usually water.

No. 586.

5

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

*Fort William, the 2nd June 1860.*General.
Emigration.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward for your information and for communication to the several Emigration Agents, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and of the Extract from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to which it gave cover, regarding the bad and unwholesome quality of the water from the River Hooghly put on board Emigrant Vessels. I am to request that you will report, for the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, what has been the practice hitherto in force for supplying these Vessels with water.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD, N. PENHEIRO.]

Circular from HUGH SANDEMAN, Esq., Officiating Civil Auditor, A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2092, dated the 29th May 1860.)

6

SIR,

I BEG to offer the following suggestions with a view to decrease unnecessary correspondence :—

1. As the transmission of Bills to this Office can only be for the purpose of audit, it is quite unnecessary that they should ever be accompanied with a transmitting letter. The process of auditing generally occupies two days, or, in other words, Bills are returned by the Post of the day after that on which they are received. Circumstances sometimes occur rendering more despatch necessary, and when this is the case, a small piece of paper marked with the word "urgent" and (to prevent abuse) the initials of the transmitting Officer, and pinned to the corner of the Bill, will always ensure my prompt attention.

2. Should cases occur when you may find it necessary to call my attention to former correspondence, to ask for returns of Vouchers, or otherwise to notice any delays or errors of a clerical nature, I would much prefer being furnished with a Memorandum on a small slip of paper (say one-eighth of a sheet of foolscap), briefly stating what is required of, me, to a long formal letter, which involves time and cost in your Office as well as in my own.

3. On occasions of making over and receiving charge of Office as a mere record of the fact is all that is needed by me to make the necessary entries in my Books, it will be quite sufficient to furnish me with *one* letter (or Memorandum) signed by the relieved and the relieving Officer. Trivial as such a matter may appear, this alone will save my Office the labor of docketing, registering, and indexing about 1,200 letters per annum.

I need scarcely point out to you the saving of clerical labour, as well as of actual expense involved above, and I would be glad to receive any further suggestions at your hands by which our correspondence may be lightened or simplified without detriment to the Public Service.

From NOBIN KRISHNA SIRCAR, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, to
A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 3, dated the 25th
May 1860.)

7

SIR,

WHEN on the 12th of this month I posted my letter No. 1 to your address I was not aware of the Bancoorah Collector's recorded opinion about me as a subordinate Officer. Having since seen the same; and having been furnished with an Extract copy thereof, I respectfully take the liberty of enclosing a transcript of it, and solicit the favor of your submitting it to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in support of my letter above alluded to.

I believe that my rejection from the list of passed candidates has been simply owing to my having written no decision on the Revenue case, as it was my opinion that it was incomplete. Had I known that I was expected to write a final decision on it, as it then was, I should have had no difficulty in doing so. The result of my examination in every other department, which was more than satisfactory as I was told by the examiners themselves, could not tend to place me in that unfavorable and humiliating position in which I am at present.

In consideration, however, of the difference of opinion (already noticed by me in my previous letter) amongst the Members of the Local Committee, which showed me to disadvantage in the Examination Returns; or rather, I should say, excusing like a merciful Master the misapprehensions of an humble subordinate in a point wherein misapprehensions may sometimes arise, I trust His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, on comparison of this my humble representation with the Examination returns from the Central Board and the Alipore Local Committee, will not decline to treat my unfortunate case more leniently, and to confer on me that boon, which but for my omission in one respect, I had otherwise richly merited.

Certificate from E. DRUMMOND, Esq., Collector of Bancoorah.

BABOO NOBIN KRISHNA SIRCAR has been employed during the year in the preparation of, and in reporting on Summary Suits under the old laws, and in the trial of cases under Act X. of 1859. He has also done some Settlement work, and has reported on some cases respecting claims to resumed land. He has besides this been very useful in translating some answers to Civil Suits, which his thorough knowledge of English enables him to do with facility. He is a most excellent, painstaking, and intelligent Officer, and is of very great use here. He goes into his cases most thoroughly, and at the same time without protracting them needlessly, and gives very good, careful decisions; so much so, that not a single decision of his has been reversed, and but one case of his has been sent back for re-investigation. He will, I am sure, prove a valuable servant to Government.

From T. CAIRD, Esq., Emigration Agent, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 5, dated the 25th May 1860.)

8

SIR,

UNDER the Orders of the Bengal Government, No. 1852, of the 16th July 1845, the Sub-Treasurer has regularly paid to my receipt such sums as I may from time to time require, not exceeding in the aggregate Rupees 84,000 annually, on account of Emigration to the Colony of Mauritius. There is also a separate letter to my address from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1339, dated 2nd September 1851, authorizing me to draw in addition to the above sum such further sums as I may require on account of detailed disbursements, &c., which had hitherto been paid by the Bengal Government.

2. It would appear that during my absence in England, the Officiating Emigration Agent obtained the authority of the Bengal Government to draw certain sums over and above the Rupees 84,000, and the Sub-Treasurer in consequence of these new orders* being issued to him, is now under the impression (*vide* enclosure) that they nullify the old ones of July 1845, which in my opinion they were most certainly not intended to do. I would therefore feel obliged by your informing the Sub-Treasurer that the orders of July 1845 have never been cancelled, and are to be considered as still in force.

* 30th April 1859.
12th August "

From J. I. HARVEY, Esq., Sub-Treasurer, to T. CAIRD, Esq., Emigration Agent,—(No. 351,
dated the 23rd May 1860.)

9

SIR, .

WITH reference to your letter No. 57, dated 22nd May 1860, received to-day, I have the honor to state that it appears to me that the two last Orders of Government dated 30th April and 12th August 1859, each placing at your disposal Rupees 80,000 on account of Emigration to the Mauritius nullify the previous orders in your favor; to simplify matters, therefore, I would suggest your applying to Government for a fresh credit to enable me to meet your demands.

No. 577.

10

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To CAIRD, Esq.,

*Emigration Agent.**Fort William, the 31st May 1860.*

Emigration.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 5 of the 25th instant, I am directed to refer you to the Orders of Government, No. 764, dated the 23rd April 1859, and to request that on each occasion on which you may require an advance on account of Emigrations of Indian laborers to Mauritius you will be so good as to apply to Government for a Treasury Order for the amount.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From T. CAIRD, Esq., Emigration Agent, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. —, dated the 1st June 1860.)

11

SIR,

WITH reference to the Orders of Government No. 764, dated 23rd April 1859, I have the honor to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be so good as to issue the necessary instructions to the Sub-Treasurer to place at my disposal the sum of Rupees 80,000, on account of Emigration to the Colony of Mauritius

General

JUNE 1860.

Department.

No. 597.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

12

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUB-TREASURER.

Fort William, the 6th June 1860.

General,
Emigration.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will place at the disposal of the Emigration Agent at this Port the sum of Rupees (80,000) eighty thousand, on account of Emigration to the Mauritius.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 598.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Emigration Agent for information, with reference to his letter of the 1st instant.

No. 599.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 6th June 1860.

} *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From HUNT MARRIOTT, Esq., Emigration Agent for British Guiana, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 64, dated the 1st June 1860.)

13

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter received from Dr. Scriven, the Examining Surgeon of Emigrants for West Indies, together with copy of revised list of Medicine referred to therein; accompanying also is a copy of the old lists, with the alterations underscored and interlined, so that they may more easily be noted.

I respectfully beg the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to my adoption of this revised scale during the approaching season of 1860-61.

From DOCTOR J. B. SCRIVEN, 1st Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Medical Examiner of
West India Emigrants, to HUNT MARRIOTT, Esq., Emigration Agent for Demerara,—
(No. 56, dated the 18th May 1860.)

14

SIR,

MANY reasons have induced me to suggest to you a modification of the Medicine list, which I prepared for the West India Emigrants about four years ago, and which has been in use ever since.

The principal of these reasons are as follows:—

1st. The proposal by Dr. Mouat for an increase of Opium and for the supply of Burnett's fluid, which has been complied with, but about which confusion has arisen sometimes in consequence of these things not being on the list.

2nd. The representation of some of the most experienced of the Surgeon Superintendents that purgatives were somewhat in excess, that astringents and expectorants might with advantage be increased, and that it was difficult to obtain saucepans for boiling Medical comforts, and cups for administering Medicine, on board Ship.

3rd. Occasional misunderstanding from want of a distinct specification of the articles that should be contained in the instrument cases.

4th. The frequent supply of cloth not sufficiently strong for bandages.

5th. The much more extensive use, now than formerly, of Ipecacuanha in the treatment of Dysentery.

I therefore herewith submit one of the old lists, with alterations such as will be readily understood by the Printer, and beg to recommend that the altered scale be adopted.

The necessity of the remark at the end with reference to the cancelling of old lists is sufficiently obvious.

PROPORTION OF MEDICINES NECESSARY FOR A SHIP CARRY-
ING EMIGRANTS FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST INDIES.

15

FIVE MONTHS' VOYAGE.

Weights Avoirdupois.

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Persons.	For 200 Persons.	For 300 Persons.	For 350 Persons.
	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. cz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.
Calomel,	3	4	6	7
Blue Pill,	3	4	6	7
Rhubarb Powder,	2	4	6	7
Compound Jalap Powder	4	8	12	12
Ipecacuanha Powder	12	1 8	2 4	2 8
Opium	4	8	12	14
Dover's Powder	2	3	4	5
Carbonate of Magnesia	2	4	6	7
Epsom Salts	3	6	9	10
Chloride of Lime	80	50	70	80
Tartar Emetic	4	8	12	14
Quinine	4	5	6	7
Antimonial Powder	8	1	1 8	1 12
Compound Extract of Colocynth	2	3	4	4
Carbonate of Ammonia	1 8	2	2 8	2 12
Camphor	4	6	8	9
Prepared Chalk	8	12	1	1 2
Tincture of Opium	8	1	1 8	1 12
Ipecacuanha Wine	8	1	1 8	1 12
Turpentine	1	1 8	2	2 4
Senna Leaves	8	1	1 8	1 12
Blistering Plaster	8	12	1	1 2
Sulphur Sublimed	1	1 4	1 8	1 10
Sulphur Ointment (Simple)	12	1 4	1 12	2
Linseed Flour	4	8	12	14
Castor Oil	6 btls.	12 btls.	18 btls.	21 btls.
Oil of Peppermint	2	3	4	4 8
Adhesive Plaster Spread	4 yds.	6 yds.	8 yds.	9 yds.
Simple Ointment	1	1 8	2	2 4
Ring-worm Ointment*	1	1 8	2	2 4
Jeremie's Opiate	2	4	6	7
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia	4	6	8	9
Cholera Pills in Phial†	6 doz.	9 doz.	12 doz.	12 doz.
Camphor Liniment (Simple)	1	1 8	2	2 4
Cubeb Powder	1	1 8	2	2
Sweet Spirit of Nitro	8	1	1 8	1 12
Copaiba	8	1	1 8	1 12
Sulphate of Copper	1	2	3	3 8
Sulphate of Zinc	1	2	3	3 8
Lunar Caustic	8	12	1	1
Prepared Lint	8	12	1	1 4
Strongest American sheeting for Bandages	18 yds.	24 yds.	30 yds.	30 yds.
Blistering Fluid	4	5	6	6
Grey Powder	2	8	4	4
Sulphuric Acid	2	3	4	4
Tinct. of Catechu	8	1	1 8	1 12
Hydrochl. of Morphia	1	2	2	2
Chloroform	2	3	4	4
Chiretta	2	8	3	3 4
Friar's Balsam	2	3	4	4
Goulard's Extract	3	6	9	10
Sugar of Lead	2	3	4	4
Turner's Cerate	8	1	1 8	1 12
Strong Mercurial Ointment	8	12	1	1 2
Alym	8	12	1	1 2
Olive Oil	1	1 8	2	2 4
Paregoric Elixir	12	1 8	2 4	2 8

Names of Medicines.	For 100 Persons.	For 200 Persons.	For 300 Persons.	For 850 Persons.
	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.
Nitrate of Potass	4	6	8	9
Creosote.	1	2	3	3
Gallic Acid	4	6	8	10
Tinct. of Squills	1	1 8	2	2 8
Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid ..	10 galls.	20 galls.	30 galls.	30 galls.
Tinct. of Iodine	2	4	6	7
Essence of Ginger	1	2	3	4
Sesqui-carbonate of Soda ...	2	3	4	4
Compound Chalk Powder with Opi- um	4	8	12	12
Compound Kino Powder ...	4	8	12	12
Gregory's Powder	12	1 8	2 4	2 8
Ginger Powder.	2	3	4	4
Europe Mustard	1	1 8	2	2 4
Vinegar	1	1 8	2	2 4
Compound Rhubarb Pill ...	2	3	4	4
Purgative Pill*	No. 100	No. 150	No. 200	No. 225
Diarrhoea Pills†	No. 100	No. 150	No. 200	No. 225
Leeches	No. 50	No. 75	No. 100	No. 100
Gum Arabic (Powder)	6	8	10	10
Tarteric Acid	1	2	3	3
Croton Oil	2	3	4	4
Scammony	1	1 8	2	2
Sulphate of Iron	1	1 8	2	2
Ext. of Gentian	1	2	3	3
Iodide of Potassium	1	2	3	3
Medical comforts (in tin)				
Sago	10	20	30	35
Arrow-root	10	20	30	35
Oat-meal	10	20	30	35
Soojee	10	20	30	35
Sugar	10	20	30	35

* Purgative Pills
P Ext Colocy nth Co : z ss
Pil: Rhei Co:
Pulv. Scammon : a—a grs. xv.
n p ft. Pil : xij—Two or three the dose.

† Diarrhoea Pills.
P Cupri Sulphat. Grs. xij.
Opii grs. xii. n p.
Ft. Pil : xij. 1 thrice daily.

N. B.—The Aromatic spirit of Ammonia, Sulphuric Acid and Tincture of Iodine should be in Glass-stoppered Bottles. The quantity of each Medicine supplied should be marked on the outside of the bottle or packet containing it.

INSTRUMENTS.

Sponges	oz. 4
Case of instruments containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, 3 amputating knives, 3 scalpels, 1 gum lancet, tooth instrument (viz. 3 pairs forceps elevator and key,) trephine, amputating saw, probang, bone forceps, needles, ligature silk, silver catheters Nos 9 and 2	No. 1
Two ounce Glass Measures	2
Minim Measures	2
Pewter Fint (zxx.) Measure	1
Pestle and Mortar, (Wedgewood)... ..	1
Scales and Weights in box (grain)	1 set.
Common Splints	2 sets.
Tow	lbs. 2
Spatulas	2
Pocket dressing case containing dressing forceps, dissecting forceps, tinaculum, dressing scissors, sharp pointed curved bistoury, 2 probes, 1 director, caustic holder, 2 bleeding lancets, 1 abscess lancet	1
Tin Funnels	2
Infusion Pots	2
Metal Bed Pans	One for every hundred men. "

Read's Enema Syringe and Stomach Pump	..	...	..	1
Urethra Syringe	..	..	One for every hundred men.	
Pewter Enema Syringe (oz. 4)	...	...	..	1
Blood Porringer (oz. 16)	...	...	..	1
Country Flannel	..	..	10 yards for every hundred men.	
Country Paper	..	...	1 quire for every hundred men.	
Penknife	..	..	..	1
Corks	..	..	1 dozen phial: 1 dozen bottle.	
Slab for Pills	..	..	..	1
Pins	..	..	6 dozen.	
Oz. 4 Pewter pots for administering medicine	..	..	...	6
Iron table spoons	..	..	..	6
Gallon block-tin Saucepan,	} with covers complete, {	..	..	1
1/4 gallon ditto ditto,		..	..	2
1/4 gallon ditto ditto,		..	..	2

We hereby certify that Medicines, &c., for
to the above scale, have been supplied for the Ship
proceeding to the West Indies.

Men according

CALCUTTA,
The 186

N. B.—All former lists are hereby cancelled.

No. 602.

16

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE EMIGRATION AGENT FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

General,
Emigration.*Fort William, the 8th June 1860.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 64, dated the 1st instant, with enclosures, relative to certain modifications recommended by the Examining Surgeon of Emigrants in the list of Medicines to be supplied to West India Emigrant Ships, and in reply to inform you that, under the circumstances represented by Doctor Scriven, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the adoption of the revised scale of Medicines during the season 1860-61.

2. I am directed however to request that all such applications as the one in question may in future be submitted to Government through the Protector of Emigrants at this Port.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 603.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 8th June 1860.

}

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1017, dated the 25th May 1860.)

17

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of the Despatches from the Home Authorities,

From the Court of Directors, No. 69 of 1858, dated 12th May.

From the Secretary of State, No. 42 of 1859, dated 14th April.

From Ditto, No. 98 of 1859, dated 7th October.

From Ditto, No. 7 of 1860, dated 12th January.

From Ditto, No. 15 of 1860, dated 31st January.

From Ditto, No. 34 of 1860, dated 20th February.

and to state that, with respect to the British Colony of St. Vincent, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to notify under Section 3 of Act No. XII. of 1860, that such regulations have been provided, and such measures taken as he deems necessary for the protection of Emigrant laborers, Natives of India, during their residence in that Colony, and in respect of their

return to India.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will be careful to instruct the Protector of Emigrants to see that the terms upon which laborers are engaged to proceed to the Colony of St. Vincent are carefully explained to and thoroughly understood by each and every one of them before they are permitted to embark, especially the condition that a back passage will not necessarily be provided for them immediately on the expiry of the term entitling them to it, but that they will receive a payment at the rate of 25 shillings for every half year between the time when they become entitled to a back passage, and the time when such a passage shall be offered to them.

3. A Bill relating to the Emigration of Native laborers to the British Colony of St. Kitts is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

DEPOSITED.

18-24

No. 609.

25

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Emigration.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1017, dated the 25th ultimo, together with the Despatches from the Home Authorities, and their enclosures therein referred to, relating to the Emigration of Native laborers from India to the British Colony of St. Vincent, and to request that you will carefully explain the terms upon which laborers are engaged to proceed to that Colony, so as to be thoroughly understood by each and every one of them before they are permitted to embark, especially the condition in regard to their back passage.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From C. U. ARCHISON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,
to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1703, dated the 6th June 1860.)

26

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to forward, for the information and guidance of the Lieutenant-Governor, the annexed Extract, paragraphs 4 and 5, from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India No. 36, dated 2nd ultimo, regarding Mr. Plowden.

Extract paragraphs 4 and 5 from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India
in the Political Department,—(No. 36, dated 2nd May 1860.)

27

4. I LEARN also from these papers that before the receipt of my Despatch of the 2nd of December, in which I directed the suspension of Mr. Plowden from public employment, pending the result of the enquiry into his conduct, he had been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and appointed Collector and Magistrate of Midnapore, but to act as Additional Civil and Sessions Judge of that District.

5. I cannot consider it desirable that Mr. Plowden should be employed in the public service until the pending investigation has resulted in a satisfactory report of his conduct; and I therefore direct that his appointment, under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be cancelled, and that he be not re-employed in the public service until you receive the instructions of Her Majesty's Government to that effect.

No. 604.

28

FROM A. B. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To G. A. PLOWDEN, Esq.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

WITH reference to Lord H. U. Browne's letter No. 195, dated the 24th February last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the

* No. 1705, dated the 6th instant. Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, together with an Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, and to state that an Officer will be immediately appointed to relieve you from the charge of the Salt Agency.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to retain charge of your Office until the arrival of your successor.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
—(No. 1180, dated the 5th June 1860.)

29

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bengal for report.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Secretary of State for India,
to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—
(No. 63, dated London, the 2nd May 1860.)

MY LORD,

A COPY of a note from the Saxon Minister at this Court, has been forwarded to me, requesting to be supplied with a Certificate of the death of Carl Franz Dietze, who is said to have been an employé in the service of "Messrs. Durrachmidt and Gropp, at Skentoun, near Calcutta," and to have deceased on the 12th July 1858, the Registers of Burials forwarded from your Presidency contain no entry of the name of this individual, and I have accordingly to request that you will cause the necessary enquiries to be made, and communicate to me the result.

No. 613.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, with a request that he will make the necessary enquiries and report the result to this Office.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 12th June 1860.

}

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. C. BARLOW.]

No. 605.

30

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

General.

SIR, .

I AM directed to call your attention to my letters Nos. 468 and 481, dated respectively the 2nd and 3rd ultimo, and to request that the Annual Returns of the Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces and of the Lunatic Asylums at Patna, Dacca, and Berhampore, therein asked for, may be furnished within the current month, as they will have to be incorporated with the General Administration Report of this Government, which is required to be submitted to the Supreme Government by the end of July next.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 606.

31

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to call your attention to my letter No. 469, dated the 2nd ultimo, and to request that the Report therein asked may not be delayed beyond the end of the current month, as it will have to be incorporated with the General Administration Report of the Government of Bengal, which is required to be submitted to the Supreme Government by the end of July next.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 607-8..

32

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.;

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 9th Jun 1860.

SIR,

I AM directed to call your attention to my letter No. 471-2, dated the 2nd ultimo, and to request that as the Report therein asked for, will have to be incorporated with the General Administration Report of the Government of Bengal, which is required to be submitted to the Supreme Government by the end of July next, you will be so good as to forward it to this Office by the end of the current month.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1191, dated the 5th June 1860.)

33

COPY of this Despatch and of its enclosure, forwarded to the Government of Bengal, for information and guidance, in continuation of the communication from this Department, No. 2504, dated the 19th December 1859.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 60, dated the 24th April 1860.)

MY LORD,

WITH reference to your letter dated 26th January (No. 9) 1860, relating to the destruction by fire of the Emigrant Ship *Shah Jehan*, which has been considered by me in Council, and the result of the enquiry, which exculpates from blame the Captain, Officers, and crew of that unfortunate Ship, I transmit a copy of "Suggestions to Masters of Emigrant Ships, respecting boats and fire at Sea," which are placed in the hands of all Masters of Emigrant Vessels leaving this country, and I have to desire that copies of the instructions be furnished to all Masters of Emigrant Ships leaving the Ports in India, and that they be directed as far as possible to comply with the suggestions therein contained.

Suggestions to Masters of Emigrant Ships respecting Boats and Fire at Sea.

HER Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners having in view the fearful consequences which must result from a want of preparation in the event of accident to an Emigrant Ship, and specially of fire, have felt it their duty to call the special attention of the Masters and Officers of such ships to the precautions necessary to prevent such a calamity, and to the means of encountering it should it occur. They are, of course, aware that no scheme or regulations which may be formed beforehand can supply the place of coolness, judgment, and discipline at the time; nevertheless the previous establishment of regulations, and the familiarity of the Officers and crew with them, cannot but tend to obviate confusion and loss of time when danger arises. It is from the hope of contributing to this end, and not from any disposition to interfere in matters beyond their immediate duties, that the Commissioners have drawn up the following suggestions.

The first matter to be settled is the arrangement of the boats.

I.—BOATS.

1. The life boat should always be carried in such a manner as to admit of its being rapidly and safely lowered at the shortest notice

Life Boat.

2. All the boats, except the long boat, should, if practicable, be hung in davits. They should be kept clear of lumber, and the oars and necessary gear should be buckled or strapped to the thwarts of each, and ready to immediate use. If thole pins or crutches are used for the oars, they, as well as the rudder and plug should be laniarded. Besides the common cork plug, a piece of vulcanized india-rubber, about a quarter of an inch in thickness, nailed on the foreside of the plug-hole, will be found useful as a simple and inexpensive plug or valve. It would also be desirable that a small compass, and the means of striking a light, should be kept in each boat, in a waterproof case.

3. The boats should be kept constantly wetted and covered from the sun. It would be advisable to have a waterproof canvass casing laced to the gunwale, but in such a manner as to admit of being easily stripped off. The lacing should from time to time be undone to prevent its getting stiff.

Boats to be kept wetted and covered.

34

4. Every boat should be fitted with life lines below the gunwale streak. To the stern and quarter boats a rope should be constantly attached from forward to prevent its going adrift when lowered in haste. The tackles for hoisting out the boats should be kept constantly ready for use in some place well known and easily accessible to those in charge.

5. Each boat should be placed under the charge of an Officer or steady person, who should be held responsible for its being kept constantly fit for instant service. To ensure this, the Chief Officer should periodically inspect all the boats and their gear, and report their condition to the Master.

6. It would be advisable, as soon as practicable after leaving Port, to assign to each boat a certain number of the ship's company as its crew, or skeleton crew, to be completed with passengers, and when opportunities permit to exercise the men in lowering the boats at sea. The life boat's crew should be picked men.

II.—TO PREVENT FIRE.

7. No passenger ship should put to sea until all her cargo is properly stowed away, and the decks cleared of any loose straw or hay, or other inflammable material used for packing or other purposes.

8. The passengers should be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder, or other inflammable articles they may have about them, and should be warned, not only of the danger to the ship and passengers, but that they will be subject to punishment, under Her Majesty's orders in Council, for retaining such things in their possession.

9. No naked lights should, on any account, be used in the hold or store rooms, nor in the between decks, except under trustworthy superintendence; nor should any person be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between decks should also be strictly prohibited.

10. Spirits should never be opened in the hold, but should be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

11. It is strongly recommended that both fire annihilators and fire engines should be carried. These should be placed under the special charge of one of the principal Officers and the carpenter, who should be responsible that, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, they are kept in a state fit for immediate use. The engine should be worked once or twice a week, to keep it in proper order.

12. As soon as possible after leaving Port, the Officers and crew should be divided into parties, and assigned to Stations, in case of fire, in the same manner as for the boats; possibly the same distribution may answer for both purposes.

III.—ON THE OCCURRENCE OF FIRE.

13. Should a fire break out, the first steps, with a view to arrest its progress as much as possible, must be so to place the ship as to keep the fire to leeward, and to cut off the supply of air by closing the ports, scuttles, hatches, &c., and by smothering the fire with wet blankets, sails, &c.

14. The parties into which the ship's company has been divided should, immediately on the ringing of the fire-bell, fall into their respective places. To one party should be assigned the working of the fire annihilators and engines; to another the closing the ports, &c., and the preparation of wet cloths for suffocating the fire; to a third the preparations for lowering the boats and provisioning them. Each of these duties will require prompt and clear decision, and each should, therefore, be entrusted to an intelligent and responsible person; and as it might be a great assistance to an Officer, when the emergency arises, to have had the opportunity of considering beforehand the best way of meeting it, it would be desirable that each should from the first be informed of the duty which, in such a case, would be assigned to him.

15. The male passengers should be required to fall into and assist the several parties as the Master might direct. This would not only be a material aid, but would help to keep their minds engaged, and to promote the discipline on which the safety of all must to a great extent depend.

16. The females, with children and sick, should remain under the immediate charge of the Surgeon, who should endeavour to keep them from being a hindrance to the working parties, and prepare them for immediately leaving the ship, should that step ultimately become necessary. They should secure what warm clothing they could.

17. No one should be permitted to enter the boats, except those in charge of them; nor should any boat be lowered on any pretext whatever, unless by the express orders of the Captain. On a strict observance of this rule the safety of the people in the last extremity will depend.

18. If the boats should be insufficient to hold all the people, the Master will, of course, take whatever measures may be in his power to construct a raft. A raft may be made of spare spars lashed together in a triangular form, and, to render it more buoyant, the ends should be secured to empty water casks, whose heads should be guarded by hammocks or beds. As a precautionary preparation against such an emergency, some of the largest water casks as soon as emptied should be grommetted round at each end with 8-inch rope, becketted, and tightly bunged, and stowed away in the long boat, and daily wetted, and thus kept ready for use at a moment's notice.

Broaching Spirits in
moments of danger to
be forcibly resisted.

19. Any attempt to get at the spirits or wine on board in moments of danger should be resisted by all hands and at all hazards.

By order of the Board,

S. WALCOTT,

Secretary.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE, }

Park Street, Westminster, September 1853. }

True Copy,

Register, Bengal Secretariat.

No. 617.

35

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

Fort William, the 13th June 1860.

General.

Emigration.

SIR,

WITH reference to letter No. 2076 from this Office dated the 28th December last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of an Endorsement* from the Under-Secretary to the Government India in the Home Department, together with a copy of "Suggestions to Masters of Emigrant Ships, respecting boats and fire at Sea." I am to request that a copy of this document may be furnished to all the Emigration Agents stationed here and to all Masters of Emigrant Ships leaving this Port, and that they may be directed as far as possible to comply with the suggestions therein contained.

* No. 1191, dated the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. P. D'CRUZ.]

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta,—(No. 116, dated the 31st May 1860.)

36

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bengal, with the Bill above noted, with reference to Mr. Junior Secretary Thompson's letter No. 504, dated 12th instant.

From M. WATERFIELD, Esq., 1st Assistant Accountant General, Government of India, to the Assistant Protector of Emigrants,—(No. 45, dated the 26th May 1860.)

SIR,

No. 571147 for Rupees 131-4, on the Collector of Patna, in favor of Daunry the father of a deceased returned Emigrant from West Indies per Ship *Queen of the East*.

I HAVE the honor to state in reply to your letter No. 106, dated 21st instant, that there seems to be no necessity for cancelling the Bill of Exchange as per margin, herewith returned.

If the Magistrate of Patna has a title to obtain the amount of the Bill, he can receive it on this as well as on a fresh bill.

No. 618.

37

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Fort William, the 13th June 1860.

Emigration.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 94, dated the 1st ultimo, returning the Bill of Exchange for Rupees 131-4, which was sent to you with my letter of the 31st March last, and requesting that as Daumry, the party in whose favor it was drawn, has since died, a fresh Bill may be procured in favor of the Magistrate of Patna, to enable him to pay the amount to the heirs of the deceased Emigrant Shew Shahy.

2. In reply, I am desired to observe that no fresh draft is necessary in this case, but that the Magistrate should treat the Bill as it now stands as Intestate property. The Bill in question is accordingly returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 619.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants for information, with reference to his letter No. 116, dated the 31st May 1860.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 13th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exp. P. D'Cruz.]

From T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 743, dated the 19th May 1860.)

38

SIR,

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward to you the accompanying correspondence connected with the heavy mortality that occurred on board the *Henry Moore* during her passage from Demerara to Madras with return Coolies.

2. From the Report of a Medical Committee assembled to enquire into the professional treatment of the Officer in Medical charge of the Coolies, this Government have been so strongly impressed with the incompetence or neglect, or both united, on the part of Mr. DeSilva, that they have not felt themselves justified in authorizing the disbursement to him of his balance of Head Money, the payment of which was made contingent on his discharging his duties to their satisfaction. They now deem it right to make the present communication to the Government of Bengal, as they may perhaps see fit to prohibit Mr. DeSilva being employed in any Emigrant Ships sailing from Calcutta.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from J. J. FRANKLIN, Esq., Protector of Emigrants, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George,—(No. 18, dated the 30th April 1860.)

39

IN my letter to Government of the 13th March last, No. 12, I had the honor to forward certain papers relative to the dispatch of the *Henry Moore* from Demerara with return Coolies to this Presidency. I have now to report that she arrived on the 26th instant after a voyage of 156 days, including ten days' detention at the Cape, and that a very serious mortality occurred during the passage.

2. The numbers embarked and landed are as follow, showing a loss of eighty-three souls:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Embarked	225	110	24	24	25
Births ... ..	...	...	...	...	5
Total	225	110	24	24	30
Landed	162	95	23	24	26
Died	63	15	1	...	4

3. I have carefully investigated the circumstances attending this fearful mortality and have examined the Captain, the Surgeon Superintendent, and all the Emigrants who had any observations to make or complaints to prefer; and as regards the Captain, I may here at once state that his Passengers are unanimous in their praises of his kindness and attention to them. Moreover, the Ship was more than ordinarily well ventilated, the food was ample and good and the water wholesome and in abundance. I learn also that the people had a sufficiency of warm clothing; that the Ship did not proceed further to the South than 40; and that no extreme cold was experienced.

4. Before reaching the Cape thirty-three deaths had occurred and seven took place while the Ship was at that Port. The Captain feeling confident that neither he nor his Ship was in fault, requested that the Authorities there would institute an inquiry into the circumstances. Two

Committees were assembled whose reports are forwarded, and the Government will perceive that the Captain and the Ship were equally exonerated from blame. After leaving the Cape forty-three more deaths occurred.

5. On reaching Madras the Vessel was examined by the Emigration Agent and the Port and Marine Surgeon who found her clean and orderly, and the surviving Passengers healthy. No epidemic had prevailed on board, notwithstanding the heavy mortality, and the Emigrants were landed on the 27th.

6. No fault being attributable to the Ship, and in the absence of any epidemic during the whole voyage, I think it is advisable that a Medical Committee should be assembled to examine and report on the professional treatment of the Surgeon Superintendent. A very general want of confidence in him existed among the Emigrants, who could not be prevailed on to apply to him for assistance when sick. Whether this feeling was well grounded or not it is impossible for

* Four of them Infants.

me to say, but it is stated by himself that many men were well one day and would die the next day, or the day after, without apparently having anything the matter with them. Another extraordinary circumstance connected with this case is that only five* children died during the voyage.

7. Under the circumstances herein mentioned, I would solicit that the Director General of the Medical Department may be instructed to assemble a Committee, of which I would suggest that the Port and Marine Surgeon and the Emigration Surgeon should be Members, to investigate and report on the professional proceedings of the Surgeon Superintendent during the passage.

8. Mr. DeSilva, the Surgeon, who is a Native of Lisbon, was selected for the charge by the Emigration Commissioners in England, having been similarly employed on several occasions between Calcutta and the West Indies.

ORDER THEREON, 2ND MAY 1860, No. 651.

40

RESOLVED that the Director General, Medical Department, to whom the foregoing letter, and its enclosures, will be forwarded, in original, be requested to appoint a Medical Committee to examine and report on the professional treatment of Mr. DeSilva, the Officer in Medical charge of the Coolies on board the *Henry Moore*.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

READ the following Memorandum from GEORGE PEARSE, Esq., M. D., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government,—(No. 73, dated the 9th May 1860.)

The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, has the honor in forwarding the report of a Medical Committee, called for in Proceedings* Public Department, No. 651, of 2nd instant, to state, that he has been informed by a Member of the Committee, that Mr. DeSilva is apparently not more than twenty-five years of age, whereas according to his own statement, he graduated in Edinburgh in the year 1846, or fourteen years ago. The University Regulations requiring Candidates to be twenty-two years of age, at the date of graduation, Mr. DeSilva should now be thirty-six.

2. From the statement of the Committee and the Extract from the Medical Journal, it seems doubtful whether Mr. DeSilva has ever had a Medical education; unfortunately, a list of Graduates of the Edinburgh University for the year 1846 cannot be obtained, to decide this question.

Proceedings of a Medical Committee assembled at the Medical College on the 5th of May 1860, in accordance with instructions received from the Director General, Medical Department, through the Superintending Surgeon, dated 4th May.

THE Committee have examined the Medical Journals of Mr. DeSilva, and have made enquiries of him concerning the cause of the mortality on board the Ship *Henry Moore*. It appears that the total admissions into Hospital from the 12th November, the day of embarkation at Demerara, until the 26th April, the day of disembarkation at Madras, were 425, and the total number of deaths eighty-three, of which fifty-two only were under Medical treatment, one was a suicide, and thirty are put down as cases of sudden death.

Mr. DeSilva states that upon making the Medical inspection of the Emigrants before embarkation, he found several of them in a very delicate state of health, and objected to them; but that these objections were over-ruled by the Emigration Agent; and further that an additional number of Coolies, also in a very weak and sickly condition, were afterwards sent on

board, none of whom had been presented to him at the time of general inspection. The disease from which the Coolies objected to were suffering is said to have been Chronic Dysentery, but from this disease only two Patients died. It appears that there were but four deaths in the first eight weeks after the Ship left Demerara.

The following Table shows the admissions and deaths both in Hospital and out of Hospital in the several four weekly periods:—

Periods.	Admissions.	DEATHS.	
		In Hospi- tal.	Out of Hospital.
From 12th November to 10th December...	136	2	0
" 11th December to 7th January	65	1	1
" 8th January to 11th February	91	6	15
" 12th February to 10th March	47	15	8*
" 11th March to 7th April	65	22	6
" 8th April to 26th April	21	6	1
	425	52	31

* 1 Suicide.

Mr. DeSilva does not attempt to explain the cause of death in the thirty men who died without treatment, but it appears evident to the Committee, from the symptoms detailed by him, that these men died from Beriberi.

The Committee find it difficult to explain how so many men could have died without treatment, unless by coming to the conclusion that Mr. DeSilva was personally so distasteful to the Emigrants that many, although ill, did not consult him. At the same time it is almost impossible to understand how the state of so many men could have escaped the Medical Officer's observation in the daily inspections, which he affirms he held in conformity with the instructions to Surgeons of Vessels conveying Coolies from the West Indies to India.

With respect to Mr. DeSilva's attainments and acquaintance with the ordinary diseases of the Natives of this Country, it appears to the Committee that he has but an indifferent knowledge of disease in general, and scarcely any of the common diseases affecting Natives of India. Mr. DeSilva's Journals are in a very unsatisfactory state. They are little more than nominal Registers.

No case of any Patient who recovered has been kept, and but a very meagre account of the fatal cases has been written *after death*. A specimen is appended in which the disease was evidently Beriberi, and the Committee feel it unnecessary to make any comment upon the treatment.

Daily Medical Journal.

February Continued—5th, Sunday.

"No. 290.—Iyaloo, man, aged thirty-four, departed this life at 9 P. M., after being under my treatment for thirteen hours. At 8 A. M., the deceased was suddenly seized with shortness of breath, pain in the abdomen and tightness of the chest. I immediately opened the median basilic vein of the right arm and drew out 1 oz. of blood, applied Calap. Sinap. abdomini and leg. Vessicated to the Sterum and administered Hydrarg. Chloridi gr. vi. Pulv. Antim. Co. gr. iv. Antim. Pot. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ every half hour. I gave him a glass of Brandy and water at noon, and Port Wine, one wine glass at 3 P. M. His limbs were all swollen and had been for three or four days—his body was committed to the deep at 11 P. M."

(Signed) EDWIN A. DESILVA, M. D. E.,
Surgeon Superintendent Ship "Henry Moore."

(Signed) JAMES SHAW, F. R. C. S.,
President of the Medical Committee.
" H. B. MONTGOMERY, M. D., } Members.
" W. N. CHIPPERFIELD, }

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, }
5th May 1860. }

ORDER THEREON, 12th May 1860, No. 703.

THE foregoing Memorandum, and the report which accompanied it, will be communicated to the Protector of Emigrants, in reference to the Proceedings of Government, 2nd instant, No. 651.

41

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read again Report of a Medical Committee, dated 9th May 1860, and recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated 12th May 1860, No. 703.

Read also the following letter from J. J. FRANKLIN, Esq., Protector of Emigrants, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 14th May 1860, No. 20.

1. I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings of Government of the 12th instant, No. 703, forwarding Memorandum from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, with report of the Medical Committee assembled to inquire into the professional treatment of Mr. E. DeSilva, late Surgeon Superintendent of the *Henry Moore*.

2. From these documents it appears that doubts exist whether Mr. DeSilva ever underwent a professional training, and whether he had graduated, as he states, in Edinburgh. On inquiring for his diploma, he informed me that it had been left with the Emigration Commissioners in England. But apart from these doubts, it is evident that the Committee were not satisfied with his treatment of the Patients that came under his care, or with the fact that many died without applying to him at all.

3. In the course of my communication with the *Henry Moore's* Emigrants, I have ascertained, beyond doubt, that they had the greatest aversion to him—not from any ill-treatment on his part, but apparently from want of confidence, and an absence in him of that kindliness and attention which the sick so naturally appreciate.

4. I regret also to add that the circumstances of an improper connexion between him and a young girl were brought to light. The parents had evidently connived at the transaction, but it having reached the Captain's ears he very properly turned the girl out of the Surgeon's Cabin in the middle of the night.

5. The investigation which has taken place clearly shows that Mr. DeSilva is not competent to the charge of Indian Emigrants. Had his failure been owing to inattention or misconduct, I would have recommended a reduction of his gratuity as a punishment; but as it evidently arises from want of professional knowledge, I think it necessary that steps should be taken to prevent his taking charge of any Emigrant Ship in future, and this being much the severer punishment of the two, I solicit permission to pay him his Head Money, which is settled by the Emigration Commissioners at ten Shillings for every Coolie landed, provided the Government Authorities are satisfied with his conduct.

6. I would suggest that this correspondence be sent to the Home Government for communication to the Emigration Commissioners, and that the Government of Calcutta and Bombay be requested not to permit Mr. DeSilva to be employed in Emigrant Ships from those Ports.

ORDER THEREON, 19th May 1860, No. 742.

On a careful perusal of the report and letter above recorded, His Excellency the Governor in Council is so strongly impressed with the incompetence or neglect, or both united, on the part of Mr. DeSilva, Surgeon to the Emigrant Vessel the *Henry Moore*, that he does not feel warranted in sanctioning any further disbursement of Head Money to him. Such payment, it is observed, was to be contingent on the Government Authorities at Madras being satisfied with his conduct, and the Government cannot admit that they are satisfied.

2. The correspondence will, as suggested, be sent to the Home Government, for communication to the Emigration Commissioners, as also to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, in view to their preventing Mr. DeSilva being employed in any Emigrant Ships sailing from those Ports.

No. 624.

42

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

*Fort William, the 15th June 1860.*General,
Emigration.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter,* with its enclosures, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, bringing to the notice of this Government the incompetency and neglect of Mr. DeSilva, who had Medical charge of the Ship *Henry Moore* during her voyage from Demerara to Madras with return Coolies; and to request that every care may be taken to prevent the employment of Mr. DeSilva in any Emigrant Vessel sailing from this Port.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. T. YOUNG.]

No. 625.

43

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Fort William, the 15th June 1860.

General,
Emigration.

SIR, . .

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 743, dated the 19th ultimo, with enclosures, and in reply to inform you that orders have been issued by this Government, prohibiting the employment of Mr. DeSilva in any Emigrant Vessel sailing from this Port.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. T. YOUNG.]

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1785, dated the 7th June 1860.).

44

SIR,

I AM directed by the Governor General in Council to forward, for communication to Mr. G. Plowden, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 37, dated 2nd ultimo.

From the Right HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., K. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 37, dated London, the 2nd May 1860.)

45

MY LORD,

PARA. 1. I HAVE received and taken into consideration in Council the Memorial of Mr B. P. Singer, forwarded with your letter No. 6, in the Foreign Department, and the several papers which accompany it.

2. Mr. Singer, an Extra Assistant to the Commissioner of Nagpore, was removed from his situation, on proof being afforded that he was largely indebted to Natives of the Province, and especially to one Golab Rae, Treasurer of Nagpore.

3. Against this decision of your Government Mr. Singer has appealed to me, in the Memorial which your Lordship has forwarded. He alleges, in extenuation of his offence, that Golab Rae was head of a Banking Firm, and that he (Mr. Singer) borrowed money from him in his commercial, not his official capacity, and that indebtedness to Natives of the Province was the normal state of the Nagpore Commission, Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner, and Captain Charles Elliot, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, having both of them been largely involved to Nagpore Bankers.

4. I concur, however, with your Lordship, in thinking that these circumstances by no means exculpate Mr. Singer. He appears to have been largely indebted to Natives in the Punjab before his services were transferred to Nagpore, and to have contracted obligations, so large in proportion to his salary, as to afford no sort of hope of his ever being able to discharge them. I desire, therefore, that he may be informed that I see no reason for reversing the decision of your Lordship's Government.

5. At the same time I must record my opinion that it can never be a source of surprise that the subordinate Officers of a Commission entertain lax notions on the subject of pecuniary obligations, when the Chief Commissioner himself not only borrows money from the Natives of the Province over which he presides, but although the practice is forbidden by Government, defends it on the score of its almost universal prevalence.

6. The enquiries which you instituted into Mr. Singer's allegations elicited the fact that Mr. Plowden had, up to the month of April 1859, been largely indebted to a Native Banking house in the city, and that Captain Charles Elliot, Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, had also overdrawn his account with a Native Firm whose Gomastah was his own Treasurer, a circumstance which aggravated the offence. Mr. Plowden having already been removed from the Nagpore Commission, and the objectionable pecuniary transactions having been closed, you did not think it necessary to take any further steps in his case, beyond the expression of your dissatisfaction with his conduct, and Captain Elliot, having transferred his liabilities from Nagpore to Madras, you refrained from taking more serious notice of his offence, in consideration of the example set to Captain Elliot by his superior Officer, and of the reprehensibly lax notions on the subject which Mr. Plowden entertained.

7. I trust that this warning will have its due effect upon Captain Elliot, against whom I regret to observe in your despatch No. 10 of the 8th of February, that another charge has been brought by Mr. Singer, that of having in the year 1856 drawn travelling allowances for himself and his Establishment at a time when he was stationary at Nagpore. You have very properly expressed your displeasure at this proceeding, and ordered Captain Elliot to refund the amount so improperly charged to the public service. Any further instance of irregularity on the part of this Officer should be held to disqualify him for political employment.

8. From the enclosures to your letter No. 10, I learn with satisfaction that your Lordship, on being informed by Mr. Plowden that the practice of borrowing money from Natives of the country was common not only to the Officers of the Nagpore Commission, but "to all classes of Civil and Military Officers high and low, throughout the Hyderabad territory, the Indore Central Indian Agency, Rajpootana, &c., &c.," extended your enquiries to the places named, and at the same time, caused a Notification to be published in the *Gazette*, calling the attention of Officers to Section 8, Regulation VII, 1823, of the Bengal Code, and to the orders of Government of the 22nd of March 1845, with respect to Political Officers, and warning them that any infraction of these express prohibitions, "whether by overdrawing accounts with Bankers, or in any other way" will bring down upon them the severe displeasure of the Government; of this measure Her Majesty's Government entirely approve. The practice, if it has obtained, can scarcely fail to affect the independence of Officers resorting to it, and cannot, therefore, be too peremptorily forbidden.

No. 612.

Copy of the above forwarded to Mr. G. Plowden for information.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 12th June 1860. }

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Magistrate of Shahabad, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 351, dated the 1st June 1860.)

46

SIR, .

WITH reference to your letter No. 375 of the 9th April last, I have the honor to inform you that Mussamut Koondce, mother of the deceased return Emigrant (Ramnath) laid her claims before me for the sum of Rupees 306-4 and one golden sovereign, the property of her deceased son. I find her claim as his mother satisfactorily proved, and I have the honor to request the favor of your remitting the amount claimed by her.

No. 626.

47

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

*Fort William, the 15th June 1860.*General.
Emigration.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter No. 374, dated the 9th April last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to state that Mussamut Koondee, the mother of the deceased return Emigrant Ramnath, has satisfied the Magistrate of Shahabad of the correctness of her claim to the Rupees 306-4 and the golden sovereign bequeathed by her son. You will be so good as to obtain and furnish a draft for the amount on the Collector of Shahabad, for transmission to the Magistrate of that District.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2456, dated the 14th December 1859.)

48

SIR,

I AM directed to forward to you the accompanying papers, and to request that

Minute by His Excellency Sir C. E. Trevelyan, dated 13th July 1859.

Extract, paragraph 5, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Government of India, No. 82, dated 11th August 1859.

Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State to the Government of Madras, No. 43, dated 9th September 1859.

Paragraph 5, of Despatch from Secretary of State, to Government of India, No. 92, dated 23rd September 1859.

will communicate to the Supreme Government his opinion "on the subject of en-acting Rules for the better regulation of the correspondence between the Supreme and the subordinate Governments of India."

Minute by His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George,—(dated the 13th July 1859.)

49

As I have had experience of the working both of the English and Indian Governments, I may be able to make some suggestions which will be for the public advantage.

The Government is carried on in England, partly by the Cabinet, which is chiefly occupied with Parliamentary and other business not connected with Administration; partly by the Treasury, which exercises a controlling power over the Administrative Departments; and partly by the Administrative Departments.

In this country, all that is done at Home by the Cabinet and the Treasury, and great part of what is done by the War Office, Admiralty Office of Works and the other Administrative Departments, is done by the Governors assisted by their respective Councils.

The first consequence of this is, that all the Indian Governments are completely over-tasked; the Governor General and the Governors are overwhelmed with Boxes; and the invaluable time of these highly paid Functionaries is frittered away in attending to details which are entrusted at Home to Junior Clerks. Nine-tenths of their business is of a purely executive character; and so much of their time and strength is absorbed by it, in a climate not favorable to prolonged mental application, that they are unable to do justice to the remaining tenth, which includes the consideration of every Indian question of real importance as well as the supervision of the Administrative Departments.

Another consequence is, that as the Departmental Chiefs are not expected to act on their own responsibility, inferior men can be appointed to these situations from personal motives; and no person, whatever his capacity, can take an interest in his duties, or cordially exert himself, when he feels that he is not trusted. Bills which would be considered a waste of the time of the Clerks of the Treasury or of the Senior Clerks of the War Office, are here made the subject of correspondence between the Administrative Departments and the Government, and the public business is delayed until the sanction of the Government can be obtained.

Another point of vital importance is the relations of the Local and Supreme Governments. When I was in the Secretariat at Calcutta, I assisted Lord William Bentinck in taking the first timid, tentative steps towards the establishment of the control of the Supreme Government after the Charter Act of 1833 had been passed. I also assisted in remoulding the constitution of the Indian Governments in 1853. It was not intended that the Supreme Government should occupy the place which had previously been held by the Local Governments. It is physically impossible that the real Government of the whole of India can be carried on by one set of men from one place; and the result of the attempt has been to paralyze the Local Governments without providing any effectual substitute for them. The South of India differs from the North as much as France does from Germany or England; and if it had been intended that the detailed Administration of the South of India should be conducted at Calcutta, provision would have been made for assisting the

Governor General in his Secretariat and Executive Council with Officers trained in the peculiar system of the South. The terms in vogue of "subordinate" and "minor" Presidencies, show how deeply the mistaken notion arising from the Civilian Councillors and the Secretaries of the Governor General being taken exclusively from the Bengal Presidency, has taken root. According to the constitution of British India, there is one Supreme general Government without any local charge, and several co-ordinate Presidencies; but the practice has been very different.

The Governor in Council of this Presidency is the only Representative of the authority of Government which is known to twenty-two millions of Her Majesty's subjects; and Functionaries in this position have an instinctive natural feeling that it is better that they should do nothing than do that which would bring their authority into contempt. As the Local Government cannot be superseded, it ought to be maintained in all authority and honor.

Again, infinite waste of invaluable time and strength has been caused by the following assumptions upon which the Supreme Government has habitually acted of late years. *Firstly*, that no arrangement should be made in reference to any part of India which is not applicable to all the rest; and *secondly*, that *primâ facie* grounds exist, that whatever is applicable to Northern India, is equally applicable to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

Progress is impossible, if, besides proving that a measure is required for the Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese people, or any of them, we have also to show that it is not unsuited to the Bengalees and the countless millions inhabiting the great plains which extend from Bengal to the Indus.

The consequence of the other proposition is even more injurious to the public interest. In government, as in other things, the true process of reasoning is the Baconian one. We ought to build upon the foundation of actual induction; making only such amendments, whether suggested from within or from without, as experience may show to be required. When, therefore, we are asked to conform our system to that of Bengal, we are called upon to forego the ripe fruits of experience, round which the public feeling and the *esprit de corps* of this Presidency have gathered through many official generations, and to enter upon the discussion of what to us are entirely abstract propositions. Can we be surprised, that under these circumstances, a feeling of general discouragement and indifference has prevailed, and that a serious check has been given to the progress of improvement?

The true function of the Supreme Government is to regulate those things which are of *common* interest, such as Diplomacy, Post Office, Customs, &c.; to supervise the proceedings of all the Local Governments, so that, however much they may differ in form, they may be guided by the same general principles; and, above all, to maintain substantially one Financial Administration for the whole of British India. After the experience we have had, I doubt whether the Supreme Government can be permanently kept within its proper limits until it is made really a *general* Government for all India, by being placed in a central position apart from any particular Presidency, and by its being composed in its Secretariat, as well as in its Executive and Legislative Councils, of Officers selected from every part of India; but, as Governments have a tendency to be shaped by their most powerful element, which is Finance, the immediate remedy is to be sought in that direction.

The beautiful system of Finance which has grown out of the control exercised by Parliament over the Executive Government of England, is well adapted, with proper modifications, to remedy the defects both in the internal machinery, and in the external relations of the Anglo-Indian Governments. The foundation of that system is the preparation, by each Department, of an estimate of its expenditure during the ensuing year. The attention of the responsible Administrative Officers is thus periodically called to the state of their expenditure, and such alterations are made as the change of circumstances requires. These estimates are then revised at the Treasury, and are care-

fully compared with the estimates of expected income furnished by the Officers of the Revenue Departments; the result being submitted to Parliament under the name of "the Budget." The last stage is the sifting which the estimates undergo in Parliament, and their incorporation, under general heads, in the Annual Appropriation Act. It is deserving of notice that the only effectual handling which the estimates receive is from the Departments themselves, and that the principal advantage of the revision they undergo by the Treasury and Parliament, is that the Departmental Chiefs are kept on the *qui vive* by it; because there is always somebody ready to expose every abuse. Another great benefit of this system is, that it enforces an annual comparison of the whole of the income with the whole of the expenditure, and a deliberate apportionment of the surplus, if there be one, according to the demands of the time.

By a proper application of this system, the problems which have embarrassed our Indian Administrators of late years would be solved. The chiefs of Departments would be placed in their proper position, and as they would order the expenditure on their own responsibility, provided they did not depart from the detailed appropriations sanctioned upon the estimates, the Anglo-Indian Governments would be saved from a great variety of miscellaneous business which now absorbs their time. The control of the Supreme Government would be maintained by the arrangement which would bring the whole of the expenditure of India under its revision once in every year, and by the obligation the subordinate Governments would be under, not to exceed any of the principal heads of expenditure in their respective estimates without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government; and the subordinate Governments would be saved from the humiliating necessity of making a separate application to Calcutta on every occasion on which any new expenditure, however trifling, was required; and would have the same discretionary power which is allowed to the Administrative Departments at Home, of applying the surplus upon one item to supply the deficiencies upon others, under the same general head of expenditure, provided the aggregate amount appropriated under that head was not exceeded. The whole of the expenditure of British India would undergo a three-fold annual revision by the most competent authorities acting under a strict responsibility; and, instead of the present partial and imperfect application of the "Budget" system to the Department of Public Works, the principle would be extended to the whole of Anglo-Indian Finance, in the shape of a close annual comparison of the income and expenditure, and of the adjustments and improvements which would arise out of it.

I have purposely confined myself to leading principles; because, if they are admitted, the details will follow as a matter of course. Several existing practices, including some of recent introduction, are inconsistent with proper Financial Administration; but as they are rather symptomatic than organic, I will not enter upon them.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 82, dated London, the 11th August 1859.

Para. 5.—As the plan of reporting to the Secretary of State the proceedings of the Local Government is materially affected by the mode in which the proceedings of the public functionaries in India are reported to the Governments to which they are respectively subordinate, it is desirable that some degree of uniformity should prevail in the several Presidencies, in the rules which may be laid down for the better regulation of official correspondence in India. You are accordingly requested, in communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to make such arrangements as you may consider the best calculated to give immediate effect to the object in view, and submit the result for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

From the Right Hon'ble SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St. George,—(No. 43, dated London, the 9th September 1859.

I HAVE received your letter dated 14th July (No. 57) 1859, which has been laid before me in Council, and though fully aware of the importance of the subjects of which it treats, I abstain from making any remarks until I shall be in possession of the opinion of the Supreme Government, to whom I observe you have communicated it upon the questions you have raised.

2. The subject, however, generally will receive my best attention, and has indeed been partially dealt with in a Despatch addressed to the Government of India on the 11th August 1859 (No. 82.)

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 92, dated London, the 23rd September 1859.

Para. 5.—I take this opportunity of requesting that you will reply with as little delay as practicable, to the 5th paragraph of the above-mentioned Despatch,* on the subject of enacting rules for the better regulation of the correspondence between the Supreme and Subordinate Governments in India.

* No. 82, dated 11th August.

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 160, dated the 19th January 1860.)

50

SIR, . . I AM directed to request, with reference to my letter No. 2456,
dated the 14th ultimo, that the Government of India may be favored as soon
as possible with the views of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor "on the
subject of enacting rules for the better regulation of the correspondence be-
tween the Supreme and the Subordinate Governments of India."

Minute by the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated the 18th June 1860.)

51

I AM called upon to submit to His Excellency the Governor General in Council an opinion "on the subject of enacting Rules for the better regulation of the correspondence between the Supreme and the subordinate Governments of India." If the word correspondence is intended to be restricted in meaning to the papers which pass between the Governments, consisting on one side of Returns, Reports and applications, and on the other side of calls, Decisions and Orders, all being issued by the Secretaries of the several Governments under general or special instructions, I am not aware that any new Rules on this subject are necessary. The letters and dockets received by the Bengal Government from the Government of India, systematically considered, appear to me to be not susceptible of change for the better. The letters and papers submitted by this Government to the Government of India are intended to be prepared according to Rules which appear to me to be unobjectionable. Those Rules are to send up nothing unnecessarily; to say always the whole of what it is requisite to say, and no more; and to give information and reasons in such form and order as will enable the higher authority, with the most convenience, to obtain a full and fair view of the matter in hand; sending up subsidiary papers, as grounds, when it is likely that the higher authority would wish to see them in full before judging, but not making a reference to such papers an excuse for saving the trouble of preparing the primary letter so as to be sufficiently complete in itself. Of course, in practice, the object is sometimes missed; but when this is the case the error is one of execution, not of rule.

But I apprehend that I am desired to submit an opinion on the whole matter of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, dated the 13th of July last, which accompanied Mr. Secretary Grey's letter. And to that, therefore, I will apply myself.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute treats of two subjects, which have no connection with one another; first, the division of business between the Local Governments and the great Administrative Departments under them; and secondly, the relations between the Local Governments and the Supreme Government of India.

On the first of these subjects, namely, the division of business between the Local Governments and the great Administrative Departments under them, Sir Charles Trevelyan is of opinion that nine-tenths of the time of the Local Governments is occupied in details of Departmental administration, (this is what I understand by the expression "business of a purely executive character,") which ought to be disposed of by the Chiefs of Departments; so that one-tenth only remains for "the consideration of every Indian question of real importance, as well as the supervision of the Administrative Departments." It is maintained that two evils result from this alleged state of things; men of small capacity are open to selection, from personal motives (I understand to be meant by this expression motives of personal favour,) for the Offices of Departmental Chiefs; because they are not expected to act on their own responsibility; and when selected, these Officers, however capable,

cannot take an interest in their duties, or cordially exert themselves, because they feel that they are not trusted by their Government: also the Governments have no time to do what they ought to do, and what it must be freely admitted is the national business of highest importance, which cannot be done at all unless it is done by them.

Evils such as these are evils of the first magnitude. If they co-exist to the full extent imputed, all the Indian Governments and Administrative Departments, without exception, must be, not to say weak and inefficient, but intolerably bad. If I might be permitted to argue backwards from effect to cause, I might ask if in sober earnest any Indian Government is so intolerably bad as a Government must be, if the Heads of it do only a tenth part of their proper business; and if the Chiefs of Departments under it are as likely to be incapable as not; and if those Chiefs of Departments, the capable and incapable together, take no interest in their work, and never cordially exert themselves in doing it. If this be not so, or nearly so, in the case of any one Indian Government, the inference is that the evils imputed do not exist; or at least that they do not exist nearly to the extent imputed. Confining myself to what alone I am now concerned with, the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, I must record my conviction that the Chiefs of Administrative Departments in these Provinces are not and have not been selected from motives of personal favour, but always from a belief in their capability; and that generally they are capable men, and are and feel themselves to be trusted by their Government, and take an interest in their duties, and cordially exert themselves in discharging them.

There are the following Departments under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

The Judicial Department, at the head of which is the Sudder Court.

The Revenue Department, at the head of which is the Board of Revenue.

The Civil Police Department, at the head of which are the Commissioners of Divisions and Provinces.

The Military Police Department, at the head of which is Major Rattray.

The Jail Department, at the head of which is Dr. Mouat.

The Marine Department, exclusive of Sca-going Vessels, at the head of which is Captain Rennie.

The Public Works Department, at the head of which is Lieutenant-Colonel Young.

The Railway Department, at the head of which is Captain Beadle.

The Education Department, at the head of which is Mr. Atkinson.

Besides the above, within the limits of the Lower Provinces, the Ecclesiastical and Medical Departments are under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mistakes may be made, and men who were good work-men when appointed may sometimes fall off after a long course of years; but on reviewing the above list, I do not think that any fair enquirer will find reason to hold that Sir Charles Trevelyan's description of the motives from which the appointments of the Heads of the great Administrative Departments are made is applicable to such of those Departments as are under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: or that the individuals appointed are as often incapable as capable.

As to the working of the Departments under these Gentlemen, I am one of the last men to say that there is no room any where for improvement, and in some points, with reference to some Departments, for great improvement. But I believe improvement is everywhere in progress; and where anything is wanting, I am quite sure it is not because the Government does not properly trust the great Officers under it, for certainly that is not the case here; and I am quite sure it is not because the Government does the work which these great Officers ought properly to do, for, to any such extent as to interfere with the healthy condition of their several Departments, certainly that is not the case here.

It remains to consider whether the Government itself is injured by doing work which the Subordinate Departments should do. There has been for some time a tendency, and a very proper tendency, to throw downwards work of this description. But I am not prepared to say that nothing more that can be properly done in this way remains to be done. In the aggregate, however, the work that any one would class under this head is not very material. The whole of it together occupies either none, or a very small part of the time of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, and no material part of the time of his Secretaries. It is quite true that some such cases exist as those instanced by Sir Charles Trevelyan. But the Clerks of the Treasury and War Office must be employed otherwise than is generally supposed outside those Offices, if any Bill or other matter coming before this Government is of such an unimportant nature, that if it were English business it would be a waste of the time of those Gentlemen to lay it before them. I speak, however, only of the matters that come before the Bengal Government. It is possible that the system at Madras may be quite different.

Though there may be, and I believe there is, something to be done in getting rid of small details, there is nothing that will not best be done piecemeals. I entered upon my present Office with a belief that I should find more to do in this way than there is. With the constant design of throwing down every class of case of this sort, wherever one of the class comes before me, I have had few opportunities of putting the design into effect. The Secretaries have better opportunities than I have of doing this. The principle is inculcated upon them.

From this statement it will appear that if the Government Office has more to do than it can do, the result is not in any material degree because it attempts to do what I understand to be work in which the Government ought not to be occupied. Sir Charles Trevelyan holds that the whole duty of Government consists in "the consideration of every Indian question of real importance," and "the supervision of the Administrative Departments." If by Indian questions of real importance be meant general questions of policy; and by supervision be meant reviewing the work done, and laying down general rules for guidance, Indian Local Governments have more to do than this. In the Revenue Department an Indian Government would not be felt to be a Government, if it were not the Head of the Revenue Department in a much closer sense than it is the Head of the Department of Civil and Criminal Justice. In the Revenue Department there is a constitutional appeal to Government, which involves duties of which Government cannot, if it would, divest itself. This does not oblige Government to spend time on cases not of great importance either in themselves, or in the general principles they involve; but it does oblige Government to spend many anxious hours on what is neither a general question of Indian policy, nor mere supervision. So in the Department of Police, the thirteen Commissioners under me, as Divisional Superintendents of Police, have no common Head but Government. The Department of Public Works, from its very nature, affords much work which must be not supervised but actually completed by Government. A Government which should place absolutely and blindly the final ordering of an Annual Budget, for example, into the hands of its Chief Engineer, would be no Government at all. In the Railway Department the law and the contracts with the several Railway Companies put into the hands of Government a mass of original cases, in the disposal of which, though it has professional assistance for professional matters, it must use its own intelligence, and become itself responsible. Then there is the great business of appointments; an ungrateful task which certainly every Government would be too glad to impose on other shoulders, if it could properly do so.

But for the whole class of work above alluded to, and for the work of the supervision of all the Administrative Departments, I believe, under the existing system, the Bengal Government has time. If it is not done, the fault is that of the Lieutenant-Governor, or of his Secretariat Staff, personally;

or of the numerical weakness of that Staff. It appears to me, however, as a question of fact, that all this work is done, and consequently that the Government, under the present system, must have time to do it.

For the other point, however, namely, the consideration of great general questions of policy, I must acknowledge that I feel that I have not time to do such questions justice. Had it been otherwise I should not have delayed so long in submitting this paper, for example, to the Government of India. But whether any man in an Indian Office has full time enough, or could by any management have full time enough thoroughly to consider all such questions as fast as they come before him, and intelligibly to express without delay the result of his consideration, is more than I know. Indeed I can imagine the whole time of a wise and laborious man being fully occupied in this one business. At all events I can assure His Excellency in Council that I see no prospect of being able with propriety to throw on subordinate Departments enough Administrative business now done by the Bengal Government, to give that Government much more time for the discussion of general questions than it has.

Upon this point I am inclined to think that there really may be more to be done in this way in Madras than in Bengal. Sir Charles Trevelyan mentions there being a population of twenty-two millions under the Madras Government. The Revenue paid to that Government is estimated, I am told, for the current year at Rupees 6,33,64,000, say nearly six and a half millions Sterling. At Madras there are a Governor and one Military and two Civil Counsellors, and a Civil Secretariat of the first order of magnitude, costing Rupees 1,14,600 a year. Here there are no Counsellors, and a Civil Secretariat of only the second order of magnitude, costing Rupees 66,000 a year. The only Department of Government which Madras has, and Bengal has not, is the Military Department; and probably the European Element in Bengal is in itself a full compensation for this relief. In all other Departments the Bengal Local Government has to administer for forty-two millions of people, paying a Revenue which is estimated for the current year at Rupees 12,97,00,000, or nearly thirteen millions Sterling. The double pressure upon a slighter organization here may have squeezed out useless matter, which may be still in the system at Madras. The instinct of self-preservation should alone be enough to keep a Bengal Lieutenant-Governor, and his Secretaries, from grasping at work which they could by any means contrive to get as well or better done by anybody else.

On the second point discussed in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, namely, the relations between the Local Governments and the Supreme Government of India, I have only to say in respect of the Bengal Government, that as I am not aware that there is anything systematically amiss in these relations, I see no reason for any change of system.

As to the objection that the Government of India has systematically attempted to occupy the place of the Local Governments, having had the advantage of looking at affairs from two opposite points of view, I am bound to say that my impression, upon this point, is contrary to that of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

No. 631.

52

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2456, dated the 14th December last, with its enclosure, and of the one from Mr. Under-Secretary Chapman, No. 160 of the 19th January last, and in reply to forward herewith a copy of the Minute this day recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, containing his opinion "on the subject of enacting rules for the better regulation of the correspondence between the Supreme and the Subordinate Governments of India."

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From DR. GEORGE BUIST, Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. —, dated the 8th June 1860.)

53

SIR,

THE expediency of conducting the affairs of the Government Printing Establishment for the North-Western Provinces on the ordinary principles of a Trade concern, so that Government shall be charged with all the work performed for them at the same rate as it would have been if executed by a private Printer, the Department maintaining itself, and setting aside such sum as a private Printer would regard as profit for discount to Government, having been resolved upon, I am instructed by the Lieutenant-Governor respectfully to request that you will assist in obtaining information as to the rates at which the works accompanying* could be printed at the Government Press, or at the Press the Government is in the habit of employing. The object being to make our charges as near as may be to those of the other Presidencies, this application appears to be the only method left us of determining what these charges actually are, private Printers having declined to supply us with the information desired.

* Despatched in a separate parcel.

No. 632:

54 FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Fort William, the 18th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th instant, forwarding certain works and requesting to be informed of the rates at which they could be printed in Calcutta at the Government Press, or at the Press the Government is in the habit of employing.

2. In reply I am desired to state that as you do not mention the number of copies required of each work, and as the number of copies regulates the rates of charge, the specific information asked for cannot be supplied.

3. I am, however, instructed to forward to you a copy of the Table of rates sanctioned by this Government for the works executed at the Allipore Jail Press, which it is possible, will afford the information you require. I am to add that these rates represent the average charges prevailing at the present time in the Calcutta market.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

From E. T. TREVOR, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 317, dated the 8th June 1860.)

SIR,

WITH reference to the Officiating Under-Secretary's letter of the 23rd April, No. 439, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that they may be supplied with ten more copies of the Act of Parliament XXII. and XXIII. Vic. Cap. 41.

No. 634.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

57

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

THE Board of Revenue having applied for ten more copies of the Act of Parliament, XXII. and XXIII. Vic. Cap. 41, the undersigned has the honor to request that the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department will be so good as to forward the same to this Office, in addition to the number of copies received with his Office Memorandum No. 725, dated the 14th April last.

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EAD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From G. U. YULE, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 55, dated the 2nd June 1860.)

58

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will lay before the Lieutenant-Governor the accompanying letter from Mr. Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate C. Smith of Monghyr, who it seems has failed to pass at the late Examination. The facts mentioned by him regarding his October Examination and the manner in which he has since been worked are well deserving of consideration in my humble opinion.

From the Magistrate of Monghyr,—(No. 213, dated the 29th May 1860.)

59

FORWARDED to the Commissioner of Circuit, Bhaugulpore, for his information and orders. .

From C. SMITH, Esq., Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, Monghyr, to G. U. YULE, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division,—(No. 21, dated the 26th May 1860.)

SIR,

THE result of the last half-yearly Examination having been notified by the Government, and my name not appearing among those who are pronounced as having passed, for the first Standard, I am led to conclude that the opinion formed on the subject of my examination is unsatisfactory; but as the circumstances of my case involve some hardship and injustice to myself, I trust I may be pardoned for intruding on you with this explanation, to which I solicit your attention.

I have not as yet been able to ascertain what was the exact nature of the report made by the Examiners on my behalf, but if I have failed I presume it must have been in the papers containing the Criminal and Revenue Questions, and I therefore proceed to lay the entire facts of the case before you.

In my examination in October 1859 I obtained the following marks:—

	Full Marks.	Marks required for passing.	Marks obtained by me.
Judicial Questions	160	100	129
Revenue ditto	160	100	134
Translation	10	5	7
Dictation	10	5	6
Reading	10	5	5
Foujdary Decision	10	5	0
Revenue ditto	10	5	10
Total	370	225	291

It will be seen, first, that the total number of marks obtained by me was sixty-six in excess of the minimum required for passing, and only seventy-nine below the total number of full marks. Second, that I got sufficient marks in each subject except the Foujdary decision. It is, therefore, owing to *one single* mistake that I did not pass them. That mistake was through an inadvertence, but it is recorded as a fact and let it stand as such.

I now come to my second Examination in April last, and here lies the injustice I complain of.

Ever since my examination in October last, from the 4th November to the 26th March 1860, I was uninterruptedly kept out on Mofussil duties, travelling from one extreme of the District to the other, so that I had to travel over more than 500 miles of ground merely to reach the various points to which I had to go. The work which I performed was partly Settlement work, partly it consisted in taking up land for public purposes. The latter kind of work especially entailed a great deal of out-door work on me, and I often spent eight to ten hours per day on the fields, as I was compelled to make all the measurements myself.

Looking, however, to the necessity that I should be under of attending at the Examination I repeatedly applied to Mr. Birch, the then Collector and Magistrate, for the use of some of the Law books of the Office, to enable me to qualify myself for the examination; but my applications, one and all, remained unnoticed. No reply was vouchsafed to me. Only on the 26th March, when I reported my return to Mr. Birch and repeated my request for the books was I allowed to take them, he (Mr. Birch) saying "he was very sorry indeed, but he had forgotten all about the books, and he hoped I was well up in the Regulations and would pass successfully." I therefore had only five days for study previous to the examination.

If I have shown inability to answer some of the questions given to me on Revenue and Criminal Law, it has arisen almost entirely through the circumstance above detailed, and in some measure, perhaps, also because the work I had to do during the previous five months was limited to a particular line of duty and not of that character to which the Examination questions referred to.

In proof of the truth of my assertion I beg to point to the fact that I did pass creditably in law in the previous examination.

I would also beg most respectfully to state that ever since I have been appointed to this post, I have labored strenuously and zealously, and endeavoured to perform the work entrusted to me to the best of my abilities, and I believe I may without the least exaggeration state that both in the Revenue and Foudary Departments I have, during the last year, done a greater amount of work than any of the other three Subordinates that were in the District.

I may have been unfortunate in not pleasing some of my superiors, though if such be the case, I am not aware of having given any just cause for it. The labor and desire on my part to gain their approbation—so far as lay within the path of my duty—has not been wanting in any way. The records of the Office will show the amount of work done by me, and that a great portion of that work was of an important nature such as is generally performed by Officers of longer standing only who have passed both examinations.

I would esteem it a great favor if the proceedings of my past career as a Government servant were looked into,—if the quantity and quality of the work I have done and the energy and assiduity with which I have labored in fulfilment of my duties were fully enquired into—if this were done I believe the result would be greatly in my favor.

● It would be a very great hardship to me to be turned out after two years' hard service, just when I have become acquainted with my work. I therefore pray to be allowed the favor of being re-examined in the subjects in which I may have failed. I do not ask for any extension of time merely to retain my salary without doing any work and without hope of passing afterwards I am ready to undergo the examination at once.

I am aware that my request is an unusual one, but the circumstances of my case are also particular, and I therefore do not hesitate to ask for your favorable consideration of the same.

No. 639.

60

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF BHAUGULPORE.

Fort William, the 20th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 55 of the 2nd instant, and to inform you in reply that, in consideration of Mr. C. Smith's having passed so good an Examination on the previous occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to give him another chance of re-entering the service by passing at the next Half-yearly Examination. Mr. Smith will understand that he is to receive no salary during this interval.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Ed. N. PENNEBO.*]

From HUGH LEONARD, Esq., C. E., Superintendent of the Town and Port of Mutlah, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 37, dated the 13th June 1860.)

61

SIR,

I HAVE this day met the Commissioner of Nuddea and arranged with him the transfer of my duties and Establishment as Superintendent of Mutlah. The Deputy Magistrate, Barripore, will take over charge on 15th.

I solicit the favour of having my accounts with the Government of Bengal closed as soon as convenient.

No. 642.

62

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To H. LEONARD, Esq., C. E.,

*Superintendent of the Town and Port of Mutlah.**Fort William, the 22nd June 1860.*

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 37, dated the 13th instant, reporting that arrangements have been made for the transfer of your duties and Establishment to the Officer in charge of the Barri-pore Sub-Division, and requesting that your accounts may be closed with the Government of Bengal.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that no orders are necessary for the closing of your accounts. You will only have to make over these accounts and any money which you may have in your hands to your successor, together with detailed particulars showing the manner in which the disbursements have been made.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 643.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner of Nuddea for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 22nd June 1860. }

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1045, dated the 1st June 1860.)

63

SIR, --

I AM directed to express the hope of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the Annual Administration Report for 1859-60 may be submitted as soon after the end of July as possible.

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6649, dated the 12th June 1860.)

64

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's letter No. 607 of the 9th current, and to report, for your Honor's information, that every effort is being made to get the Departmental Returns sent in, but it will be impossible to transmit the Report by the end of this month.

From W. WATERFIELD, Esq., Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal, to
A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 60, dated the 14th
June 1860.)

65

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of His Honor the
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the
accounts of the Town and Port of Mutlah;
from February to April 1860, have been
examined in this Office, and the items on
the receipt side found to be correct, but the
charges have been disallowed for want of
audit, I beg to submit therefore the accom-
panying Bills for Rupees 2,735-12-6 to be passed by His Honor

Contingent Bills.					
For February 1860	No. 21,	Rupees	356	11	0
" March "	" 22 "	"	882	8	0
" April, of 1860-61	" 23 "	"	218	4	0
" " "	" 24 "	"	859	8	4
" " "	" 1 "	"	329	14	10
" " "	" 2 "	"	88	14	4
		Rupees ...	2,735	12	6

No. 645.

66

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFG. ACCOUNTANT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 60, dated the 14th instant, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor has passed the Bills,* submitted by Mr. Leonard, the Superintendent of the Town and Port of Mutlah, for expenses incurred by him, in making a Road and executing other works connected with Lot 54 of the Soonderbuns, from February to April last, amounting to Rupees (2,735-12-6) two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, twelve annas and six pie.

2. Instructions have been issued to the Officiating Civil Auditor to audit the Bills in question, for which purpose they are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.**No. 646.*

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 647.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Commissioner of Nuddea for information.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th June 1860. }

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EAD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MR. J. W. INMAN, Assistant, East Indian Railway, to H. BELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 18th June 1860.)

67

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 552, dated the 23rd of May last, in reply. .

2. With reference to your second paragraph, I have the honor to explain the reason why I did not avail myself of the chance that was given to me to re-enter the service of Government.

3. I felt and still feel I did not deserve the observations that were made about me, as mentioned in the ninth paragraph of the Government Resolution, dated 21st December last, and that it was not desirable to re-enter the service of Government with these prejudicial remarks against my name, with any real prospect of future advancement, it was so disheartening that I respectfully solicited a review and revision of my case after an enquiry had been instituted as to the correctness or otherwise of my assertions.

And now I humbly observe that, after my services had been availed of for two years, I think I should not have been removed and blamed, because I happened to fail at an examination even after a warning had been given me.

I have been twelve years in India and three more prior to 1848. I have always borne the character of a hard-working person.

1839 to 1843.

I am by far a more experienced person in general than my younger and more successful competitors, being so, was unfortunate for me. I should have had less trusted me to do, and more leisure to myself, to conform to the Regulations of Government as well as study my own interests.

From S. WAUCHOPE, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, —(No. 435, dated the 20th June 1860.)

68

SIR,

WITH reference to your Endorsement No. 613 of the 12th instant, on the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated London, the 2nd ultimo, No. 63, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it appears that Carl Franz Dietze of Freyberg, Saxony, died while in the employ of the East India Copper Company at their Mines in Landoo, in Dholbhoom, South-West Frontier, on the 12th July 1858, and was buried at that place.

2. A Certificate to the above effect by Mr. J. M. Grob, Attorney for Mr. C. Durrschmidt, late Manager of the Company, is forwarded herewith.

Certificate from J. M. Grob, Esq., Attorney for C. DURRSCHMIDT, Esq., late Manager of the East India Copper Company, Limited,—(dated the 20th June 1860.)

69

THIS is to certify that Mr. Carl Franz Dietze of Freyberg, Saxony, was in the employ of the "East India Copper Company, Limited," and died at their Mines in Landoo, in Dholbhoom, South-West Frontier, on the 12th July 1858, and was buried in that place.

No. 651.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with reference to the letter from that Department, No. 1180, dated the 5th instant.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 26th June 1860. }

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From C. STEER, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 3A, dated the 21st May 1860.)

70

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit an original Petition, with enclosures, from Baboo Goluck Chunder Roy, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Chittagong District.

The pith of the Petition is that the Baboo was before a Moonsiff of good character and reputation in the Chittagong District ; that at Mr. Commissioner Sconce's recommendation he was appointed a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector ; that he has passed the Lower Standard but has twice failed in the higher, and now despairs of ever attaining success.

On these grounds he prays that he may be exempted from further examination, or that he may be re-appointed to the Civil Line as a Sudder Ameen, or at any rate as a Moonsiff of the first Grade.

The Baboo has most certainly lost by his transfer from the Judicial Department. He bore the highest character at the time of his transfer, and there is no doubt whatever that had he remained in the line he would long before this have attained the grade of a Sudder Ameen.

If under these circumstances His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor should think fit to order the restoration of Baboo Goluck Chunder Roy to the Judicial Branch of the service on the standing of a first grade Moonsiff, it will be not an altogether undeserved act of grace.

No. 652.

71 FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER OF CHITTAGONG.

Fort William, the 26th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Steer's letter No. 3A, dated the 21st ultimo, and to inform you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he is unable to exempt Baboo Goluck Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, from the required examination.

2. As regards that Officer's application to be transferred to the Civil Line, I am to observe that Moonsiffs are appointed by the Sudder Court and not by the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Ed. N. PENHEIRO.*]

From W. CORNELL, Esq., c. s., Tipperah, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 20th June 1860.)

72

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters (No. 578 General and No. 3114 Judicial) and to return my thanks to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his prompt attention to my representation.

2. I would however venture to submit that the placing of my name in the office Register above those of the Officers to whom I am senior, is scarcely a full rectification of the accidental error, that error having deprived me of the additional pay during six weeks.

3. I would further urge that no public recognition of my seniority or of the correction of the mistake, is contained either in my letter of appointment or in the *Gazette*.

4. Leaving this request for an additional clause or notification to the above effect for His Honor's consideration.

No. 653.

73

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To W. CORNELL, Esq., C. S.,

*Tipperah.**Fort William, the 27th June 1860.*

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant in which you express yourself dissatisfied with the mode in which the Lieutenant-Governor had thought proper to rectify an error which had occurred in the order of your promotion to the second Grade of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; and urge a public recognition of your seniority and correction of the mistake in the *Gazette*.

2. In reply I am desired to explain to you that the method followed by the Lieutenant-Governor in promoting to the Grade in question is simply a rule laid down by him for his own observance, and does not concern the public. When this rule is departed from either intentionally or unintentionally no notification of the circumstance is ever inserted in the *Gazette*, and no such notification is necessary in the present instance.

3. Your claim to seniority, on the ground of having been declared qualified for the Public Service, before some of the Officers appointed to the second Grade before you is admitted in my official letter No. 578, dated the 31st ultimo, and is as much a public recognition of that seniority as a clause to the same effect appended to your letter of appointment would have been.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Ed. N. PENHEIRO.*]

From DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to H. BELL, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 320, dated the 19th June 1860.)

74

SIR,

IN acknowledgment of your letter No. 605 of the 9th instant, calling for the Annual Returns of the Dispensaries in the Lower Provinces, and of the Lunatic Asylums at Patna, Dacca, and Berhampore, within the current month, I beg leave most respectfully to submit, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that it has been provided in Bengal Government Order of the 5th October 1853, that the Half-yearly Returns and Cash Accounts of Charitable Dispensaries are to be made up to June 30th and December the 31st of each year.

In your previous Office letters calling for these Reports, as Nos. 730 and 1033, dated respectively the 15th April and 7th of June of last year, it was directed that the Annual Report should be submitted early enough to admit of its being incorporated with the General Administration Report of the Bengal Government, which must be submitted to the Supreme Government not later than July.

The Circulars issued from this Office, which have been numerous, and all of which call most imperatively for the punctual transmission of these documents, require only that they should be forwarded direct to this Office not later than the 1st of July, the earliest date upon which they can be considered due. I therefore regret that it would be impossible to submit the Return from this Office within the current month, but I beg leave to assure His Honor that every effort of this Office shall be exerted with a view to its being prepared and forwarded on the earliest possible date in July. I have the honor to submit the Annual Returns and Reports of the Moorshedabad and Patna Native Lunatic Asylums under separate covering letters.

From E. T. Trevor, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 316, dated the 8th June 1860.)

75

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 487, dated 5th ultimo, with enclosure, and to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. In the 9th Rule, regarding correspondence, it is enjoined that the rough drafts of letters issued and the original letters received, must be tied up into bundles. It is then said that this will not supersede the necessity of entering these letters into the Letter Books, with a view to the preservation of the document.

3. The Board understand these orders to refer to the same Office, and that therefore in every Office the original letter received will remain in the bundle, and should the subject be of sufficient importance, a copy of the letter will be entered into the Letter Book.

4. I am therefore desired to represent to the Lieutenant-Governor that as far as the Board are aware, the practice of transcribing letters received into books at the Office of receipt, does not prevail any where in the Mofussil; and to introduce the practice will entail the necessity of the entertainment of additional writers, while at the same time little or no advantage will result, as a copy of the letter will be forthcoming in the Office of despatch.

5. It appears, therefore, to the Board that if they have understood the Rule correctly, some change in the wording of Rule IX. is necessary, unless it be the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce the practice of entering copies of letters received at the Office of receipt.

No. 657.

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

71

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Port William, the 28th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 316, dated the 8th instant, representing the inconvenience that would arise from the observance of Rule IX. of the Rules sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for the simplification and improvement of the system of English correspondence in Government Offices, which prescribes the entering into the Office Letter Books of all letters of importance, whether received into or issued from the Office.

2. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of the Board, that it will probably be evident from the entries in the margin of Rule IX. which are all of letters sent, that no change of practice was intended to be introduced; but as the Rule may certainly be understood as contemplating that letters received as well as letters sent should be entered, it would be advisable to correct the wording of the Rule, which will accordingly be done by circulating the following Erratum:—

In Rule IX. line 5, for “these letters” read “the letters issued.”

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

CIRCULAR.

No. 656.

77

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE REGISTER OF THE SUDDER COURT.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to request that you will observe the following Erratum in Rule IX. of the Rules for the simplification and improvement of the system of English correspondence in Government Offices, which were forwarded to you with my Circular No. 487, dated the 5th ultimo, *viz.* :—

In Rule IX. line 5, for “these letters” read “the letters issued.”

2. Instructions on this point will be issued to the several Magistrates by the Commissioners to whom they are subordinate.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From G. F. COCKBURN, Esq., Commissioner of Cuttack, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 37, dated the 6th June 1860.)

78

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 554, dated 23rd ultimo, forwarding copy of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution of same date, on the results of the examination held early in April.

2. I have been desired to make special report on the advisability of retaining Mr. Meik, now Junior Assistant to the Salt Agent at Balasore, in the service, and it is with regret that I feel bound to declare that I cannot recommend his retention.

3. Mr. Meik failed to pass at the two last examinations, the first of which also ought to have been the second, for owing to temporary illness he was unable to appear, thus he has had on the whole an unusually long time to prepare himself for the examination.

4. Moreover, I must bear in mind that while other Officers in the Revenue and Judicial Departments have to qualify themselves in a very extended degree, the Salt Regulations and practice involve a comparatively slight study, and yet Mr. Meik failed to attend the prescribed number of marks on each occasion of his examination.

5. I think therefore that all due consideration has already been shown in respect to the examination, while as regards Mr. Meik's conduct as a public Officer, he has failed to give the Officiating Salt Agent of Pooree, the late T. B. Mactier, Esquire, under whom he had until lately transferred to Pooree, served, or myself, due satisfaction.

6. I cannot say that during Mr. Meik's incumbency at Pooree he rendered any essential service to the Salt Department, nor on full re-consideration am I of opinion that the prospects of his doing much good in future are at all promising.

7. I need not enter in details of cases, for I apprehend that it is a general opinion that His Honor requires of me; but I may state that the fact of Mr. Meik's not having given satisfaction has been noticed by the Board, who also called some time ago for a special report on his qualifications, greatly doubting his eligibility for further retention in Office.

8. At that time the report sent up was not favorable, though being so young an Officer much excuse was urged on his behalf and further trial solicited.

9. Since then the result of the examinations is known, and other circumstances have occurred to dispose me to recommend, that the opportunity he now availed of for dispensing with his further services.

10. A Junior Assistant has been specially allowed to the Balasore Agent in hopes of the manufacture being thereby better superintended and increased. I have no expectation that under Mr. Meik's management the results expected will be derived.

11. Mr. Meik is wanting both in judgment and in temper, the former has led to his failing to please his official Superiors, while the latter occasions his being constantly in trouble with the Magistrate or some one else to an extent that affects the credit of the Public Service.

No. 665.

79

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CUTTACK.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 37, dated the 6th instant, submitting a special report regarding Mr. Meik, the Junior Assistant to the Salt Agent at Balasore.

2. Although Mr. Meik has now had eighteen months in which to prepare himself for examination, he has, notwithstanding the slight study required to qualify himself, twice failed to obtain the prescribed number of marks. He has also failed to give satisfaction to his official Superiors.

3. Under these circumstances, and as there does not appear to be any such prospect of improved efficiency on Mr. Meik's part as to justify his retention in the Service, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to be obliged to remove his name from the list of Assistants in the Salt Department.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.**No. 666.*

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 667.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM, }

The 29th June 1860. }

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHARMA, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government
of Bengal,—(dated the 25th May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request the favor of your moving His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to permit me to resign the Office of Member of the Board of Examiners. The reasons which have induced me to adopt this course have been explained to His Honor in a personal interview I had with him some days ago.

No. 688.

81

FROM A. R. YOUNG Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHARMA.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, requesting permission to resign the Office of Member of the Board of Examiners, and in reply to express the regret with which the Lieutenant-Governor has received the announcement of your wish to withdraw from the Board; and he desires to avail himself of the opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the distinguished services which you have rendered to the cause of Education.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EAD, N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. TAYLER, Esq., to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(dated the 1st June 1860.)

82

SIR,

I HAVE for two months refrained from making any further reference to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the correspondence which has passed regarding the treatment experienced by me at the hands of Mr. Fergusson, because after the receipt of your letter No. 276 of the 15th March last, I was in the expectation (not I imagine unreasonably) that Mr. Fergusson would have made some acknowledgment of the injustice he has done me, and taken some steps to disabuse the public mind in regard to his hostility and opposition. As however nothing of the kind has occurred, I cannot in justice to myself refrain from offering some further remarks on the subject, which, as His Honor must feel, is one of considerable importance to my interest, and the interest of those who commit their affairs to my superintendence.

In the 7th paragraph of your letter referring to my private note, (of which Mr. Fergusson obtained possession) you say "the Lieutenant-Governor sees nothing objectionable in its being placed on record, you being made aware of the fact."

Had the case been as it is here assumed to be, I should (whatever were my private opinion on the matter) have acquiesced readily in the dictum; but it so happens that the facts are exactly the reverse. This private note of mine was not, as far as I have been able to learn, ever placed on record but kept apparently by Mr. Fergusson in his own possession, and only made use of for the purpose of vilifying me behind my back; and so far from my "being made aware of the fact," the whole fact was studiously and carefully concealed from me until elicited by my complaint against Mr. Fergusson. Although, as I have already shown to the Lieutenant-Governor, I had previously written myself in the most courteous and conciliatory terms to Mr. Fergusson, told him I suspected some one had misrepresented me, and begged him to inform me if such were the case.

I can scarcely think that His Honor can regard this course of procedure as unobjectionable.

With regard to the 8th paragraph you observe that "Mr. Fergusson cannot, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, fairly be blamed for the construction he put upon this letter in question."

On this I must take the liberty of remarking that it is not of mere *misconstruction* that I complain, as such misconstruction might arise of course from mere error of judgment or want of penetration.

My complaint is that Mr. Fergusson having put his own arbitrary construction upon a single ambiguous expression in a private letter, acted upon that construction, and without giving me, the party principally concerned, any intimation or any opportunity of defence, founded upon it a system of official rudeness extending to my Agents, Mokhtars, and Clients, and which, whether *intentional* or not, became notorious throughout the Province, while at the same time, and apparently on the same slender foundation, he endeavoured, as far as his influence went, to injure my reputation, ruin my business, and deprive me of the society of my friends; having actually broached the humiliating and monstrous doctrine, that for fear Natives should consider my "influence worth purchasing" (or in other words should suspect Public Officers

of being corrupt), they should not venture upon intimacy or even correspondence with me! A doctrine which, if carried out, would in all the relations of life make us slaves to the wretched criticisms of a degraded and demoralized people.

It is true the latter attempt was rendered abortive by the more enlightened and liberal views of the other public Officers in the Province, who, with scarcely one exception, have condemned or ridiculed Mr. Fergusson's sentiments, but the insult to me was the same, and the malignity of the attempt is not the less evident, because the attempt was unsuccessful.

All this injury and insult I have endured from a public Officer, and as is now proved without the slightest foundation; yet no redress whatever has been afforded me, not one word of dissatisfaction or disapproval has been expressed, nor any provision made to secure me from a repetition of this injurious and oppressive treatment!

I accused Mr. Fergusson of several distinct acts which I maintained to be wrongful and unwarranted.

Two only of these charges has he answered. One, viz. the making of an insulting speech to my special Mokhtar, he disavows, because he says, he does not remember it. I have at once accepted the disavowal.

In regard to the second charge that of browbeating and intimidating both Mokhtars and Clients in open Court. Mr. Fergusson denies the *intention* to browbeat; this denial I have accepted as far as the *intention* goes, but the fact remains and is notorious.

All the other charges are unanswered and unexplained.

I can hardly bring myself to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor considers the acts complained of to be unobjectionable, that he can approve of a Commissioner's manner of treating my Mokhtars and Clients, being such that (although there may be no intention to browbeat) all are browbeaten to an extent that prevents the Mokhtars of his Court from daring to accept Mokhtarnamahs from me, and induces those who engage my professional services, to disavow the fact, before the Commissioner for fear of his displeasure, as was the case with Baboo Bishenprakash Singh on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit!!

I cannot bring myself to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor can approve of intimidation being used by a Commissioner towards a Native gentleman, because after years of unjust deprivation he takes legitimate measures for laying his grievances before the Government.

I cannot believe that he will uphold a Commissioner in deliberately disregarding a public application formally and respectfully made, and by this procedure depriving the applicant of all power of appeal, or again at the very time, that he is making an ostentatious parade of scrupulousness regarding private influence, accepting and acting on a private note from a party in a case in which I was concerned, and then refusing to produce that letter or place it on record.

I beg that His Honor will not imagine that I am prosecuting this case from a litigious spirit, or for no practical or useful end; this is far from being the case; I am at the head of a large and important Office, and the value of litigated property now under my direction may be calculated at many crores of Rupees. I am bound to strive for fair and impartial treatment for the sake of others as well as myself; but I and my Clients are still receiving daily wrong from the effects of Mr. Fergusson's treatment, though now proved to have slandered me without a cause, though shown to have recorded in language as coarse and insulting as it is possible to conceive, an unfounded and offensive charge, though admitting that on grounds now proved to be false, he had used "extraordinary" language towards me, and though known to have done his best to injure my reputation behind my back. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Fergusson has not yet made any acknowledgment of the wrong done nor taken any steps whatever to remove or palliate the injury he has caused me.

To this day the impression of his hostility is prevalent, to this day I am unable to present a petition through the Mokhtar of his Court, because they are one and all afraid to accept a power of attorney from me! At this moment I have an important case on my file, in which it is most desirable to address the Commissioners, but the parties themselves entreat me not to do so, for fear of suffering from his ill-will towards me.

I confess I cannot conceive it possible, that the Lieutenant-Governor can approve of such a state of things, and I therefore once again submit the case for his consideration, and shall never feel that the correspondence can be "closed with justice to all parties," till some measure of redress is vouchsafed to me for these wrongful and unwarranted acts of a public Officer, and some provision taken against a repetition of that unjust and insulting treatment which Mr. Fergusson alone, of all the Public Functionaries with whom I have been brought into contact in this, or the other Presidency, has thought fit to exhibit towards me.

Had Mr. Fergusson done what conscientious and honorable men usually do, when they find they have wronged another, it would have been unnecessary to give the Lieutenant-Governor this further trouble.

No. 669.

83

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To W. TAYLER, Esq.,

*Patna.**Fort William, the 29th June 1860.*

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, in which you recur to the complaints formerly preferred by you against the Commissioner of Patna, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor declines to re-open the correspondence on the subject.

2. If you have any new matter of complaint of a tangible nature to bring against Mr. Fergusson, your proper course will be to petition the Board of Revenue in a regular manner.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

Circular from HUGH SANDEMAN, Esq., Officiating Civil Auditor, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2420, dated the 23rd June 1860.)

84

SIR,

IN continuation of my Circular letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to solicit your attention to the following suggestions, as a means of decreasing clerical labor:—

1. *One* Monthly Contingent Bill only should be submitted for audit by each Office, and any items that may be omitted in the Bill for the month should be carried over to that of the following one.

2. This *one* Contingent Bill, signed by the Head of the Office, should comprise the expenses, not only of the Sudder Office, but of all minor ones subordinate to it.

3. *One* Establishment Bill should be submitted by each Office, including the names of all Officers and Servants, of whatever rank or grade; excepting only such as may be on deputation or otherwise absent from their Station. This Bill might be given in a printed form, with the names only of incumbents left blank.

4. In cases of subordinate Officers quitting Stations on leave, rejoining appointments, relinquishing or taking charge of Office, it is unnecessary that I should be furnished with separate letters or memorandums under their signatures. Such information may be given at the foot of the Monthly Establishment Bill by a Certificate signed by the Head of the Office.

5. The fact of an Officer having made over or received charge of a Treasury, Local Fund Secretaryship, or other appointment involving no alteration of emolument or destination, need not be reported to this Office.

6. Where it so happens that there has been positively no change of any sort in the establishment of an Office during the month, a Bill may be submitted for the aggregate sum, "as per details of last month." This suggestion cannot apply to Salary Bills for the month of April, which must always be given in detail.

7. Bills should never be submitted in duplicate. This rule will involve a considerable saving of stationery, which may also be reduced by submitting on quarter sheet foolscap all Bills which do not require paper of a larger size.

8. Questions of an unimportant nature might be submitted to this Office on half margin paper, which would be returned to the writer in original, with my reply duly filled in.

9. Signatures should be legibly written, and the name of an Officer signing in the Vernacular should be given in the English language, either immediately below or above the signature.

SECRETARY'S ORDERS.

"I think these are all very good rules except Rule 3. It would not be convenient in *Calcutta* to include Officers. The Register might adopt Rules 1, 2 (as regards Printing), 3 (excepting in regard to Officers), 4 (when possible), and 5, and the Office may observe Rule 6."

No. 674-5.

85

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 30th June 1860.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to call your attention to my letters Nos. 471 and 607, dated respectively the 2nd ultimo and 9th instant, and to request that the Report therein called for may be submitted without further delay.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 133, dated the 19th June 1860.)

86

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 586, dated the 2nd instant, with its enclosure, *viz.* an Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 14th April last, regarding the bad and unwholesome quality of water of the River Hooghly put on board Emigrant Ships; and requesting to report, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, what has been the practice hitherto in force, for supplying these Vessels with water.

2. In reply I beg to state that, from April 1859, the date the revised Rules for Emigration to the West India Colonies were passed by Government, it has always been enforced on all the Commanders of Vessels conveying Emigrants from this Port to procure water for their use from some approved Tank, such as Lall Diggee or any other, where good water is to be procured; this Rule, to the best of my knowledge, has been adhered to, and I know of no instance of a deviation of the same being brought to my notice.

3. To avoid the possibility of bad water being put on board, it would be better to adopt the means suggested in the latter part of the Secretary of State's Extract, *viz.* to obtain water from a point of the River, higher up than that at which the Ships usually water.

4. I would respectfully suggest that the Emigration Department have two water Tank Boats built of Iron, capable of carrying fifty tons each in compartments; these Boats to be sent up the River, say twenty-five or thirty miles above Calcutta (or as far as may be deemed necessary), where at all times of the year the water is fresh and purer than in the harbour of Calcutta.

5. As the building of these Boats will cause a considerable outlay of money, I would recommend that the water should be paid for by owners or Agents of the Ship, at so much per ton, so that in time the Vessels may not be a burthen to the Department, and the proceeds should be sufficient to cover the expenses.

6. At first I would propose a charge of two Rupees per ton, until it is ascertained what the exact expenses are.

7. Latterly I have directed that approved Tank water should also be put on board Vessels for the use of the Coolies proceeding to the Maurities, and as the West India Ships only would not, in my opinion, be sufficient to cover the expenses of the two Tank Boats, particularly as from the first of March to the end of August, no Coolies go to the West Indies. I would make it a Rule that all Ships conveying Coolies to the Mauritius as well as those to the West Indies should take water from the Tanks proposed to be built, and they should also pay two Rupees a ton for it.

8. Under the present system we must principally depend on the honesty of Captains and Officers of the Vessel that they take in none but Tank water, but as the obtaining of Tank water is attended with extra expense and considerable delay, they may be induced to take in some portion of the River water which is so easily obtained.

9. I would respectfully suggest that the Collector of Customs may be authorized to instruct Preventive Officers attached to Cooley Vessels to keep a record of the water received on board for my information; this should, I think, be an efficient check. I would recommend for this extra duty, he should receive from the Emigration Department the sum of sixteen Rupees for each Ship; he should also, for this consideration, keep a record of the Stores shipped for the use of the Coolies, and see that they remain on board up to the departure of the Vessel.

10. I herewith annex a Statement showing the Estimate of cost of two Iron Tank Boats capable of giving space for fifty tons of water each, with an Estimate of the monthly expenses of working the Boats.

11. I also annex a Statement showing the quantity of water received on board Cooley Ships at this Port for Mauritius and West Indies, for the last year, viz. from the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860, showing a total of 7,942 tons, which at the rate above proposed, viz. two Rupees per ton, would be Rupees 15,884.

Statement showing the quantity of Water taken on board the following Ships, for the use of the Emigrants for Mauritius and West Indies, from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Date of Departure.	Mauritius Ship.	Number of Souls.	Gallons of Water taken on board.
1859.			
March	7 <i>Atiet Rohoman</i>	331	22,260
"	16 <i>Futtay Shah Allum</i>	367	24,500
"	18 <i>Appleton</i>	413	27,500
"	25 <i>Shah Jehan</i>	375	24,570
"	27 <i>Walter Morrice</i>	288	18,480
"	31 <i>Tasmania</i>	461	31,500
June	8 <i>Mary Harrison</i>	306	20,440
"	10 <i>Zeminder</i>	312	22,050
"	15 <i>War Spirit</i>	476	31,500
"	18 <i>Screw Steamer Queen Victoria</i>	478	27,000
"	27 <i>Bellairs</i>	281	18,900
"	30 <i>Mount Stewart Elphinstone</i>	317	21,000
July	5 <i>Myaram Dyaram</i>	333	22,120
"	7 <i>Royal Charlie</i>	241	16,210
"	11 <i>Belgravia</i>	478	31,500
"	14 <i>Calliope</i>	336	21,980
"	18 <i>Raby Castle</i>	356	23,170
"	25 <i>Sullana</i>	439	28,700
"	29 <i>Screw Steam Ship Armenian</i>	392	14,200
August	1 <i>Lahore</i>	240	15,680
"	4 <i>Ally</i>	316	23,100
"	8 <i>Cutch Merchant</i>	324	21,700
"	11 <i>William Stevenson</i>	317	21,875
"	18 <i>Shah Allum</i>	293	19,320
"	21 <i>Adelaide</i>	306	20,720
"	23 <i>Punjab, small</i>	275	18,655
"	25 <i>Punjab, large</i>	365	24,150
"	27 <i>Startled Fawn</i>	467	31,500
September	3 <i>St. Bernard</i>	364	25,000
"	7 <i>Catherine Apcar</i>	310	16,520
"	15 <i>Rajah of Cochin</i>	434	28,910
"	22 <i>Edith Moore</i>	429	28,805
"	27 <i>Balaclava</i>	326	21,945
October	8 <i>Harkaway</i>	390	26,320
"	15 <i>James Livesay</i>	405	27,300
"	22 <i>Futtay Shah Allum</i>	381	19,600
November	1 <i>Myaram Dyaram</i>	328	17,724
"	14 <i>Shah Allum</i>	373	19,908
"	23 <i>Nusser Musjeet</i>	312	16,910
December	5 <i>Atiet Rohoman</i>	328	17,780
"	15 <i>Regina</i>	351	18,480
1860.			
January	17 <i>St. Bernard</i>	378	19,656
"	26 <i>Adelaide</i>	320	16,576
February	None	None	None
March	2 <i>Mooresfort</i>	407	21,000
"	5 <i>Myaram Dyaram</i>	346	17,724
April	12 <i>Shah Allum</i>	367	24,500
"	21 <i>Sullana</i>	379	24,500
		16,844	1,053,498

General

JUNE 1860.

Department.

Date of Departure.	West India—Name of Ship.	Number of Souls.	Gallons of Water taken on board.
1859.			
August 27	<i>Marian Moore</i>	407	52,500
September 10	<i>Sir George Seymour</i>	345	27,000
" 25	<i>Labrador</i>	348	52,500
October 3	<i>Canning</i>	397	32,000
" 26	<i>Kirkham</i>	395	52,500
November 9	<i>Conway</i>	401	52,500
" 12	<i>Earl of Derby</i>	339	44,800
" 16	<i>Victor Emmanuel</i>	388	52,500
December 1	<i>Devonshire</i>	329	44,310
" 16	<i>Tyburnia</i>	322	36,000
" 17	<i>Shah Jehan</i>	329	44,310
1860.			
January 6	<i>St. Croix</i>	196	25,550
" 9	<i>Zeminder</i>	310	31,872
" 14	<i>Calliope</i>	338	43,890
February 2	<i>Thomas Laury</i>	243	31,780
" 9	<i>Thomas Hamlin</i>	369	31,304
" 14	<i>Themis</i>	398	49,000
" 20	<i>Gosforth</i>	386	50,460
" 25	<i>Appleton</i>	442	52,500
March 3	<i>Lalona</i>	346	44,170
" 13	<i>Hanover</i>	418	52,500
" 19	<i>Rajasthan</i>	305	28,100
		7,731	932,046 Gallons for West India.
			1,053,498 Ditto for Mauritius.
			1,985,544 Gallons or 7,942 tons.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Protector of Emigrants.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Estimated cost for 2 Iron Tank Boats, at Rupees 5,000 each	10,000	0	0
Interest on Block, at 5 per cent each	100	0	0
Wear and tear, at ditto ditto	100	0	0
Total Company's Rupees	10,200	0	0
Estimated monthly expenses for working the Boats—Six Lascars,			
at 7 Rupees per month each Boat	84	0	0
One Gunner, at 50 ditto ditto	100	0	0
Total, Company's Rupees	184	0	0

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Protector of Emigrants.

No. 682.

87

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

General.
Emigration.*Fort William, the 30th June 1860.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 133, dated the 19th instant, reporting the practice hitherto observed in supplying Emigrant Vessels in this Port with water, and suggesting a plan for remedying the evil brought to notice by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State of the bad and unwholesome quality of the water put on board such Ships.

2. You propose that two Iron Tank Boats be built for the Emigration Department, capable of carrying water to the extent of fifty tons each, to be sent up the River twenty-five or thirty miles above Calcutta, where at all times of the year the water is fresh and purer than in the Harbour of Calcutta.

3. To cover the cost of these Boats which you estimate at Company's Rupees 10,200, and the expenses for working them at Rupees 184 per mensem, you suggest that the owners or Agents of all Emigrant Ships should pay for the water at Rupees two per ton for the present, until it is ascertained what the exact expenses of the Boats would be.

4. In reply I am desirous to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves generally of the plan submitted by you. But the rate of Rupees two a ton seems to him an excessive charge; and he requests therefore that you will be so good as to make a more minute calculation to ascertain what will be a sufficient and not more than a sufficient charge.

5. The Lall Diggee, from which Emigrant Vessels have hitherto been required to take water, being itself filled from the River in the height of the rains, is no better than the water in the River at the same time, except that it is clearer. In the rains, perhaps, it would be unnecessary to insist on the water being taken from twenty or thirty miles up the River.

6. In conclusion I am instructed to request that you will submit a Tabular Statement, in the prescribed form, showing the Establishment that will be required for working the Boats in question if approved, and the sanction of the Government of India will be obtained to the proposed expenditure.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 261.

1

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO F. J. MOUAT, Esq., M. D.,

Visitor of Government Lunatic Asylums in the Lower Provinces.

Fort William the 9th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying printed copy of the Rules which have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor for the control and management of the Native Lunatic Asylums at Dullundah, Dacca, Berhampore, and Patna.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENNINGTON.]

From DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 240, dated the 7th June 1860.)

2

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying letter in original, No. 818, dated 2nd instant, from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Dacca Circle, and the enclosed application from Bengallee Class Native Doctor Nocoor Chunder Ghosal, attached to the Jail-Hospital at Bograh, for permission to resign the service, and beg respectfully to recommend that he may be discharged from the service, and that locally entertained Native Doctor Brojolall Chuckerbutty be appointed his successor.

Please return the enclosures when no longer required.

From W. THOMSON, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dacca, to N. CHEVERS, Esq., M. D., Secretary, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department,—(No. 818, dated the 2nd June 1860.)

3

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, the accompanying letter from Bengallee Class Native Doctor Nocoor Chunder Ghosal, Bograh Jail Hospital, requesting to be allowed to resign the service.

The Native Doctor has long exceeded his leave of absence, evading a return by forwarding certificates signed by no recognized authority.

I have directed 4th Class Native Doctor Brojolall Chuckerbutty, rendered a supernumerary at the Sub-Division of Serajunge, by the operation of the Orders of the Bengal Government, No. 126, to proceed to Bograh.

From NOCOOR CHUNDER GHOSAL, Native Doctor of Bograh Jail, on leave, to S. GOLLAM ALLY, in Medical Charge, Bograh,—(dated the 17th May 1860)

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 123, dated 26th March 1860, of returning the Medical Certificate forwarded with my letter dated 1st March 1860, for countersignature by a Presidency Surgeon, I have the honor to state that, having at present got rid of my complaint, it would, I think, be any thing but reasonable now to ask any Presidency Surgeon to put his countersignature thereto, being apprehensive, however, in the present feeble state of my health of getting a relapse in the event of my resuming my duties at Bograh.

I beg to request the favor of your recommending my transfer to some salubrious District.

Should I be so unfortunate as not to be able to obtain the indulgence here solicited, I beg leave hereby to resign my appointment as Native Doctor of the Bograh Jail, and to request that you will be so good as to communicate the same to the proper authorities as soon as convenient.

No. 283.

4

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 240, dated the 7th instant, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the discharge of Bengallee Class Native Doctor Nocoor Chunder Ghosal, attached to the Jail Hospital at Bograh, and the appointment of locally entertained Native Doctor Brojololl Chuckerbutty as his successor.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are returned as requested.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 284.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No 285.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 15th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 911, dated the 14th May 1860.)

5

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 182, dated the 28th ultimo, I am directed to point out that the proposition therein made has been submitted unaccompanied by a Tabular Statement in the prescribed form; you are requested to supply the omission.

No. 232.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th May 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

THE Government of India having called for a Tabular Statement of the proposition submitted with your letter No. 2695, dated the 9th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will be so good as to forward one to this Office for transmission to the Supreme Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Ed.* N. PENHEIRO.]

From DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 229, dated the 14th June 1860.)

7

SIR,

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 232, dated 18th ultimo, I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying Tabular Statement, in duplicate, showing the present and proposed scale of salary of Native Doctor Nilmoney Doss, attached to the Rampore Bauleah Dispensary.

Comparative Statement showing the present and proposed scale of Salary of Native Doctor Nitmoney Doss, of the Rimpore Eauliah Dispensary. Barrackpore, 28th May 1860.

NATURE OF CHANGE.		PROPOSITION.						Grounds of Proposition.	ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.	
Present Scale.	Proposed Scale.	PERMANENT.		TEMPORARY.					HOME DEPART- MENT	FINANCIAL DEPART- MENT.
		Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Increase per Month.	Decrease per Month.	Period.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Office to which the proposition refers.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Remarks.	Orders.
Medical Board's letter No. 1186.	Dated 27th March 1861.	Dispensary Rampore Bauliah.						The addition is recommended by the Principal Medical Officer, General Medical Department, for the Extra duty of the Medical charge of Natore Sub-Division.		
No.	Date.									
Extract from Home Department, Govern- ment of India.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Native Doctor	... 40 0 0	Native Doctor	... 60 0 0	20 0 0				

Medical Board's letter No. 1196

Dated 27th March 1861.

Dispensary Rampore Bauliah.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 16th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 289.

9

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request contained in Lord Ulick Browne's letter No. 911, dated the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a Tabular Statement showing the increase of salary to be allowed to Native Doctor Nilmoney Doss, in the event of his being placed in charge of the Sub-Division of Nattore.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

10

MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

READ again the Proceedings of the 3rd May 1860, Nos. 15-17A, relative to a proposal by the Commissioner of Patna, for an increase of Rupees 37 per mensem, to the pay of the Establishment employed at the Insane Asylum in that City.

• No. 1224, dated the 9th instant. Read also a communication* from the Home Department, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the above proposal.

ORDERED, that the following letter be written to the Commissioner of Patna.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 286.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 36, dated the 2nd April last, with enclosures, and in reply to inform you that the Government of India in the Financial Department has sanctioned an increase of Rupees 37 to the pay of the Establishment entertained in the Lunatic Asylum at Patna.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 287.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Civil Auditor for information.

No. 288.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 16th June 1860.

}

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENNEIRO.]

From DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 250, dated the 7th June 1860.)

11

SIR,

IN acknowledgment of your letter No. 251, dated 28th ultimo, requesting my opinion on the proposal of the Civil Assistant Surgeon of Shahabad that he should be allowed to make a vaccination tour in his District during the next cold season, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, in my opinion, it would not be convenient or safe for the Civil Assistant Surgeon to leave his Station, for so long a time as would be required in making a really useful and satisfactory vaccination tour in the charge of a Native Doctor.

No. 298.

12

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 127, dated the 17th ultimo, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accede to the request of the Civil Assistant Surgeon at Shahabad for permission to make a vaccination tour in that District during the next cold season; as in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor it would neither be convenient nor safe for Dr. Hutchinson to leave his Station in charge of a Native Doctor for so prolonged an absence.

2. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 237, dated the 7th June 1860.)

13

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying Extract (paragraph 2) of a letter No. 124, dated 1st instant, from the Officer Commanding the 3rd Bengal Police Battalion at Sooree, reporting the absence without leave of Bengallee Class Native Doctor Gour Chunder Sen, temporarily doing duty with that Corps, and beg respectfully to recommend that the Native Doctor may be dismissed from the service.

Extract (paragraph 2) of a letter from the Officer Commanding the 3rd Bengal Police Battalion, to the Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Barrackpore, Circle,—(No 124, dated Sooree, 1st June 1860.)

14

2. I HAVE also to acquaint you that Gour Chunder Sen, after endeavouring without success to obtain leave from the Civil Surgeon, has disappeared. I presume that serious notice will be taken of such gross misbehaviour.

No. 302.

15

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 237, dated the 7th instant, with enclosure, bringing to notice the misconduct of Bengallee Class Native Doctor Gour Chunder Sen, who is temporarily attached to the 3rd Bengal Police Battalion at Sooree, in absenting himself from that Corps without the permission of the Civil Surgeon, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the dismissal of the Native Doctor from the service of Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

.

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 303.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 304.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 25th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Ed. N* PENHEIRO.]

From Dr. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 218, dated the 4th June 1860.)

16

SIR,

In forwarding, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the letter from the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, with its annexures marginally noted, having reference to a proposition that a Dentist should be appointed upon the staff of the College Hospital, I beg leave most respectfully to suggest, for the consideration and orders of His

Letter No. 6414, dated 8th May 1860, from the Principal, Medical College, to the Secretary, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Medical College, dated 24th April 1860, together with the original Minutes of Members of the Council.

Honor, that, in my opinion, the arrangement of appointing one of the private Dentists of Calcutta to an honorary post in an institution, where all the other Officers are servants of Government, would not only be most unusual but would be attended with great and obvious inconvenience.

2. I would beg leave most earnestly to recommend that a Medical Officer in the Service, properly trained in the practice of Dentistry, would be attached on a moderate salary to the Medical College Hospital, where he could in a considerable measure carry into effect the wishes of the Government, as conveyed in the Officiating Military Secretary's letter No. 904 of the 25th November last, which is annexed in original, by instructing Medical Officers, on their arrival at the Presidency, in the ordinary Surgical management of the teeth.

3. I must, however, add, that I am not acquainted with any Medical Officer in the Service who is at present competent to fill this position. But it appears to me that one or the other of the present Medical Officers of the College might readily qualify himself in a short time, by study and observation, and might then undertake the duty, receiving an adequate additional allowance for its performance.

4. The return of the original enclosures is solicited.

From Dr. W. C. B. EATWELL, Principal, Medical College, to N. CHEVERS, Esq., Secretary, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department,—(No. 6414, dated the 8th May 1860.)

17

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, the accompanying Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Medical College, dated 24th April 1860.

2.. I am decidedly in favor of the proposed appointment of a Dentist to the Medical College Hospital, and since two of the leading Dentists of Calcutta (Drs. Clarke and J. P. Smith) have already offered to take the appointment as an honorary one, there can be no objection on the score of expense to its being recommended to Government.

3. I forward, together with the College Council Proceedings, the original Minutes of Members of the Council on the measure, for the perusal of the Principal Inspector General, and I shall feel obliged by your returning them when no longer required.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Medical College, dated 24th April 1860.

18

No. IV. READ letter, dated 28th March 1860, from Professor J. Fayrer, proposing the appointment of one of the leading Dentists of Calcutta as Dental Surgeon to the Hospital.

Read also a Minute by the Principal on the same subject.

Read also a letter from Dr. J. P. Smith offering himself as a Candidate for the above appointment.

Resolved, that it is desirable that a Surgeon Dentist be appointed to the Hospital, but that, under present circumstances, it is unadvisable to recommend the measure to Government except as an honorary appointment.

No. V. Read Circular of the College Council of the 8th April, regarding appointment of a Committee to enquire into expenditure of Medicines in Hospital.

Resolved, that the Medical Officers of the Hospital and Dispensaries be requested to form a Committee for the purpose mentioned.

19 Minute by the Principal on the proposition of the Professor of Surgery that a Dentist be appointed to the Medical College Hospital,—(dated the 30th March 1860.)

I CONCUR with Professor Fayrer that it is very desirable that a Professional Dentist be appointed to the College Hospital. It is, I believe, a great mistake that Dental Surgery is not more systematically taught than is the case at present, not only in this School but in the Schools of Europe generally. Want of manual dexterity in Dental Surgery and imperfect knowledge of its principles on the part of Medical men generally are, I believe, productive of much unnecessary suffering to the community at large. So long as Dentistry is taught as a branch of Surgery it can never be properly taught, since, in a general course of lectures on the principles and practice of Surgery, it must be impossible for the Professor to describe operations in the teeth in other than a very general manner. In Great Britain Dentistry is a distinct profession; and if the Physician considers the art as entirely without his province, and the Surgeon looks down on it as somewhat beneath his dignity to practise, the patient has at least the satisfaction, in a large number of cases, of being able to command the services of a professional Dentist.

In India this is impossible, except at the centres of Government and perhaps at some of the large Stations.

It is therefore highly essential that the Medical Officers in this country should be specially instructed in Dentistry.

In the Medical College Hospital the House Surgeon is the Officer specially entrusted with the duty of teaching Dentistry as a part of minor Surgery, and nearly three hundred teeth have been extracted in the Out-door Dispensary during the past year.

Here then is a considerable field for the acquirement of manual dexterity in teeth extraction; but it must always remain a chance whether the young newly-arrived Assistant Surgeon (to whom this important appointment is entrusted for one year only) has specially qualified himself as a Dentist or not, whilst even, had he done so, systematic instruction is not to be communicated in the necessarily hurried operations of an Out-door Dispensary. For the above reasons, therefore, I cordially approve of the suggestion of Professor Fayrer. Further, whilst suggesting to Government the expediency of the measure as regards the individuals educated in this College, I would at the same time urge the propriety of requiring all young Medical Officers, on their arrival in the country, to attend a course of practical demonstrations in Dental Surgery in the Medical College Hospital. The Officer selected for the post of Dentist to the Medical College Hospital should be required to attend twice-a-week at the Hospital for the purpose of operating on the teeth. He should also be required to give a short course of ten or twelve Lectures on Dental Surgery once during the year, which course not only the Students of the College but all young Assistant Surgeons in Calcutta should be required to attend. Professor Fayrer has stated that one of the leading Dentists in Calcutta has offered to take the appointment as an honorary one.

This will probably remove the most potent of the probable objections to its establishment, namely expense. I would, however, strongly recommend that the appointment, if sanctioned, be not placed on such a footing, but that the Officer so appointed be constituted Dental Surgeon to Government on a fitting salary, and that his services be made available for Military servants, precisely as is the case with the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery.

(Signed) W. C. B. EATWELL,

Principal.

Minute by DR. F. N. MACNAMARA, on the proposition to have a Dentist for the Medical College Hospital.

I AM of opinion that it would be better to go up to Government with Dr. Fayrer's original proposition, which would be doubtless sanctioned, and thus a great deficiency in our Hospital teaching be at once remedied.

The Principal's is a much more extended scheme, and would probably be "under consideration" for a long time. Let us have what we require for ourselves first, and then think for the Service.

I believe that a course of Dental Surgery would be much better attended at home than here. Assistant Surgeons in Calcutta stay but a very short and uncertain time, come at all times of the year, and could not therefore attend any systematic course, whether of operations or lectures. If Assistant Surgeons are to attend Dental Surgery here, why not Ophthalmic, and the * too.

I do not think any Dentist would accept the post of Dentist to Government, at any rate not unless he was very highly paid, for while an eye may be looked at or a pulse felt very quickly, and the Ophthalmic Surgeon or Physician have time to see private patients; stopping teeth takes a long time and I conceive such a Dentist would find his time entirely occupied with Government work, for Dentists at Home charge so heavily, Officers would make a point of bringing their bad teeth here, even from England. The Dentist would get as much work as a tradesman appointed in the same way. And would Government find gold, or even gutta serena, plates?

For a thousand a month I dare say an experienced Dentist would take the appointment suggested by the Principal; but I hope we shall not wait for our Dentist till the Government sanctions that salary.

F. N. MACNAMARA.

Generally I concur with Dr. Macnamara's Minute.

J. W. WILSON.

From J. FAYRER, Esq., M. D., Officiating Professor of Surgery, and First Surgeon to the Medical College Hospital, to DR. W. C. B. EATWELL, Principal, Medical College,—(dated the 28th March 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will have the goodness to submit the following proposition to the College Council at the next Meeting. It is one, in my opinion, of considerable importance, and will, I trust, meet with support from the Council.

The education of the Students of this College is wanting in one respect, and that a serious one in this country, where the Medical Practitioner is expected to be tolerably proficient in all branches of Medical Science.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Native Doctors are all, I believe, qualified to meet the ordinary emergencies of Medical practice; but on the subject of Dental Surgery I fear they are profoundly ignorant, incapable of deciding when a tooth should be extracted or when it should be left in, ignorant of the modes of operating, whether for extraction or for stopping or saving a diseased tooth.

Recent examinations of members of the different classes have removed any doubts I may have had on the subject; and I have no hesitation in saying that, as a general rule, though well instructed in other matters, they are very ignorant of this.

I beg therefore to propose that Government be moved to sanction the appointment of one of the leading Dentists of Calcutta as Dental Surgeon to the Hospital, whose duty should be that of attending the Hospital at stated hours during the week to give practical instruction to the Students in the treatment of diseases of the teeth, Dentition during infancy, and the operation and manipulations of Dental Surgery. This to include the ordinary methods of stopping and preserving teeth, but not the purely mechanical art of the Dentist, such as the making and fixing artificial teeth.

I have ascertained that Mr. Clarke, one of the first Dentists in Calcutta, is willing to undertake this duty as an honorary Office, should the Government object to sanction a salary; and I therefore hope that my proposition may be recommended by the Council to Government, as it is one that is likely to be productive of great benefit to the public, especially in the Districts and in the Public Service.

The subject has already received the favorable notice of Government in the Madras Presidency, and I venture to hope that it will be equally well considered in that of Bengal.

Minute by DR. WILSON, Professor of Midwifery, on No. IV. proposal to have a Dentist for the Hospital,—(dated the 27th April 1860.)

THAT it is inexpedient to have such an appointment on the footing proposed.

1st. Because the present Establishment appears to me to be ample. The Professor of Surgery teaching the principles of Dental Surgery, and the practical part of the instruction to be carried out in the Dispensaries, the attention of the Medical Officers superintending and working the Dispensaries being called to the necessity of instructing the pupils in this branch if they are considered to be at present imperfectly instructed.

2nd. Because I have doubts of any honorary appointment that could be made securing better means of instruction than at present. Would the Honorary Dentist to the Hospital attend oftener than once a week? If not, could we secure patients with toothache and other diseases of the teeth presenting themselves on the day that the Honorary Professor attended?

3rd. Because only instruction in the most ordinary Dental Surgery, as drawing teeth, stuffing them, the use of the key, forceps and lever is expected to be given, which it appears to me the present Establishment should afford, and that the higher branches are not to be entered on.

J. W. WILSON, M. D.,

Professor of Midwifery.

NOTE.—This Minute by the Professor of Midwifery has been received subsequent to the Meeting of the College Council, in which it has been resolved that the appointment of a Surgeon Dentist to the Hospital shall be recommended. The Professor of Midwifery, however, expressed the same view virtually at the College Council.

(Signed) W. C. B. EATWELL,

The 30th April 1860.

Principal.

From MAJOR F. D. ATKINSON, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Director General, Medical Department,—(No. 904, dated the 25th November 1859.)

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying printed copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, No. 3847, dated 31st October 1859, forwarding copy of a Report on Dental operations for the months of June and July 1859, and to request that you will state, for the information of Government, whether attention is paid to the subject at the Presidency, and what is done in the matter.

20

From the Acting Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 3847, dated the 31st October 1859.)

SIR,

HAVING had under consideration the fact of the European Soldiery at this Presidency, being inadequately provided with any Dental assistance, beyond extracting the teeth, when suffering from tooth-ache, this Government in G. O. dated 13th May 1859, No. 189, resolved that Medical Officers in every European Regiment be instructed in Dental Surgery, and directed that a room be provided in Fort St. George for the purpose of carrying out the object in view.

2. Dr. H. W. Porteous, Acting Garrison Surgeon, who was deputed to impart instruction in Dental Surgery, has submitted a report of operations for the months of June and July 1859.

3. Considering the report to be highly satisfactory and encouraging, the Governor in Council has instructed me to submit a copy of it for the information of the Government of India.

REPORT ON DENTAL OPERATIONS FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

WITH reference to the General Order by Government, No. 189, dated 13th May 1859, below quoted:—

“The Honorable the Governor in Council having had under his consideration the fact of the European Soldiery being at present inadequately provided with any Dental assistance, beyond extracting the teeth when suffering from tooth-ache, has resolved that a Medical Officer in every European Regiment be instructed in Dental Surgery. With this view a suitable room in Fort Saint George will be provided with the necessary instruments and stopping materials, &c., in the respective use of which they will be thoroughly instructed by a Medical Officer to be deputed for the purpose, and who will attend twice a week at stated hours, when all applicants for relief will be attended to, either by the Medical officers under instruction or by the instructor himself as may be requisite.”

“The Governor in Council is of opinion, that three months will be ample time to enable a Medical Officer to become sufficiently proficient in the strictly Dental part of Surgery, provided there be a fair number of cases for operating on, and the work is taken up with zeal.”

"The Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary instructions on the subject, as His Excellency may consider necessary for giving it effect."

I beg to report, for the information of the Director General and Government, that I made immediate arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect, and on the 3rd June commenced operations in a room (over the Main Guard of the Fort) possessing every advantage, viz. ample light, air, accommodation and most convenient as to distance from the Men's Barracks.

The requisite operating chairs were made by Mr. Deschamps.

Days and hours of Instructions.

Tuesdays and Fridays were the days fixed on for instruction, from eleven A. M. till half past one or two o'clock, this being the most convenient time for both Medical Officers and men.

Medical Officers under Instructions.

Assistant Surgeon McDowell, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, stationed in the Fort, and Assistant Surgeon Kenahan, of the same Corps, on Detachment duty at Saint Thomas' Mount, were the first to come under instruction. They have been most regular in their attendance and very assiduous in acquiring a practical knowledge of Dentistry, so much so that after another month or two's practice they will be perfectly capable of rendering most efficient aid. Assistant Surgeon Baker, of the same Corps, with a Detachment of it at Pulicarny, was only able to attend on three occasions. These Officers have laboured under the serious disadvantage of being unable to familiarize themselves with the manipulation of Dental Instruments except on the days of instruction, there being as yet no instruments but my own set, available for their use. With few exceptions, the two former Officers above named operated on all the cases noted in the Abstract Return below.

The amount of benefit and relief that has been afforded is at once brought to view in this Abstract Return. The arrest from further decay of many teeth which, if longer neglected, would, in a few more months, have tended to swell the long list of those previously lost, is most satisfactorily proved from the present condition of the patients operated on:—

Abstract of Dental Operations.—No. of Patients 66.

Teeth stopped.							Teeth lost.						
Incisors.	Cuspidati.	Bicuspidati.	1st Molar.	2nd Molar.	3rd Molar.	Total.	Incisors.	Cuspidati.	Bicuspidati.	1st Molar.	2nd Molar.	3rd Molar.	Total.
7	0	18	31	38	14	108	13	6	75	62	32	15	203

The practice pursued in these operations was to preserve whenever possible the tooth in which disorganization or Dental caries had commenced, by cutting away the diseased parts, and by the substitution of an indistractible material for the lost part in such a manner as to prevent any of the solvent fluids of the mouth finding their way through to the sound tissue of the tooth.

In some cases where, from high sensibility of the tooth, or pulp, stopping could not be immediately resorted to, a very small quantity of a mixture of Arsenic, Morphine, and Croosote was enveloped in a minute quantity of Cotton (for its safe and more certain introduction into the diseased tooth) and there detained in position by a plug of wax. This practice invariably rendered the tooth insensible to pain and permitted of its being satisfactorily operated on at the next meeting.

The column of remarks of the return show numerous cases of extraction of roots and fangs of teeth. These being the result of decay or fracture of crowns in previous efforts at extraction.

These were removed on account of the suffering occasionally caused by their presence either from gum-boils or unhealthy ulceration of the gums.

So far was the success of the system pursued satisfactorily that it was only necessary to extract three teeth; two of these on account of alveolar abscess, and one in which the filling had induced more irritation than the patient was inclined to bear. By the extension of the present system of instruction in Dental science to Assistant Surgeons of the Army generally, it is hoped that the practice of extracting every aching tooth will be reduced to within the

narrowest limits, and that the arrest of decay in teeth soon after its detection will be the means of preserving many of our Soldiers' teeth, which, under the present system, are sacrificed whenever they begin to be painful and troublesome.

Instruments.—These I have been in the habit of getting out from England from time to time as improvements in them have been made. The Officers under instruction have had the opportunity of using those of the most improved and useful description and a sufficient variety to meet the various cases that have come before them. The comfort of the patient as well as of the operator depends much on the suitableness of his Instruments. A sufficient supply for the several stations where there are European Regiments has been indented for by the Secretary to the Director General on the 24th May last, and may be shortly expected. Until the instruments arrive the extension of the benefits of Dental Surgery to the European Soldier must be confined to the troops at the Presidency.

Extraction.

Everard's set of forceps adapted for each particular tooth and fang were made use of for extracting. The old key Instrument being abandoned by Dentists of the present day.

Material used for filling.

This has chiefly consisted of an alloy prepared agreeably to a Formulæ of Mr. Robertson's of Birmingham, and considered by him to be superior to any in use both as regards color, and not staining the tooth. It is of sufficient hardness and is very easily applied. It is composed of—

Pure Gold 1 part.
Pure Silver 2 parts.
Pure Tin 1 part

I superintended the melting of these ingredients at Mr. Orr's, from whom I obtained the Amalgam as some difficulty was found in getting it prepared at the Mint. A portion of this alloy is reduced to fine powder in a mortar, and at the time of using nearly an equal weight of Mercury added, and triturated well till the mixture becomes a soft paste, the superfluous Mercury is squeezed out previous to the Amalgam being inserted into the tooth cavity, prepared to receive it.

Books.—For the benefit of the Medical Officers under instruction His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan placed at my disposal

Harris's very recent compendious work on Dental Surgery.

18 Numbers of the American Journal of Dental Science, and 2 of the New York Dental Journal, which, with the following Works in my possession for their reference, will enable them to make themselves acquainted with the History of Dental Surgery from its earliest period up to the present day.

1. Hunter on the Natural History of the Teeth.
2. Hunter's Practical Treatise on the Teeth.
3. Fox's Natural History and Diseases of the Teeth
4. Bell on Diseases of the Teeth.
5. Blake's Essay on the Teeth.
6. Maury's Complete Treatise on the Teeth, with volume of plates.
7. Koecker on the Teeth.
8. Snell on the Teeth.
9. Jobson on the Teeth.
10. Robertson on the Teeth.
11. McLean's illustrations of Teething.
12. Tomes' Course of Lectures on the Teeth, 1858.
13. Tomes' System of Dental Surgery, 1859.

Attendance of Soldiers, how secured.

It was merely necessary for the Medical Officers to intimate to one of the Serjeants of the Regiment that any six or eight of the men who required Dental aid might attend on the days specified, when there were generally more present than could be operated on.

Origin of the present system of Instruction.

The practice of Dental Surgery has of late attracted a somewhat unusual amount of attention; and the unprovided state of the British Army and Navy with any systematic aid in this useful Branch of Medical science has drawn forth the opinions of the highest Medical Authorities on the necessity for our Soldiers and Sailors being supplied with the same. General Sir De Lacy Evans was foremost in giving these views his active support, but to no purpose.

The following Circular was issued by the Director General of the Army, Medical Department, to its Medical Officers, and this also failed in its objects as will be afterwards explained :—

Army Medical Department, 9th March 1857.

Amongst the advances made of late years in conservative Surgery, not the least remarkable and important is the successful application of mechanical ingenuity and skill, whereby the necessity formerly considered almost imperative for the extraction of teeth affected by caries, has been in a great measure averted.

This improved Dental Surgery has rendered the measure of extraction formerly the rule, the rarely occurring exception at least as regards certain classes, and this better practice must be regarded as likely to exercise an influence, by no means slight towards the improvement of the health of that favored portion of the community whose means admit of recourse being had to the aid which skilled Dentistry supplies for the preservation of the teeth.

In addressing you there is no occasion for me to enlarge on the important influence, advantageous or the reverse on the functions of digestion and nutrition, which the sound or defective condition of the teeth exercises, and I need not dwell on the fact that their conservation is especially of consequence to Soldiers, as their absence or defective condition found a very possible cause of impaired digestion and consequent loss of health, and moreover, occasionally, constitute a direct cause of inefficiency and unfitness for Military service.

I am therefore most anxious that Military Medical Officers should give the subject their best attention. As I am of opinion that a considerable gain to the service besides comfort to individuals would accrue from a more improved practice in Dental Surgery than that which has hitherto obtained in Military life.

Operations, simple in their mode of performance, which are now altogether neglected by Practitioners, unless by those members of the profession whose branch of practice is exclusively the diseases of the teeth, will, if carefully practised in the Service, exercise, I feel convinced, a not unimportant influence on the efficiency of regimen, will obviate the necessity of having recourse to the forceps in numerous cases, and will add to the comfort of the Soldier.

I therefore hope that Medical Officers of the Service will co-operate with me in endeavouring to introduce into Military Medical practice the improved modes of treatment now all but universally adopted in civil life, and that they will lose no opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the discoveries which have been made in the above branch of the Profession, and will keep them in view when cases present themselves in which they may be applied with advantage.

(Signed) A. SMITH,
Director General.

The Medical Officers, in answer to the above admirable Circular, naturally pointed out that they had received no practical instruction in a branch so absolutely requiring it, and that they were also not supplied with the requisite instruments. Without both of these the best Dental works may be studied for any length of time with little if any benefit.

The originator, therefore, of the present system of practical instruction to Army Surgeons in Dental Surgery, and thereby extending its benefits to the British Soldiers, is His Excellency the Governor Sir Charles Trevelyan, who had made the matter a subject of inquiry previous to leaving England.

In the camp of Chalons a Circular was issued last year by the Chief of the Medical Staff (Baron Larrey), giving instructions to the Officers regarding the sanitary condition of the Troops, and amongst other things directing their attention in particular to the state of the Soldiers' teeth, and ordering that brushes should be allowed for keeping them clean, showing how sensitively alive our warlike neighbours are to all that concerns the health and efficiency of their Army.

The following resolution from the Members of the Western Dental Society, viz. "That this Society appoint a Committee of five for the purpose of Memorializing Congress on the necessity of appointing Dentists to the regular Army, and that we recommend the same to the consideration of the American Dental Convention, and ask their co-operation with us," shows that our Transatlantic brethren are fully sensible to the boon which Dental Surgery would be to their Army. While the subject has been attracting so much attention elsewhere, it is with pleasure that I forward so satisfactory an abstract of operations here.

MADRAS, }
19th September 1859. }

(Signed) H. W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Garrison Surgeon.

No. 305.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

21

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter,* and of its enclosures, from the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, on the subject of a proposition, originated by the Professor of Surgery at the Medical College, for the appointment of a Dentist on the staff of the College Hospital.

* No. 218, dated the 4th instant.

2. Dr. Fayrer recommended the appointment to this post of one of the leading Dentists of Calcutta, among whom two (Dr. Clarke and Dr. J. P. Smith) had signified their willingness to accept the appointment as an honorary one.

3. The Principal of the College, cordially approving of Dr. Fayrer's suggestion for the appointment of such an Officer, suggested that he should be required to deliver a course of practical lectures on Dental Surgery at the Medical College Hospital, which should be attended by all young Medical Officers on their arrival in this country. Dr. Eatwell, however, recommends that, instead of the appointment being placed on an honorary footing, the Officer selected should be constituted Dental Surgeon to Government, and be allowed a fitting salary.

4. The Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department is also of opinion that the appointment of a private Dentist to an honorary post, in an Institution in which all other Officers are paid servants of Government, would be attended with great inconvenience. He recommends that a Medical Officer in the Service, properly trained in the practice of Dentistry, should be attached, on a moderate salary, to the Medical College Hospital, and suggests that one of the present Medical Officers of the College might readily qualify himself in a short time to undertake the duties of the post, on receiving an adequate additional allowance for their performance.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that he recommends the entire plan proposed by the Principal, excepting only that which would make the Professor of Dentistry also Government Dentist, to operate on Military Officers as a part of his duty. The objections of the other Professors to that course, recorded in the Minutes submitted by Dr. Eatwell, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor conclusive.

6. But the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Professor should teach, as well as Medical College Students, all young Assistant Surgeons on arrival, theoretically and practically, as is done under the admirable arrangement introduced by Sir Charles Trevelyan at Madras. The Madras experience shews that, by operating once a week in the Fort, a sufficient number of Soldier patients would be got for practical teaching.

7. The course of lectures, twelve, is very short, and might easily be repeated four times a year, which would enable all young Assistant Surgeons to attend at least one course, besides leaving them the necessary time for instruction in the practical part of the profession.

8. The lectures might perhaps occupy two hours for each of 48 days, the Fort attendance three hours for each of 52 days, and attendance once a week at the Medical College would take as much more.

9. It would be vain, I am desired to add, to expect a capable and experienced Surgeon Dentist to do all this gratuitously; and at best gratuitous attendance would be unreliable. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore recommends that a reasonable salary be granted; and if, as Dr. Forsyth says, he knows no Government Surgeon at present able to undertake the work, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that either a competent private practitioner be appointed or that one should be selected and sent out from home.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the principle advocated by Dr. Smith, the Director General in England, and carried into practice in the French Army, and now at Madras by Sir Charles Trevelyan, is thoroughly sound.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From DR. J. FORSYTH, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 213, dated the 31st May 1860.)

22

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the accompanying application, in original, dated 25th instant, from Bengallee Class Native Doctor Gour Mohun Ghose, attached to the 4th Bengal Police Battalion, for permission to resign the service, and beg respectfully to recommend the Native Doctor's discharge.

2. Please return the enclosure when no longer required.

Memorandum from F. ANDERSON, Esq., M. D., Officiating Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department.

23

THE original letter applying for leave of absence, &c., as explained in my letter No. 88, dated 10th instant, having been lost, the present one is forwarded.

From BABOO GOUR MOHUN GHOSE, Native Doctor, 4th Bengal Police Battalion, to R. BIRD, Esq., M. D., in Medical charge, 4th Bengal Police Battalion,—(dated the 25th May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will solicit the Superintending Surgeon to obtain for me from Government permission to resign Her Majesty's Indian Service.

My father is dying and I am the only relation he has to look after him this is the reason why I am anxious to resign.

No. 268.

24

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 213, dated the 31st ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to state that, as recommended by you, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the discharge of Bengallee Class Native Doctor Gour Mohun Ghose, attached to the 4th Bengal Police Battalion, from the service of Government.

2. The original paper received with your letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Ed. N. PENHEIRO.*]

No. 316.

25

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit herewith twenty-five copies of the Rules for the control and management of the Native Lunatic Asylums at Dullundah,acca, Berhampore, and Patna, which have been reprinted with certain alterations, and to request that you will be so good as to distribute them to the several officers attached to those Institutions, in substitution of the Rules forwarded you with my letter No. 215 of the 14th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 295.

26

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Medical.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Lushington's letter No. 154, dated the 23rd March last, and in reply to inform you that the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Native Doctor, on a salary of Rupees (25) twenty-five per mensem, in the 2nd Division of the Revenue Survey during the Field season only.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 296.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor.

No. 297.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 16th June 1860.

}

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 883, dated the 19th May 1860.)

1

* COPY of this letter, and its enclosure in original, forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with reference to his Office letter No. 9, dated 10th January 1859, with a recommendation that the revision of Scholarship Rules, as proposed by the Principal of the Medical College, may be sanctioned by Government.

From DR. W. C. B. EATWELL, Principal, Medical College, to the Director of Public Instruction, —(No. 6438, dated the 11th May 1860.)

2

SIR,

THE University having decided that Students of the Medical College shall in future devote three years to their Junior and two years to their Senior studies, instead of two years to their Junior and three years to their Senior as formerly, a corresponding modification becomes requisite in the Scholarship Rules of the College.

2. I beg to forward herewith a Statement, showing in parallel columns the Scholarship Rules as they now stand, and as I would desire them modified, and request the favor of your obtaining the sanction of Government to the necessary change.

Rules regarding Scholarships for the Primary Class of the Medical College, as sanctioned Government Order No. 9, dated 10th January 1859.

1. The expenditure on Scholarships of the Primary Class is limited to Rupees (400) four hundred a month, and this sum shall ordinarily be distributed among the Students of the five years as follows:—	(No. 1.) No change.
To 5th* year Students, 8 Senior Scholarships, at 12 Rupees a month, ... 72 0 0	To Students of the 4th* and 5th* years, fourteen Senior Scholarships, at 12 Rupees a month. ... 168
To 4th* year Students, 7 Senior Scholarships, at 12 Rupees a month, ... 84 0 0	
To 3rd* year Students, 7 Senior Scholarships, at 12 Rupees a month, ... 84 0 0	
To 2nd do. do. Augmentation Stipends, at Rupees 2, and Junior Scholarships Rupees 3 a month, in such number as not to exceed on the whole, ... 80 0 0	To Students of 1st, 2nd and 3rd years' Junior Scholarships, at 8 Rupees a month, and Augmentation Stipends, at 2 Rupees a month, in such number as not to exceed on the whole ... 232
To 1st do. do. do. do., ... 80 0 0	
Total, ... 400 0 0	400

* For Students of these three years, University Scholarships are also available. For those of the 5th year, the Goodere Scholarship likewise.

* For Students of these two years, University Scholarships are available, and for those of the 5th year, the Goodere Scholarship likewise.

2. The Augmentation Stipends here referred to are allowances given to lads who bring Scholarships with them from other Institutions; and in such cases both Scholarship and Augmentation allowance are to be drawn. (No 2.) No change.

3. The Senior Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results of the "1st Examination" for the Degree of Licentiate. But they shall not be awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for three years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

4. The Junior Scholarships shall be awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for two years on the like condition as above.

5. In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn shall not be liable to be refunded by the holder.

6. Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder may be awarded to the Student of the same term next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

7. The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rupees 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

3. The Senior Scholarships shall be awarded according to the results of the "1st Examination" for the Degree of Licentiate. But they shall not be awarded to Students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

4. The Junior Scholarships shall be awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a special Examination to be held for the purpose, according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years on the like condition as above.

(No. 5.) No change.

(No. 6.) No change.

(No. 7.) No change.

(Signed) W. GORDON YOUNG,

Director of Public Instruction.

(True Copy,)

W. C. BEATWELL, M. D.,

Principal, Medical College.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, }
Calcutta, 1859. }

No. 191.

3

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 1st June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 883, dated the 19th ultimo, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the modifications, proposed by the Principal, in the Scholarship Rules of the primary class of the Medical College, in consequence of a Resolution passed by the Calcutta University that Students of the College shall henceforth devote three years to their Junior and two years to their Senior studies.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal

[Ed. N. PENNEBO.]

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 7, dated the 15th March 1860.)

4

Paragraphs 9 and 10.

PARA. 9. The increase of the fee at the Sylhet School to the rate levied at the other Zillah Schools in Bengal was unobjectionable, and the inhabitants of the town could not expect that Government should maintain an expensive establishment for the sake of the very small number of Pupils who, after the fee was raised, continued to resort to the Government School. At the same time, as you will have learned from paragraph 8 of my Despatch of the 22nd December (No. 29) 1859, I entertain some doubt of the propriety of withdrawing from the people of Sylhet the opportunity, formerly enjoyed by them, of attending a Government School; and I shall be glad to receive a special report of the effect of the removal of the Zillah School, together with your opinion as to the sufficiency of the existing means of education at Sylhet, with reference to the remarks contained in my former Despatch.

No. 192.

5

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

• *Fort William, the 2nd June 1860.*

Education.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter No. 63, dated the 1st March last, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying Extract paragraph 9 from a Despatch* from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the abolition of the Sylhet School, and to request that you will be so good as to submit the report therein called for.

* No. 7, dated the 15th March last.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

•

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 917, dated the 22nd May 1860.)

6

SIR,

WITH reference to your communication No. 159, dated the 12th current, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 2631, dated the 13th December last, to the address of the Officiating Civil Auditor. On the representation therein made the Audit Office passed the salary of the Officiating Second Master, Noakhally School. From this it will appear that although the Second Mastership was vacant yet the Master officiating in that post was allowed to draw the full salary attached to it. This is the precedent referred to by Mr. Young. It seems to me to be in every respect similar to the case of Mr. Sanders, and I therefore trust that the course then adopted may be followed in the present instance.

From W. GORDON YOUNG, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Officiating Civil Auditor, —(No. 2631, dated the 13th December 1859.)

7

SIR,

BABOO MODUN MOHUN ROY, Third Master of the Noakhally School, who has been recently officiating as Second Master of that Institution, having brought to the notice of this Office that part of his pay for sixteen days of February and the whole of March has been retrenched by you, I have the honor to request to be informed if this is actually the case, and if so, what are the reasons for this step. It appears to me that under Section XIV. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, which gives a temporary incumbent a right to so much of the salary as is available from the absence of a permanent incumbent, the Baboo is entitled to the full salary of the Second Mastership from the date of the demise of the former incumbent, viz. the 13th February.

2. If the sanction of this Office is required (as stated in your demi-official letter) to enable him to draw that which (in my view) he is already entitled to by Rule, it is hereby given, but it seems to me quite unnecessary.

No. 193.

8

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFG. CIVIL AUDITOR.

Fort William, the 2nd June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

WITH reference to the letter from your Office No. 1742, dated the 7th ultimo, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Director of Public Instruction, and to request that you will be so good as to report whether you consider the precedent therein referred to applicable to the case of Mr. Sanders.

* No. 917, dated the 22nd May 1860, and enclosure.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 16th April 1860.)

9

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copies of correspondence which has passed between myself and Messrs. Molloy and Dallas, Attorneys at Law, and the Director of Public Instruction, relative to a claim made against me by Fida Hossain Khan, for damages said to have been done to Premises No. 131, Bowbazar Street, hired by me while Principal of the Sanskrit College, for the accommodation of the Government Normal School and the Government Pautshalla. As the proper party for the settlement of the claim is Mr. Woodrow, to whom I made over charge of those Institutions, I have to request that you will be good enough to move His Honor to order the adoption of the requisite measures for relieving me from the trouble into which I have been unnecessarily thrown.

From MESSRS. MOLLOY AND DALLAS, Attorneys at Law, to BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School,—(dated the 7th January 1860.)

10

SIR,

WE are instructed by Fida Hossain Khan to call upon you for payment of Rupees 700, being the estimated amount of damage done to his house No. 131, Bowbazar, during your occupation of it for a Pautshalla.

We are further requested to intimate that unless payment is forthwith made, legal proceedings will be instituted to enforce payment.

From BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School, to MESSRS. MOLLOY AND DALLAS, Attorneys at Law,—dated the 10th January 1860.)

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, I beg to acquaint you that it is now more than a year that I resigned my Offices of Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent of the Calcutta Normal School, and made over charge of the latter Institution and the Government Pautshalla, for the accommodation of which I rented on behalf of Government the house No. 131, Bowbazar Street, belonging to Fida Hossain Khan, to Mr. Henry Woodrow, Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, with whom you will be pleased to communicate on the subject of your claim.

From MESSRS. MOLLOY AND DALLS, Attorneys at Law, to BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School,—(dated the 12th January 1860.)

DEAR SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of 10th instant, we beg to say that our Client leased the house No. 131, Bowbazar to you, and therefore holds you responsible for all the damages done to it.

From BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School, to MESSRS. MOLLOY AND DALLAS, Attorneys at Law, —(dated the 16th January 1860.)

GENTLEMEN,

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I beg to remark that under the lease in question the Government of Bengal is liable to make good any damage your Client may have sustained. You will observe by reference to the Agreement of the 10th of July 1857, that I executed it not as a private individual but as a Government Officer, on the part of Government, and for the accommodation of the Government Schools. Besides, your Client has all along received rent from Government under such circumstances, I am unable to understand how, in opposition to all rule and practice, any responsibility should be attached to me for the damages after the cessation of my connection with Government.

I have forwarded copies of the correspondence, which has passed between us, to the Director of Public Instruction, to whom, in the absence of Mr. Woodrow from Calcutta, I beg to refer you on the subject. A copy of my letter is annexed for reference.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

I HEREBY agree, on the part of Government, to rent of Fida Hossain Khan, all that upper-roomed house No. 131, Bowbazar Street in Calcutta, with the out-offices, for the accommodation of the Pautshalla and the Calcutta Normal School, for the term of (2) two years from the 1st of August next, for the sum of Company's Rupees (140) one hundred and forty monthly, which I agree to pay him on the 15th of each and every month, commencing from the 15th September next, and if I make alterations or additions thereto, I agree to make the same at my own expenses, such alterations and additions to be made with the consent of the said Fida Hossain Khan. Dated this the 10th July 1857.

ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA,

*Principal Sanskrit College,
and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School.*

I AGREE to the above terms and to keep the house in tenantable repairs.

FIDA HOSSAIN KHAN.

Witnesses.

GOPAL CHUNDER BOSE,

And some other names in Persian character.

From BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA, Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent Calcutta Normal School, to W. GORDON YOUNG, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, —(dated the 16th January 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward copies of the correspondence, which has passed between myself and Messrs. Molloy and Dallas, Attorneys at Law, on behalf of Fida Hossain Khan, the proprietor of house No. 131, Bowbazar, rented by me during my incumbency as Principal of the Sanskrit College and Superintendent of the Calcutta Normal School, for the accommodation of the Pautshalla and the Calcutta Normal School, and to request that you will be good enough to adopt the necessary measures for the settlement of the claim made by the proprietor for damages done to his house during its occupancy by those Institutions.

I have been obliged to trouble you because Mr. Woodrow is not in Calcutta, and the Attorneys of the Proprietor are urgent in their demand for payment.

From W. GORDON YOUNG, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to PUNDIT ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA,—(No. 43, dated the 1st February 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day (on my return from a tour in the Mofussil) of your letter dated 16th ultimo, on the subject of a claim made upon you on account of damage said to have been done to a house rented by you for the Normal School.

2. I do not think you have done right in referring Messrs Molloy and Dallas to this Office, as I am not in a position to judge whether the claim in question is a rightful one or no. You are the person best qualified, perhaps I might say, the only person qualified, to form a correct opinion on this point; and I would therefore suggest that (if you have not already done so) it would be well if you were now to take the necessary steps for ascertaining how the claim should be dealt with. For this purpose I need hardly say, you will have no difficulty in obtaining any needful information by communicating with Mr. Woodrow or in his absence with the Superintendent of the School. Should it then appear necessary that Government or the law Officers of Government should move in the matter, you may make a report accordingly to this Office.

3. The question will probably depend upon whether the damage done to the house was or was not greater than the owner might have reasonably expected when he let the house to you.

From MESSRS. MOLLOY and DALLAS, Attorney's at Law, to BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA,—(dated the 5th April 1860.)

SIR,

WITH reference to our letters to you and your replies thereto, regarding our Client Fida Hossain Khan's claim for the damage done to his house No. 131, Bowhazar, we are informed by Mr. W. Gordon Young that on the 1st February last he mentioned the steps to be taken in regard to the claim in question. We trust therefore that you are now prepared to settle the claim.

From MESSRS. MOLLOY and DALLAS, Attorneys at Law, to BABOO ESHWAR CHUNDRA SHURMA,—(dated the 12th April 1860.)

SIR,

WE beg to call your attention to our letter of the 5th instant. Unless an immediate arrangement is made to settle our Client's claim, we shall proceed against you to compel you to do so.

No. 140.

11

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,

EAST BENGAL.

Fort William, the 26th April 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, and of its enclosure, from Pundit Eshwar Chunder Shurma, relative to a claim made by Messrs. Molloy and Dallas for damages done to a house, No. 131, Bow Bazar, which was hired by the Pundit, whilst he was Principal of the Sanscrit College, for the accommodation of the Government Normal School and the Government Pautshalla. I am to request that you will be so good as to inform the Attornies that you and not the Pundit are the proper person to apply to on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 141.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to Pundit Eshwar Chunder Shurma, with reference to his letter of the 16th instant.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 26th April 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From the Colonial Secretary to Government, Ceylon, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 12, dated the 15th May 1860)

12

SIR,

WITH reference to Mr. R. Thompson's letter No. 15 of the 16th January last, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, that Mr. J. O. Taylor, a Ceylon Government Student, on sick leave, returns to Calcutta by the second mail of this month.

No. 194.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information, with reference to the letter from this Office, No. 14, dated the 16th January last.

No. 195.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 196.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for information.

No. 197.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 7th June 1860. } *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[*Esd.* N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 918, dated the 23rd May 1860.)

13

SIR,

See this Office letter No. 630, dated 3rd April 1850, and Government reply No. 406, dated 10th idem.

I HAVE the honor to call the attention of Government to the following rule which was proposed by my predecessor and received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor:—

“ Whenever a College or School may be closed except for the authorized vacations and the Masters released for a time from all duty, their salary shall be liable to a deduction of half, and what would be deducted in the case of leave of absence, that is to a deduction of one-fourth for the time during which the Institution may be closed.”

2. This rule is one of great severity, and cases not unfrequently occur in which it entails considerable hardship on Masters of Schools, who suddenly on a requisition, possibly from the Public Works Department, find their School closed and their salaries reduced by one-fourth without blame of any sort attaching to themselves.

3. In my opinion sufficient security would be obtained against the abuses which gave rise to the rule by requiring in all cases the previous sanction of this Office to the closing of any School or College except for the authorized vacations. Applications for such sanction should be submitted in case of a College by the Principal or in case of a School through the Divisional Inspector, on whose report the necessary orders would be issued.

4. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor viewing this suggestion favorably, I would venture to recommend that the rule be cancelled from the 1st of the current month, so as to cover a case of hardship which is just reported from Barrackpore, where, on the requisition of the Park Overseer, the Secretary of the School, Mr. J. P. Grant, Magistrate of Serampore, has ordered the School to be closed for fifteen days. As the result of this measure the Master loses a quarter of his salary under the action of the existing rule.

No. 198.

14

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To THE DIRECTOR of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 7th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 918, dated the 23rd ultimo, and in reply to inform you that, under the circumstances represented, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to cancel, from the 1st ultimo, the rule passed on the 28th October 1856, (not on the 10th April 1856 as quoted by you) regarding the retrenchments to which Masters of Colleges and Schools are subjected whenever any of these Institutions are closed at times other than the authorized vacations.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor also approves of your proposal that the sanction of the Director should be in future obtained in all cases to the closing of any School or College except for the regular vacations.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 11, dated the 14th May 1860.)

15

SIR,

I AM directed to request that, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, arrangements may be made for the Board and Education of Messrs. George William Swan and William Gregory Vandort at the Medical College of Bengal, at the charge of this Government.

2. Messrs. Swan and Vandort should receive the same monthly allowance as that granted to Mr. Meur and others, who are now prosecuting their studies at the Medical College, at the expense of this Colony.

3. They will leave Ceylon by the second Steamer of this month, and have been directed to report themselves to you on their arrival at Calcutta.

No. 199.

16

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward a copy of a letter* from the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, and to request that you will be so good as to make arrangements for the Board and Education of Messrs. George William Swan and William Gregory Vandort at the Medical College.

2. The Civil Auditor and Sub-Treasurer have been instructed to pass to Messrs. Swan and Vandort the sum of Rupees 34 per mensem each, to defray their expenses while at the College, the same being chargeable to the Ceylon Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 200.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 201.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for information and guidance.

No. 202.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 9th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 203.

17

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11, dated the 14th ultimo, and in reply to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the necessary communication has been made to the Director of Public Instruction at this Presidency, to provide for the Board and Education of Messrs. George William Swan and William Gregory Vandort at the Medical College at Calcutta, and that the Offices of Pay and Audit have been instructed to pass to them, on account of their expenses at the College, the sum of Rupees 34 per mensem each, chargeable to the Ceylon Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 160.

18

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 12th May 1860.

Education.

SIR,

WITH reference to the communications from your Office noted in the margin, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, what has been the effect of the measure adopted last year for raising the Schooling fees of the Hindu and Colootollah Schools.

No. 416, dated the 9th March 1859.
No. 780, dated the 18th April 1859.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[E_{XD}. P. D'C_RUZ.]

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, No. 7, dated the 15th March 1860.

19

Para 5. PARA. 6. The reasons are not stated which led the Director of Public Instruction to increase the rate of the tuition fees at the Hindu School and the Colootollah School, where, according to the report for 1856-57, the amount raised under the old rates more than sufficed to defray the expenses.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 951, dated the 31st May 1860.)

20

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 160, dated 12th May 1860, I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Hindu School.—2. In the Hindu School the fees were raised on the 1st April of last year, from Rupees (5) five to (7) seven per mensem. This measure caused the immediate withdrawal of 120 boys, the number on the Rolls falling from 490 to 370. This number was still further reduced in the course of the Session, and at its close on the 31st December only 320, Scholars remained, showing a loss on the whole of upwards of 34 per cent within the year.

3. The Head Master reports* that “the reluctance manifested by parents

* Annual Report for 1859.

to the withdrawal of boys from the School was often very great, and it was painful to hear their expressions of regret at being unable to afford to their sons what they considered so essential to their advance in life, an Education at the Hindu School. Many at considerable inconvenience to themselves continued their boys at the School month after month in the hope that Government would be induced to listen to their petitions and restore the former rate. It was only when all hope of this was lost, that they reluctantly withdrew their sons, and the number then fell to 320 at which it remained at the end of the Session.”

4. To indicate the Financial result of the measure it will perhaps be sufficient to compare the monthly income derived from the number on the Rolls (490) previous to the change, with that derived from the number (320) at the close of last Session.

- Income from 490 at Rupees 5=2,450
- Ditto from 320 at Rupees 7=2,240

Monthly loss 210

Here, therefore, the result of the measure has been to reduce the Scholars 34 per cent and the income derived from them 8½ per cent.

Colootollah Branch School.—5. In the Colootollah Branch School the result is similar though the falling off in numbers has been less, probably because in this case the fees were only raised by Rupees 1 viz. from Rupees (4) four to Rupees (5) five per mensem

6. Here the numbers have fallen from 415 at the beginning of the Session to 379, on the 31st December when it closed, giving a total loss of

† Annual Report for 1859.

36, or somewhat more than 8 per cent. The Head Master reports that “the falling off was owing entirely to the raising of the tuition fees from 4 to 5 Rupees a month. Only the lower classes however were affected, the last the most. Almost all classes of the Native community consider it an extravagance to pay Rupees (5) five monthly for the instruction of their children in the A. B. C. and the primer for the first two year’s course, for which portion at least, they believe they can find competent teachers in several other Schools, where the fees are much lower.”

7. Estimating the Financial results as in the case of the School we have

Income from 415 at Rupees 4=1660

Ditto from 379 at Rupees 5=1895

Monthly gain 235

8. In this case therefore the limit up to which an increase in the rate of fees may be considered a success, regarded as a measure adopted in the interest of the School, can hardly be said from present experience to have been overstepped. It is not improbable, however, that a further considerable decline may take place in the present Session from a falling off in the admissions to the lower classes, in which case the apparent Financial balance in favor of the operation will be materially reduced or even converted into a balance on the other side.

9. I confess I do not clearly understand the policy of Government in this matter. It would appear to be the object of my predecessor* by raising

* See letter No. 780, dated 18th April 1859.

the fees from time to time in certain Government Schools to drive the Scholars to other independent Institutions with the view of ultimately devolving upon private bodies the work now carried on by Government.

10. This method will doubtless be so far successful as, by eliminating continually the poorer classes, to empty the benches of Government Schools by a gradual process of exhaustion, and so pave the way for their final abandonment.

11. I may be permitted to doubt, however, whether the cause of Education will be advanced by such a course. The natives have not hitherto shown themselves to possess the persevering energy and the administrative ability to make Schools under their management lastingly successful, and it may safely be said that the time has not yet arrived when they can with advantage be entrusted with the direction of the Principal Schools in the Presidency.

12. Even supposing a large European element united with them, I cannot say that from my own experience I should augur well of any Boards of Management which might be so constructed. Moreover the natives themselves are not desirous of having such a responsibility thrust upon them.

13. In the case of the Hindu and Colootollah Schools they derive no pecuniary advantage whatever from the Government, for both Schools yield a clear profit, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of Rupees (1,000) one thousand a month; yet it has been abundantly shown by the Memorials which were addressed to Government, when the fees of these Schools were raised by my predecessor, that large and influential Sections of the native community are strongly opposed to the policy which would disconnect the Government from the management of these and similar Institutions.

14. Speaking on this subject in his Report for 1858-59, Mr. Woodrow remarks:

“Why then do they deprecate ‘severance’ of the connection with Government? Simply because they think that Government manages the Schools on the whole better than they could manage them themselves. The Masters are better selected, are under stricter rules, are more regular in attendance, and generally are far better teachers than could be had for equal salaries in a private Institution. The boys, too, are under better discipline, and feel that they are, and like it, though its enforcement may sometimes be painful.” This I believe to be a just and accurate explanation of the facts, and I venture to submit that such considerations ought at least to make us pause in carrying out the policy of separation.

15. I may add that on political no less than on Educational grounds, I conceive it to be the interest of Government to retain the control which they now beneficially exercise.

16. If, however, the Government has determined otherwise, if it has resolved gradually to withdraw from the field in order that it may be occupied by independent bodies, I would still demur to the means by which the accomplishment of this object would appear to have been contemplated. For I venture to think that it would be in every way more conducive to the maintenance and advancement of the present comparatively forward position of Education in Calcutta to hand over these Schools at once, intact, in their present high state of efficiency and with their surplus income to some private body or bodies under such guarantees as may appear likely to secure their stability, than to destroy them piecemeal by driving their Scholars to other Institutions for the permanence and efficiency of which we have absolutely no guarantee of any kind, and which in all probability will be subject to perpetual flux and change.

17. For the reasons stated above, however, I am altogether opposed to the abandonment of the safe position we now occupy for one at least of doubtful advantage, and should the Lieutenant-Governor concur in these views, I would propose, after consulting the Principal of the Presidency College, to readjust the fees at these Schools in such a way, as to secure the largest number of Scholars compatible at once with full efficiency and Financial prosperity.

No. 204.

21

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 951, dated the 31st ultimo, reporting on the effect of the measure adopted last year for raising the Schooling fees of the Hindu and Colootollah Schools.

2. It is evident that the result of the experiment of raising the fees in these Schools to an excessive rate, has been highly unsatisfactory to all concerned, parents, pupils, masters and the Native community at large. It has also proved injurious to the cause of Education by driving many pupils from the best Schools available to inferior Institutions. As these pupils were able to pay more than the actual cost of their Schooling at the best Institutions available, the measure seems to the Lieutenant-Governor objectionable.

3. It is not necessary for you to consult Mr. Sutcliffe as you propose. The Lieutenant-Governor, from an interview which he had with that gentleman some time ago, is aware that he entertains the same views which are held by yourself and the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires that the fees of both the Hindu and Colootollah Schools be immediately reduced to their former rates.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EAD. P. D'CRUZ.]

Extract from a letter from the Publisher, *Bengalee Government Gazette*, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 30th May 1860. 22

PARA. 2. I ALSO beg to submit the enclosed letter, and solicit the usual order of the Government on the subject.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 919, dated the 26th May 1860.) 23

COPY forwarded to the Printer of the *Government Bengalee Gazette*, with a request that a copy of the *Gazette* may be regularly supplied to the Burrisaul School.

From J. W. KEMP, Esq., Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction, Burrisaul, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 9, dated the 17th May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to solicit the favor of your ordering the Printer of the *Bengalee Government Gazette* to supply a copy of the paper regularly to the Government Zillah School, Burrisaul. I beg leave to state that I have been given to understand that several other Government Schools are regularly supplied with that paper. I am therefore solicitous that the School under my control should also enjoy the same advantage.

The paper to be forwarded to the address of the Head Master of the Burrisaul School.

No. 2979.

FORWARDED to the General Department of this Office for disposal.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM, } II. BELL,
The 6th June 1860. } Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 205.

24

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE *GOVERNMENT BENGALÉE GAZETTE*.

Fort William, the 13th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

WITH reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize you to furnish a copy of the *Bengalée Gazette* to the Head Master of the Burrisaul School for the use of that Institution.

2. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHLEBO.]

No. 206.

25

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECY. TO THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

BURRISAU.

Fort William, the 13th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that Orders have this day been issued to the Publisher of the *Bengalee Government Gazette* to furnish a copy of that paper to the Head Master of the Burrisaul School.

2. Great care should be taken of the *Gazettes* thus supplied. They should also be bound up and be available to all connected with the Institution.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From G. U. YULE, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 102, dated the 4th June 1860.)

SIR,

WITH reference to the Government Order of the 27th April last, No. 114, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me of the date on which the Education Report and Returns are to be submitted.

No. 220.

27

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF BHAUGULPORE.

Fort William, the 15th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 102, dated the 4th instant, and in reply to state that the Education Report called for in Circular No. 144 of the 27th April last, should be submitted by the 1st May of each year.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 221.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna, Rajshahye, Chittagong, Dacca, Nuddea, Burdwan, Cuttack, Chota Nagpore, Arracan and Assam, in continuation of Circular No. 144 of the 27th April last, for their information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 15th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[E&D. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1087, dated the 11th June 1860.)

28

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted on the margin,

From Government of Bengal No. 1304, dated 27th October 1856, and enclosure.

To Ditto No. 1793, dated 28th November 1856.

To Ditto No. 1960, dated 22nd September 1857, and enclosure.

From Ditto No. 136, dated 5th February 1858, and enclosure.

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, you will state whether any, and if any what operations have yet been undertaken for the education

of the Sonthals in the Damun or elsewhere, either directly by Government, or by the Missionaries whether aided by Government or otherwise.

2. I am also desired to request that His Honor will favor the Governor-General in Council with an intimation of his opinion as to the plan which may most expediently be adopted for promoting the education of this race, stating whether he would desire that the original scheme proposed by the Church Missionary Society and advocated by the late Lieutenant-Governor and the late Director of Public Instruction should be again submitted to the Home Government, and recommended for adoption as soon as the restriction upon expenditure in the Education Department is removed, or whether he would advise the adoption of any other arrangement.

No. 222.

29

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 630, dated the 11th November 1857, and the previous correspondence on the subject of the education of the Sonthals, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish the information called for in the 1st paragraph thereof.

2. You are at the same time desired, with reference to paragraph 2, to state whether in your opinion the original plan proposed by the Church Missionary Society for the promotion of education among that race should be re-submitted for the consideration of the Home Authorities, or whether you would recommend the adoption of any other system.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

You most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Exd.* N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 223.

30

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your predecessor's letter No. 246, dated the 29th January 1858, and the previous correspondence on the subject of the education of the Sonthals, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and with reference to paragraph 2 to request that you will be so good as to state whether in your opinion the original plan proposed by the Church Missionary Society for the promotion of education among that race, and advocated by Mr. Gordon Young, should be re-submitted for the consideration of the Home Authorities, or whether you would recommend the adoption of any other system.

2. The Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs has been also requested to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with his opinion on the subject, and at the same time to furnish the information called for in paragraph 1 of Mr. Grey's letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Ed. N. PENHEIRO.*]

From H. D. SANDEMAN, Esq., Officiating Civil Auditor, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2271, dated the 12th June 1860.)

31.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 193 of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to state, that under orders of Government dated the 17th August 1842, an Officer cannot draw the full salary of an appointment unless he is permanently appointed to it.

• The President alluded to by the Director of Public Instruction, does not in my opinion apply to Mr. Sander's case, as the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules embrace only appointments of Rupees 100 a month and upwards.

No. 224.

32

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 917, dated the 22nd ultimo, I
* No. 2271, dated the 12th June 1860. am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy
of one* from the Officiating Civil Auditor, and to state that under the ruling
therein quoted the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the claim of Mr.
Sanders cannot be admitted.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,
—(No. 5020, dated the 15th June 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal for disposal.

33

From the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Colombo, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 15, dated the 23rd May 1860.)

SIR,

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, that on the application of Mr. Oliver Taylor, a Medical Student, on sick leave, the Governor has been pleased to grant him his subsistence allowance of Rupees 34 a month, during his absence from Calcutta, for the months of February, March, and April last, and I am to request that the necessary instructions may be given to the proper Department for the payment of the allowance to Mr. Taylor.

No. 225.

34

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFICIATING CIVIL AUDITOR.

Fort William, the 20th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 15, dated the 23rd ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, and to request that you will be so good as to pass to Mr. Oliver Taylor his subsistence allowance of Rupees 34 per mensem, for the months of February, March; and April last, during which he was absent from Calcutta on sick leave.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.**No. 226.*

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for information and guidance.

No. 227.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

No. 228.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 20th June 1860.

}

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From O. S. STACK, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee Public Instruction, Bauleah, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 10, dated the 9th February 1860.)

35.

SIR,

By desire of the Local Committee of Public Instruction, I have the honor to annex, for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of letters which have been this day addressed to the Officers noted in the margin.

1. Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division.
2. Inspector of Schools, South Bengal.

2. The urgent necessity for action on this subject, the length of time consumed in the endeavour to obtain instructions, and the delay arising from the transmission of correspondence through the ordinary channels only, these form the Committee's apology for troubling His Honor with this communication.

3. The School is at this moment located under His Honor's permission in the Circuit House, but such an arrangement of course cannot be permanently sanctioned, and the Committee feel that there are objections to its long continuance, while at the same time the existing uncertainty upon the subject is clearly detrimental to the efficiency of the School.

4. The Committee therefore solicit that His Honor will be pleased either to issue final orders to the Department Public Works for the erection of a suitable building, whether temporary or otherwise, or to place at their disposal a definite sum of money, say 2,500 Rupees for that purpose, to be expended under their supervision.

From O. S. STACK, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee, Public Instruction, Bauleah, to CAPTAIN LAYARD, Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division,—(No. 8, dated the 9th February 1860.)

36

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 1124, I am desired by the Local Committee to forward, for your information, the plan for a School House, proposed by one of their Members, which has been transmitted to the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, and has lately been returned by that Officer.

2. The Committee at the same time desire me to say that it is their anxious wish to afford you every information and assistance in carrying out the intentions of Government; that they feel it will be impossible either by their own agency or otherwise to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion without your cordial co-operation, and that consequently they invite your advice and exertions for the speedy termination of the embarrassing state of affairs in regard to the School premises.

3. It seems to the Committee, on further consideration, that their function in respect to the orders communicated to you by Government is simply to express an opinion as to the suitability or otherwise of the building proposed, and to afford you information on any point on which you may desire it, and that any other suggestions are beyond their Province.

From O. S. STACK, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee Public Instruction, Bauleah, to the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal,—(No. —, dated the 9th February 1860.)

37

SIR,

THE Local Committee request me to lay before you the copy of a letter addressed to the Executive Engineer in reference to the erection of a new premises for the Government School at Bauleah.

2. They instruct me to request your attention to the previous correspondence on this subject, which has now extended on a great space of time, and to urge upon you the necessity of using every means to obtain a suitable domicile for the School, which, under present circumstances, cannot attain its full development or work with the desired efficiency.

3. A copy of this letter will be submitted to Government direct, it being understood that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is not indisposed to afford relief as soon as a definite proposition shall be submitted to him.

Memorandum from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. YOUNG, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department,—(No. 1911, dated the 17th May 1860.)

38

THE undersigned begs to forward to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal the accompanying copy of a Memorandum, No. 7724 of the 18th ultimo, from the Chief Engineer's Office, with its enclosure *in original*, and also the papers noted on the margin. It will be seen that the Local Committee are desirous of undertaking the construction of the new School House at Bauleah, which appears to render it unnecessary for this Department to take any further steps in the matter with reference to the Orders No. 491 of 22nd October last, issued from the General Department.

Memorandum from LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. B. YOUNG, Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces,—(No. 7724, dated the 18th April 1860.)

39

IN continuation of this Office letter No. 4418, of the 4th November last, having reference to the new School House at Bauleah, the undersigned has the honor to submit, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the accompanying letter marginally noted, with an intimation that the Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, has been in communication with the Committee, and has furnished them with a Design and Estimate, which they desire to carry out, with some slight alterations, without further assistance from this Department. Under these circumstances, it is presumed, that no further steps need be taken by this Department, permission being given formally to the Local Committee.

From O. S. STACK, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee Public Instruction, Bauleah, to CAPTAIN LAYARD, Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division,—(No. 17, dated the 24th February 1860.)

40

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of the Local Committee for the plan, specification and Estimate of a temporary School House which they have received through the Inspector of Schools.

The Local Committee taking into consideration the many obstacles and delays, so forcibly described in your letter No. 1293, dated 21st February 1860, have come to the resolution of themselves undertaking the construction of the School House.

As the Committee intend to be guided (with the exception of a few alterations) by the plan and specification you have submitted, they would feel much obliged for your permission to retain them.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 961, dated the 5th June 1860.)

41

SIR,

THE construction of a temporary School building at Bauleah having been authorized* by Government, I have the honor to submit a Plan and Estimate of such a building for sanction,

* See your Office No. 3541, dated 10th October 1859.

2. The total cost of the building will be Rupees (2,500-0-3) two thousand five hundred and three pie, being an increase of Rupees (33-0-3) thirty-three and three pie over the sum Rupees (2,467) two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven shown in the Estimate. This arises from substituting a pukka or tiled floor for one made of earth as at first proposed.

3. Of the total estimated cost, viz. Rupees (2,500-0-3) two thousand five hundred and three pie the sum of Rupees (1,815-8-6) one thousand eight hundred and fifteen eight annas and six pie is available from the resources of the School, as shown in the margin; the difference, viz. Rupees (684-7-9) six hundred and eighty-four seven annas and nine pie will have to be met from the Public revenues. I request therefore that necessary orders may

The estimated value of the old materials of the School ...	1,170	0	0
Surplus fees, &c., on the 30th April last ...	645	8	6
Total ...	1,815	8	6

be issued on the subject.

From O. S. STACK, Esq., Secretary, Local Committee Public Instruction, Bauleah, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 44, dated the 9th June 1860.)

42

SIR,

I AM desired by the Local Committee of Public Instruction to solicit that you will again lay before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the letter No. 10, which, under their direction, I had the honor to address you on the 9th February last.

2. The annexed correspondence, of which I am to request the return, will show that, as the Committee apprehended, they are still without definite instructions in the matter of erecting a new School House, and ignorant whether they may or may not look for aid from Government in that undertaking.

3. The late Director of Public Instruction, indeed, gave a provisional sanction to the Committee's proposal to sell the timber and other remaining materials of the old School House, on the understanding that they could not be of use in the construction of a new building. This however is a question, which can only be fully answered when it is known what kind of building is to be permitted. If one of a temporary nature, scarcely any of the materials will be of use, but if the building is to be of a permanent character nearly all would be useful.

4. In the meantime the Committee have received an offer of Rupees 1,500 for the materials in question, from a gentleman resident in the Station, who has immediate need of them; possibly a slight advance on this offer may be obtained, but the Committee desire especially to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor that, if the erection of a temporary building be sanctioned, and the amount above mentioned be placed at their disposal by a simple order from His Honor, together with the surplus Schooling fees for the past and current years, they will be enabled from local resources, and without the intervention of any other Department, speedily to accomplish the work themselves, thus clearing a correspondence which has extended over three years, terminating a serious and unpleasant embarrassment, and liberating the Circuit House, at present occupied by the School to the hindrance of its proper uses.

No. 229.

43

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 961, dated the 5th instant, submitting a Plan and an Estimate, amounting to Rupees 2,467, for the construction of a new School House at Bauleah, and stating that a further sum of Rupees 33-3 will be required for substituting a pukka or tiled floor for the earthen one at first proposed.

2. The total cost of the building will thus be Rupees 2,500-0-3. Of this The estimated value of the old materials of the School ... Rs. 1,170 0 0 Surplus Fees, &c., on the 30th April last ... „ 645 8 6 Total Rs. <u>1,815 8 6</u>	the sum of Rupees 1,815-8-6 is available from the resources of the School, as shown in the margin. There remains, therefore, a balance of Rupees 684-7-9, which the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction from
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the Public revenues.

3. The original Estimate and Plan received with your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 230.

Copy of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 231.

Copy of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

No. 232.

Copy of the above letter forwarded to the Secretary Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bauleah for information, with reference to his letters Nos. 10 and 44, dated respectively the 9th February and 9th June 1860, and the original paper which accompanied the last communication returned.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 955, dated the 2nd June 1860.)

44

COPY of this letter, and the enclosure in original, forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly grant of Rupees (20) twenty may be sanctioned by Government on the conditions proposed by the Inspector of Schools.

From H. WOODROW, Esq., Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 322, dated the 29th May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward an application for a Grant-in-aid to an Anglo Vernacular School at Lozun in the District of Dacca. Lozun is situated on the Kirtinasha (literally the destroyer of what is valuable), one of the principal channels of the Ganges. The place is one of great trade, and consequently education has made but little advance. This may appear strange, for we generally suppose that commerce and civilization go together. But Bengal is the country of anomalies, and hence we see at Naraingunge and Lozun in Dacca, at Nulchatti and Twalakati in Burrisal, the great places of Inland Trade in East Bengal, that trade, ignorance and superstition, go hand in hand. The Merchant of these places are for their wealth, Merchant Princes; but up to the present time they have done nothing with their vast hoards of money, but feed Brahmins and pay Natch Girls; no canal, no road, no Steamer, no improvement in means of transit bear testimony to their public spirit, none have even been proposed by them or carried out with their money. They are generally close fisted, narrow minded, low caste Hindus.

2. The gentleman whose name and seal are attached to the accompanying application is one of few exceptions to the above rule. I believe that his subscription will be sure; and that a School at Lozun will succeed, I therefore recommend a grant of Rupees twenty for five years or longer if Government see fit, and that a fee of four annas in the lower classes, and six annas in the higher be exacted, as one of the conditions of receiving the grant. The aid will be devoted to the part payment of the salary of the Head Teacher.

Register of Information concerning the Anglo Vernacular School at Lozun in Thannah Rajabaree, Zillah Dacca, to accompany application for Grant-in-aid.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

45

Number of Class.	Average number in attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, AND INSTRUCTIVE STAFF IN EACH CLASS		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	7.5	13.5	0 2 0	History of Bengal Bengali Literature Bengali Grammar Arithmetic Geography Composition, Dictation and Writing	... Charupath, Part I ... History of Bengal, Part II ... Brojokisore's Grammar ... Patiganit ... Tannee's Bhoogol	Rs. As. P. ... Koylash Chundra Bose ... 15 0 0 ... Shambhu Nath Chuckerbutty, ... Gurmoshoy ... 4 0 0 ... Contingencies ... 1 0 0 Total Rs. ... 20 0 0	
2nd Class ...	12.	12.1	0 2 0	Bengali Literature Grammar Geography Arithmetic Dictation and Writing	... Charupath, Part I, and Charitabalee ... Brojokisore's Grammar ... Bhoogol Pravesh ... Four fundamental Rules of Arithmetic		
3rd Class ...	17	11.5	0 2 0	Bengali Literature Grammar Arithmetic Writing and Dictation	... Charitabalee and Boadheadoy ... Keith's Grammar ... Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication		
4th Class ...	18.8	10.7	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Spelling Arithmetic	... Sheshushekhy, No. 3 ... Tables of Weights and Measures and Addition.		
5th Class ...	22.5	9.2	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Spelling	... Sheshushekhy, Nos. 1 and 2.		

Pecuniary resources of School at present.

Average Annual expenditure of School during the last one year.

Description of Resource.	Average monthly proceeds during the last one year.	Permanent or Temporary.	Average Annual expenditure of School during the last one year.		
			Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Schooling fees	... 10 0 0	Temporary.	228 0 0	12 0 0	240 0 0
Subscription	... 10 0 0				
Total	... 20 0 0				

The School was established on the 5th May 1858.

{ The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about ——— years.
The School house is the property of Baboo Annundo Mohun Paul Chowdhree.

Proposed constitution of the Lozun Anglo Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Proposed Classes.	Average number expected to attend each Class.	Rate of Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
ENGLISH CLASS.					Rs. As. P.	
1st Class ...	35	0 4 0	English Literature, History, Geography, Mathematics Grammar, Bengali Literature and Grammar	The books generally in use in different Classes of the Aided Anglo Vernacular Schools. (The books on Geography and History are to be in Bengali.)	Head English Teacher ... 25 0 0 Head Pundit ... 15 0 0 Second Pundit ... 12 0 0 Gurumohashoy ... 4 0 0 A Servant ... 3 0 0 Contingencies ... 2 4 0	The School House and Furniture will be kept in repair by the undersigned.
BENGALI CLASS.						
1st Class ...	10	0 2 0	The Subjects of the Vernacular Scholarship	The books in use as standard of the Vernacular Scholarship.		
2nd Class ...	15	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Grammar, History of Bengal, Descriptive Geography, Arithmetic.	Charupath, Part II, Neetibodh Shamacharan's Grammar. History of Bengal, Parts I and II. Tarinee's Bhoogol Biharan. Patiganit.	Total Rs. 61 4 0	
3rd Class ...	20	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Grammar, History of Bengal, Descriptive Geography, Arithmetic.	Charupath, Part II. History of Bengal, Part II. Tarinee's Geography. Patiganit. Brojokissore's Grammar		
4th Class ...	25	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Grammar, Descriptive Geography, Arithmetic	Charitabalee and Boddhoadoy. Bhoogol Pravesh. Ganitshar.		
5th Class ...	30	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Spelling Arithmetic	Sheshushekhyia, Nos. I, II and III. Tables of Weights and Measures and Numeration		
Total ...	135					

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.

The undersigned hold himself responsible for the management and permanence of the School for ten years, on condition of obtaining from Government a Grant-in-aid.

Description of Resource.	Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.
	Rs. As. P.		
Government Grant-in-aid (applied for)	20 0 0		
Subscription by the Manager	20 0 0		
Schooling fees	21 4 0	Abund Mohun Paul Chowdry	Lozun.
Total	61 4 0		

For the nature and amount of aid sought, and the specific purpose to which it is to be applied. See separate letter No. 322, dated 29th May 1860.

(Signed) H. WOODROW,

Inspector of Schools.

The 29th May 1860.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 955, dated the 2nd instant, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, for a grant-in-aid of the Anglo Vernacular School at Lozun in Thannah Rajabaree, Zillah Dacca.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

3. The original enclosure of your endorsement is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 234.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 235.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860.

} *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 953, dated the 2nd June 1860.)

COPY of this letter, and its enclosure in original, forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly grant of Rupees (25) twenty-five may be sanctioned by Government as proposed by the Inspector of Schools.

47

From H. WOODROW, M. A., Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 309, dated the 29th May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward an application for a Grant-in-aid to an Anglo Vernacular School at Baliakandi in the District of Pubna. The application is signed by Baboos Kristo Dhun Chowdry and by Madub Chunder Chowdry. I am somewhat surprised to see that there is no signature from Captain Battersby, the Head of the Baliakandi Indigo Concern, without whose permission nothing can be done at Baliakandi. However that may be, Baliakandi is situated in a populous and fertile country and deserves to have an Anglo Vernacular School. I therefore recommend that a grant of Rupees (25) twenty-five a month be allowed for the part payment of the salary of the Head Master for a period of four years or longer, if the Government be willing to continue it.

Department.

Reph, to accompany application for Grant-in-aid, dated 16th May 1860.

	Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers).	REMARKS.
1st Cl	<i>Establishment.</i>	
Grammar	Gopall Chunder Mojomder, Head Master ... 28 0 0	
pueromonica	Mudden Mohun Mitter, Pundit ... 7 0 0	
2nd Cl	Hurry Nauth Doss, Peon ... 3 0 0	
Grammar, Chambers'	Contingencies ... 3 8 0	
h's Grammar	Total, Company's Rupees... 41 8 0	
3rd Cl		
t 2		
4th Cl		
t 1.		

School was established on the 1st November 1859.
Average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about five months one day.
School House is the property of Tarra Chund Saha.

No. 239.

48

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 953, dated the 2nd instant, submitting an application from Mr. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools in East Bengal, for a grant-in-aid of the Anglo Vernacular School at Baliakandi in Thannah Pangseh, Zillah Pubnah.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, upon your recommendation, to sanction a grant of Rupees 25 per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on condition that an equal sum is regularly obtained from monthly local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 240.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 241.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[ED. N. PENNEIRO.]

From W. S. Atkinson, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, (No. 95, dated the 29th May 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly grant of Rupees (10) ten may be sanctioned by Government on condition that an equal amount is regularly realized from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Vernacular School at Koocootiah in Thannah Sreenugur, Zillah Dacca, No. 298, dated 26th May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

49

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class	50	12 to 14	Rs. As. P. 0 2 0	Literature, Grammar, History, Geography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic	Charupath, Part III, and Neetibodh; Shama-churn Sirkar's Grammar as far as Sundhee, Dhatoe and Lingu, &c.; History of Bengal by Issur Chunder Bidasagar, Part II.; India, Tareene Churn Chatterjee; Geography, whole by Ditto; Natural Philosophy by Oukha Coommar Dutt; Pattee Guneeta as far as Decimal and Proportion.	ESTABLISHMENT. Teachers. Head—Jugnurnauth Sirkar ... 15 0 0 2nd—Keerto Narain Chuckerbutty ... 8 0 0 Contingencies ... 1 8 0 Total ... 24 8 0	School House at present is in the Premises of Baboo Kumalant Chuckerbutty, but a separate one is necessary. It has been heretofore managed by the Head Teacher, Baboo Jugurnauth Sirkar, from the money received by Subscription and Schooling fees. If the aid of the Government be granted it might flourish hereafter, and numbers of the Pupils may be increased, having the belief of the duration of the School if it be aided by Government. The Second Teacher has been employed since a short time, therefore there occurs the difference between the established average monthly proceeds and the annual expenditure.
2nd Class	60	11 to 12	0 2 0	Literature, Grammar, History, Geography, and Arithmetic	Charupath, Parts I. and II.; Lessons on Objects, Brojokissore Goopto's Grammar as far as Sundhee of Karuk, &c.; Issur Chunder's History of Bengal, Part I., and Ramgutte Naraitano; Geography, Asia and Europe and India; Arithmetic as far as Multiplication of Fraction.		
3rd Class	120	9 to 10	0 2 0	Literature, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic	Chureeta Bullee Grammar, by Brojokissore Goopto; Geography, Asia; Arithmetic, Rule of Three, double.		
4th Class	98	8 to 10	0 2 0	Literature, Grammar, and Arithmetic	Boododa; Sundee; Rule of Three, single.		
5th Class	100	7 to 9	0 2 0	Literature and Arithmetic	Sheeshusikhya, No. 3; Division.		
Do., 2nd Division	90	6 to 7	0 2 0	Literature and Arithmetic	Sheeshusikhya, No. 1st and 2nd.; Addition.		

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

The School was established on the 21st July 1858.

The average annual expenditure of the School during the last 13 of a year has been about Rupees (240) two hundred and forty a month.

The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about

The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—

Description of Resources.	Average monthly Proceeds during the year.	Permanent or Temporary.	The persons who have contributed.			
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and social position.	
Subscription	Rs. As. P. 8 0 0	Temporary	Kumlkant Chuckerbutty	Rs. As. P. 2 0 0	Koocootiah	Talookdar.
Schooling Fees	12 0 0		Obhovehurn Chowdry	0 8 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Total	20 0 0		Chundychurn Chowdry	0 12 0	Ditto	Ditto.
			Denonauth Chowdry			
	Chundermoney Chowdry		0 8 0	Nagurhaut	Ditto.	
	Gooroodoyal Sircar		0 8 0	Koocootiah	Ditto.	
	Kallachand Surmono Sircar		0 4 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
	Kasykant Sarmah Sircar		0 4 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
	Peary Mohun Sircar Surmono		0 8 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
	Kristocoomar Dutt		1 8 0	Ditto	Ditto.	
	Nundocoomar Dutt		0 4 0	Hariah	Ditto.	
	Ramdoollall Biswas		1 0 0	Shurdah	Ditto.	
	Bissesser Sen		1 8 0	Nagurhaut		
	Tilluckchunder Paul		0 8 0	Narah karudia		
	Allybux Bhooah					
		Total	10 0 0			

Proposed Constitution of the Koocootiah Vernacular School on its receiving Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ...	12	Rs. As. P. 0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Grammar; History of India and Bengal; Physical Geography; General Descriptive Geography and Geography of India; Mathematics; Elements of Natural Philosophy; Composition and Essay Writing	Subjects of the Vernacular Scholarship.	Head Teacher ... 15 0 0 Second Teacher ... 10 0 0 A Servant ... 3 0 0 Contingencies ... 2 0 0	
2nd Class ...	24	0 2 0	Bengali Literature and Grammar; History of India and Bengal; Descriptive General Geography	Charupath, Part II., and Neelibodh; History of Bengal, Parts I. and II.; Tarinee's Geography.	Total ... 30 0 0	
3rd Class ...	26	0 1 0	Arithmetic Composition Bengali Literature and Grammar; History of Bengal	Vulgar and Decimal Fraction. Shamachurn's Grammar. Charupath, Part I.; History of Bengal, Part II.		
4th Class ...	30	0 1 0	Descriptive Geography Arithmetic Composition and Dictation Bengali Literature and Grammar	Tarinnee's Geography, end of Asia. As far as Double Rule of Three. Brojokissore's Grammar. Charitabolee, Bhododhoy, and Brojokissore's Grammar.		
5th Class ...	32	0 1 0	Descriptive Geography Arithmetic Dictation and Writing. Bengali Literature and Spelling Arithmetic Writing.	Bhoogul Provesh. Four fundamental rules of Arithmetic and Numeration. Seesunkhya, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Tables of Weights and Measures.		

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.

The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for six years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :—

Description of Resource.	Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.
Government Grant-in-aid ...	Rs. As. P. 10 0 0	Kumakant Chuckerbutty		
Local Subscriptions ...	10 0 0	Obhoychurn Chowdry		
Schooling Fees ...	10 0 0	Chundychurn Chowdry		
		Denonauth Chowdry		
Total ...	30 0 0	Gooroodoyal Sircar		
		Peary Mohun Sircar Surmah		
		Kallachand Surmah Sircar		
The Grant is to be applied to the part payment of the Head Teacher's salary.		Kaseykant Surmah Sircar		
		Kristocoomar Dutt		
		Nundocoomar Dutt		
		Ramdoolall Biswas		
		Bissessur Sen		
		Tilluckchunder Paul		
		Allybux Bhogah		

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within ten miles, and so forth.

This is one of the best Schools in Bikrampore, and as Bikrampore is the great seat of learning in East Bengal, this School ranks as one of the best in my Division. In the confident hope of aid from Government, the Proprietors for nearly two years have conducted the School themselves, but I understand that the Teachers are irregularly paid, and are anxious for Government aid and protection. Koocootiah is sixteen miles from the nearest aided Vernacular School which is that at Batka. I strongly recommend a Grant of ten Rupees to this School.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th May 1860.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,

Inspector of Schools.

No. 242.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

50

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 950, dated the 29th ultimo, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, for a grant-in-aid of the Vernacular School at Kookootiah in Thannah Sreenugur, Zillah Dacca.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (10) ten per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 243.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 244.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860.

} *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[Exp. N. PENNINGTON.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,--(No. 964, dated the 4th June 1860.)

Copy Forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees (40) forty may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal amount is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

51

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Intermediate School at Pundooah in Thannah Pundooah Zillah Hooghly, No. 455, dated 29th May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	7	15	Rs. A. P. From as. 4 to 8	Literature, History, Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, Bengalee	Poetical Reader, No. 3; Prose Reader, No. 5; Goldsmith's History of Rome; Lennie's Grammar; Stewart's Geography; Hind's Arithmetic; Chambers' Geometry, Betal Punchobingshoty; Opoerononica.	English Department. Baboo Prosono Coomar Bose .. 30 0 0 " Kishoree Mohun Chatterjee 20 0 0 " Doorgaprosono Chatterjee .. 8 0 0 Vernacular Department. " Hurro Chunder Bhuttacharjee 15 0 0 Persian Department. Moulvee Golam Mehndee .. 20 0 0 Chaprassce Goriboolah .. 4 0 0 Contingent Charges .. 2 0 0 Company's Rupees .. 99 0 0	The expenditure of the School being Rupees 99 per month and the income Rupees 75, the difference Rupees 24 is made good from the Donation Fund.
2nd Class ...	12	13	Ditto	ditto ditto ditto	Poetical Reader No. 2; Azimghur Reader; History of Bengal; Lennie's Grammar; Clift's Geography; Hind's Arithmetic; Charoopat, Part I.		
3rd Class ...	7	12	Ditto	ditto ditto ditto	Poetical Reader, No. 1; Moral Class Book; Historical Class Book; Lennie's Grammar; Clift's Geography; Hind's Arithmetic; Niteebodh.		
4th Class ...	8	10	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Bengalee	Rudiments of Knowledge; Elements of Grammar; Clift's Geography; Hind's Arithmetic; Niteebodh.		
5th Class ..	20	10	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Bengalee	Second Book of Reading; Elements of Grammar; Clift's Geography; Hind's Arithmetic; Sishoo-shikhya		
6th Class ...	35	9	Ditto	Spelling, Bengalee	New Spelling, Burnoporichoy		

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

The School was established on the 22nd August 1859.

The average annual expenditure of the School during the last 8½ months has been about Rupees 99 a month.

The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about 8½ months.

The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—

Description of Resources.	Average monthly Proceeds during the last 8½ months.	Permanent or Temporary.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Subscription and Schooling Fees	Rs. As. P. 40 0 0 35 0 0 Total.. 75 0 0	Subscription permanent.	Baboo Nurutun Mullick, President Moulvee Fuzal Rubee " Abdool Wahed Khan, Bahadoor " Mozufur Allee " Attur Hossain Baboo Russickloll Banerjee, Secretary	Pundooah Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Moonsiff. Aymadar. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Darogah.

The School House is the property of the applicants.

Proposed Constitution of the Pundooah School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ..	12	Rs. A. P. From as. 4 to 8	Entrance Course.		Rs. A. P.	Should the Local number of Students expected be 162, an additional Teacher will be entertained out of the surplus of the Schooling Fees.
2nd Class ...	20	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, History, Geography, and Mathematics, (the last two in Bengalee), and Bengalee	Prose Reader, No. 5; Poetical Reader, No. 3; Lennie's Grammar; Goldsmith's History of Rome; Geography and Mathematics, (the last two in Bengalee); Oupocrotonica; and Betal Punchbingshoty.	Head Teacher ... 40 0 0 Second Teacher ... 20 0 0 Third Teacher ... 10 0 0 Intermediate Teacher of Science ... 20 0 0 Pundit ... 15 0 0 Chuprassee ... 5 0 0 Malco ... 2 0 0 Contingent Charges ... 3 0 0	
3rd Class ..	20	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, History, Geography, Mathematics (the last two in Bengalee), and Bengalee	Azinghur Reader; Poetical Reader, No. 2; Lennie's Grammar; Marshman's History of Bengal; Geography and Arithmetic (the last two in Bengalee); and Chandrooput, Part I.		
4th Class ...	20	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, History, Geography, Mathematics (the last two in Bengalee), and Bengalee	Poetical Reader, No. 1; Moral Class Book; Lennie's Grammar; Historical Class Book; Geography and Arithmetic (the last two in Bengalee); and Bengalee.	115 0 0	
5th Class ...	25	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic (the last two in Bengalee), and Bengalee	Budiments of Knowledge; Elements of Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic (the last two in Bengalee); and Nittebodh.		
6th Class ...	35	Ditto	Literature, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic (the last two in Bengalee), and Bengalee	Second Book of Reading; Elements of Grammar; Geography and Arithmetic (the last two in Bengalee); and Shishooshikhya.		
7th Class ..	30	Ditto	Spelling and Bengalee	New Spelling and Burnoporichoy		
Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.				The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for five years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following:—		
Description of Resource.			Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.
Subscription			40 0 0	Syed Attur Hossain	Pundooah	Respectable Aymalars.
Schooling Fees			35 0 0	" Abdul Wahed Khan		
Grant-in-aid			40 0 0	" Mozufur Allee		
Total			115 0 0			
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz., for entertaining a Head Teacher.						

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within ten miles, and so forth. { There is no School of this class within six miles of Pundooah, nor, so far as I can ascertain, is it likely that any place within that distance will apply for a Grant-in-aid. I beg to recommend that the aid applied for, viz., Rupees 40 a month, be sanctioned out of the sum which lapsed to Government in the District of Hooghly, in consequence of sanctioned Grants not being taken up, or abandoned by the Managers.

CHINSURAH,
The 29th May 1890.

E. LODGE,
Inspector of Schools, South Bengal.

No. 245.

52

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 964, dated the 4th instant, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, for a grant-in-aid of the Anglo Vernacular School at Pundooah, in Thannah Pundooah, Zillah Hooghly.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the grant of Rupees (40) forty per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 246.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 247.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860.

} *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[Ed. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1024, dated the 13th June 1860.)

SIR,

IN recommending, for the sanction of Government, the accompanying application* for a Grant of Rupees (60) sixty, in aid of an Anglo Vernacular School at Mamjoan, I think it proper to call the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the fact that the promoter, Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, announces it as his intention to pay the Schooling fees himself in addition to his promised monthly subscription, on the ground that the people are too poor to contribute any thing. The fees therefore become simply so much additional subscription, and are fees only in name, I presume however that such an arrangement is considered admissible under the Rules for the award of these Grants, as I find a similar proposal in the case of the Malencha School for which a Grant was sanctioned under orders No. 327, dated 11th February 1858.

2. The Inspector recommends that the Grant be made on condition that the promoter holds himself responsible for the support of the School for ten years instead of five. I consider this recommendation of doubtful propriety, as the practical effect of such a condition is rather to bind the Government to continue the Grant for the longer period, than to ensure the permanence of local support. Government has never hitherto attempted to enforce their contracts on the promoters of aided Schools, in cases where they have wished to withdraw from their undertaking.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average Age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Cur- rent Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ..	12	13	Rs. As. P. 0 0 0	English and Ver- nacular Litera- ture, Geography Histroy, Arithme- tic ..	Reader No. 5, Marshman's Brief Survey, Gay's Fa- bles, Geography, Stewart's Arith- metic, Nitibodhh. Rudiment's of Knowledge, Bo- dhdoy.	<i>Head Master.</i> Nobokisto Gangooly .. 40 0 0 <i>Second.</i> Hurrishchunder Chuckerbutty ... 20 0 0 <i>Pundit.</i> Degumbur Banerjee .. 20 0 0 <i>Sircar.</i> Tincowree Biswas ... 5 0 0 Servant ... 4 0 0 Contingent ... 1 0 0 Total ... 90 0 0	
2nd Class ..	23	13	0 0 0	.....		
3rd Class ..	16	11	0 0 0	...	2nd Book of Read- ing.		
4th Class ..	30	9	0 0 0		1st Book of Read- ing.		

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.				The School was established on the 22nd of April 1859. The average annual expenditure of the School during the last one year has been : about Rupees ninety a month. The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about one year. The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following :—		
Description of Resources.	Average monthly proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Tem- porary.	Rs. As. P.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Subscription ..	90 0 0	Temporary.		Baboo Samachurn Sircar	Mamjoan	... Interpreter and Translator, Supreme Court, Calcutta.
Total ...	90 0 0					

The School House is the property of Baboo Shamachurn Sircar.

Proposed Constitution of the Mamjoan Anglo Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class	13	Rs. As. P. 3 4 0	At 4 Annas. The same course of study as in other Anglo Vernacular Schools of this Division, i. e. up to the Entrance or Junior Scholarship course.		Head Master ...	Rs. As. P. 60 0 0
2nd Class...	27	6 12 0			2nd Master	30 0 0
3rd Class...	23	5 12 0			3rd Master	18 0 0
4th Class	37	9 4 0			Vernacular Teacher of Science	25 0 0
					Assistant Pundit	8 0 0
					Servant	5 0 0
					Contingencies	1 0 0
					Total	145 0 0

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in aid applied for.			The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for five years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :-			
Description of Resource.		Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.	
Subscription		Rs. As. P. 60 0 0	Baboo Samachurn Sircar...	Manjoan	Interpreter and Translator, Supreme Court.	
Schooling Fees	..	25 0 0				
Government Grant	..	60 0 0				
Total	...	145 0 0				
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz. to salary of Head Master.						

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within six miles, and so forth.

There is no School of this class within six miles of Mamjoan, nor so far as I can ascertain is it likely that any place within that distance will apply for a Grant-in-aid. In forwarding this application however I must not omit to state that Baboo Samachurn Sircar, the applicant, not only promises the whole of the subscription himself, but he also intends to pay the whole of the Schooling Fees, as he reports the villagers to be too poor to pay any thing. The school will therefore be to the Pupils a free School. I am well aware that attempting to regulate the proportion which Schooling Fees should bear to subscriptions, is not a prudent nor a practical step, but I always argue well for the permanence of a School where the fees are high and the subscriptions low. It may be asked, is it wise to give an English Education to a class of boys who are too poor or unwilling to pay (3) three Rupees a year for it. I would suggest that if the request be granted, it may be on the condition that Baboo Shamachurn holds himself responsible for the support of the school for (10) ten years instead of five.

(Signed) E. LODGE,
Inspector of Schools, South Bengal.

CHINSURAH,
The 6th June 1880.

No. 236.

55

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

•
Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1024, dated the 13th instant, submitting an application from Mr. Lodge, Inspector of Schools in South Bengal, for a grant-in-aid of the Anglo Vernacular School at Mainjooan in Thannah Hanskhally, Zillah Nuddea.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, upon your recommendation, to sanction a grant of Rupees sixty per mensem, to the School in question, without restriction as to time, and on the condition that an equal monthly sum be raised by local subscription independent of the Schooling fees.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

You most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 237.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 238.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 25th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENNINGTON.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 972, dated the 7th June 1860.)

56

SIR,

IN forwarding, for the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying application for a Grant-in-aid for the Female School at Syedpore, I desire to call His Honor's attention to the absence of any provision for levying Schooling fees, and would request to be informed for my future guidance whether, under the existing rules, as applicable to Female Schools, these fees are to be considered an indispensable condition to the obtaining of a Grant.

2. In a Despatch of the late Hon'ble Court of Directors (in the Public Department, No. 96 of 1856, dated 1st October,) I find the following order:—

Paragraph 55. "We sanction for the present the exemption of Girls' Schools from the rule under which the levy of a School fee is a necessary condition of any School receiving a Grant from Government."

3. This order is sufficiently distinct by itself, and I cannot ascertain that any later directions on the point have issued from the Home Government; but in a communication from the Supreme Government to the Government of Bengal (No. 2796, dated 22nd December 1858), this Despatch is alluded to (paragraph 2) as *holding out hopes* that Schooling fees would not be required in the case of Female Schools, and in the following paragraph (paragraph 3) it is stated that "the President in Council was unwilling to allow of the abrogation of the Grant-in-aid rules in favor of Female Schools."

4. I should not myself understand this, as intended to override the order of the Home Government, but as it has been understood in this Office to have that effect, I am anxious to obtain the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the point.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Female School at Syedpore in Thannah Areadoho, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, No. 290, dated 25th May 1860.

57

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average Age of Girls.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	2	8	Rs. As. P. ...	Nobonaree Bhoogul ... Sootro Beocorunchundrica.	Nilmoney Bysack's.	Essen Chunder Chatterjee, Gratis. And Gooroomohasboy... 5 0 0	
2nd Class ...	2	7	...	Infant Teacher Bhoogul.			
3rd Class ...	6	6	...	Burno Poreechoy 2nd, and Bhoogul.			
4th Class ...	30 40	7	...	Part No. 1, Burno Poreechoy.			

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.			The School was established in the month of January 1857. The average annual expenditure of the School during the last three years has been about Rupees five a month. The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about three years. The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—		
Description of Resources.	Average monthly proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Temporary.			
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Local Subscription ...	Rs. As. P. 5 0 0		Esser Chunder Chatterjee ...	Syedpore	Zemindar.
Total ...	5 0 0				

The School House is the property of Baboo Shungahar Chunder Chatterjee.

Proposed Constitution of the Female School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ...	5	.....	As the Inspector will prescribe.		Rs. As. P. Pundit ... 15 0 0 Gooroomohashoy ... 5 0 0 Mistress for Needle Work ... 20 0 0 Maid Servant ... 4 0 0 Contingent ... 6 0 0 Total ... 50 0 0	
2nd Class ...	6	.....			
3rd Class ...	8	.....			
4th Class ...	36	.....			

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.		The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who is willing to hold himself responsible for the management and permanence of the School for two (2) years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, is the following :—		
Description of Resource.	Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Name.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.
Subscription ...	Rs. As. P. 25 0 0			
Grant-in-aid ...	25 0 0	Iaser Chunder Chatterjee...	Syedpore	Zemindar.
Total ...	50 0 0			
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz. :—				
Mistress for Needle Work ...	20 0 0			
Gooroomohashoy ...	5 0 0			

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within ten miles, and so forth.

This Female School, has been established more than three years, and has always numbered between thirty and forty Girls. There is no Female School nearer than Mr. Bethune's School in Calcutta, a distance of nine miles. The Zemindar, a high Koolin Brahmin, in whose house the School is held, has always been zealous in the cause, and is anxious to make Syedpore Female School the best Female School in India. He has been very successful in persuading his friends to send their children. At the present time there are forty children in the School and thirty are Brahmins.

The 25th May 1860.

(Signed) H. WOODBROW,
Inspector of Schools, East Bengal.

No. 248.

58

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 972, dated the 7th instant, submitting an application from Mr. Woodrow, Inspector of Schools in East Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of the Female School at Syedpore, in Thannah Ariadho, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs; and soliciting instructions as to whether, in the case of Female Schools, fees are to be considered an indispensable condition of obtaining a Government Grant.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that there is nothing to show that the order of the late Hon'ble Court of Directors has ever been cancelled, by which sanction was given to the exemption of Girls' Schools from the rule under which the levy of a School fee is a necessary condition of any School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid.

3. The unwillingness on the part of the Supreme Government to allow the abrogation of the rule in force (to which you have referred in the 3rd paragraph of your letter) had especial reference to the proposition submitted by the Local Government, which was at the time before the Government of India. But that prohibition does not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, in any way affect the previous special exemption in favor of Female Schools, which had received the approval of the Home Authorities.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore pleased to sanction the grant of Rupees sixty per mensem in aid of the School in question, on condition that an equal sum be regularly raised from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 249.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 250.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 25th June 1860.

} *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[Ed. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MAJOR G. VERNER, Commissioner of Arracan, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 29, dated the 7th June 1860.)

59

SIR,

No. 2, dated 3rd May 1860, from the Principal Assistant Commissioner, Akyab, to the Commissioner of Arracan.
No. 1, dated 3rd May 1860, from the Principal Assistant Commissioner, Ramree, to the Commissioner of Arracan.

I HAVE the honor of submitting for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, my Annual Report on the Government Schools of this Province for the past year 1859-1860, together with copies of the Reports submitted by the Local Committee of each School, as per margin, accompanied by the usual Statements Nos. 1 to 8.

2. There are but two Government Schools in Arracan. One at Akyab established in March 1846, the other at Kyouk Phyoo in the District of Ramree, established in 1838.

3. The Akyab School is under the supervision of Captain Faithfull, Principal Assistant Commissioner, who visited the School on several occasions during the past year, and held the annual examination of the several classes on the 2nd April last, on which occasion he was assisted by Captain Leigh, Junior Assistant, in the English Department, and by Phatway Taramathoogree and Nabonkay Myothoogree, in the Vernacular.

4. Captain Faithfull says, "altogether I consider the progress of the boys satisfactory," and further he says, "I am quite satisfied with the way in which Mr. Fell (Head Master) has conducted his duties during the past year." He also mentions that the under Teachers had afforded satisfaction to the Head Master, in the performance of their respective duties.

5. The number of pupils was seventy-four which is seven in excess of the number attending in the preceding year. Prizes have been sanctioned, and will be distributed to the most deserving Scholars, on receipt of them from Calcutta.

6. I have visited the School and have observed a general improvement. The Head Master, Mr. Fell, informed me a few days since, that he had acquired a fair colloquial knowledge of the Vernacular, and that he was prepared to pass his examination, on his doing which, his salary will be raised from Rupees 200 to Rupees 250 per mensem, but since then I regret to say, he told me he purposed applying for a Deputy Collectorship in Sumbulpore. It is a pity the inducements here are not sufficiently great to keep persons holding appointments in the Province, for now, that he has acquired a knowledge of Burmese and is able to explain himself in that language, and that the School is progressing he wishes to leave.

7. The Ramree School is under the superintendence of Captain Ripley, Principal Assistant Commissioner, who held the annual examination on the 5th of April last, on which occasion I assisted, as did also Mr. Sub Assistant Surgeon Thomas. In the Vernacular the Classes were examined by Gnapeng Myothoogree, Layeai and Phaneo, Pleaders in the Principal Assistant's Court.

8. On the whole it appears the examinations were satisfactory. There were sixty-one boys attending school during the year to sixty in 1858-1859.

9. Captain Ripley states "Mr. Dacosta, the Head Master, has been most attentive to his duties." He was absent on leave for three months during which period the 2nd Master of the Akyab School, Mr. Jacob, officiated for him, and Captain Ripley says, "I had also every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he carried on the duties." The Under-Masters are reported by the Head Master to have conducted themselves to his satisfaction.

10. The distribution of prizes amongst the lads to the value of Rupees 80 has been sanctioned by me, the amount being deducted from the Schooling Fees and the disbursement of a similar sum has also been sanctioned by me, for the purchase of Geographical Maps for the School, there being none, and some necessary book, also to be debited to the Schooling fees.

11. Both Schools show progress, and I have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the Head Masters have carried on their duties, and I trust His Honor will consider the report satisfactory.

60

From CAPTAIN G. FAITHFULL, Principal Assistant Commissioner, Akyab, to MAJOR G. VERNER, Commissioner of Arracan,—(No. 2, dated the 3rd May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Education Report for the past Official year 1859-1860, drawn up in the form prescribed by the Secretary Council of Education, in his Circular letter No. 17 of 1853, dated Fort William 23rd December 1853, addressed to all the Colleges and Schools, as also the Statements Nos. 1 to 8 required to accompany the Report.

1. The Akyab Government School was established in March 1846.
2. The Principal Assistant Commissioner forms the Local Committee, and visited the School several times in the course of the year and transacted general duties in connection with the School.
3. The Instructive Statement is shown in annexed Statement.
4. Also a Tabular list of pupils exhibiting their number, caste, &c.
5. Also a Statement exhibiting the number of Scholarship Holders, &c.
6. Also a Statement exhibiting the number of students studying different languages.
7. Also of local receipts and disbursements.
8. Also of Schooling fees realized during the year.
9. The situation of the Vernacular Teacher continued vacant from the 11th July 1858, till the nomination of Mra Oo, an Ex-student of the School, on the 3rd June 1859.
10. The Under-Teachers have afforded satisfaction to the Head Master in the performance of their respective duties. The number of pupils on the Registers is seventy-four being seven in excess of last year. The Schooling fees, the rate of which remains unaltered, have increased from Rupees 371½ to 431½ during the year, being an average increase of Rupees 5 a month.
11. No donations for prizes or other purposes have been received.
12. I here give a brief abstract of the result of the general examination of the various classes held on the 2nd April. The Examiners were myself and Captain Leigh, Junior Assistant in the English Department. Phatway Taraina Thoogree and Naboukay Myothoogree in the Vernacular ditto.

This Class consists of seven boys, the average age being 14½ years. The Class is well up in the History of Bengal. It acquitted itself satisfactorily in the Azimghur Reader. The boys read, spell, and understand well what they read. The pronunciation is not always so clear as it might be. Tekka, Tekkhyne, Raj Chunder, W. C. A. Jansen are the best; the first two being equal, and the other two as here shown. In Hinds' Arithmetic, the Senior boys worked sums creditably in Rule of Three, Vulgar Fractions, and Decimals. Tekka being much the best; two junior boys worked Reduction, Compound Division, Rule of Three sums, correctly. Out of Chamier's book, Tsau la faw was not good however in Fractions, and Young Jansen does not go beyond Reduction. In Geography the whole class is well forward, in translating *viva voce*

2nd CLASS.
History of Bengal from Page 136 to 202, Azimghur Reader 40 lessons.
Arithmetic, Hinds' the whole course.
" Chamier's Vulgar Fractions.
Geography, Goldsmith's Review of Europe, Asia and the World.
Translation, Burmese into English, 36 Pages of Abbott's Philosophy.
Sentences in English and Burmese committed to memory 18 pages.
Writing Copies.
Dictation.

Burmese into English and sentences, &c., committed to memory few mistakes were made. The writing of the class is very good. Tekka, Tekkyne, Raj Chunder are the best. In dictation Tekka, Tekkyne were very good, the rest of the class tolerably so. In the Vernacular Tekka and Tekkyne are reported favorably on by the Taramathoogree, the other boys not so.

3RD CLASS.

This Class was examined by Captain Leigh, who reports as follows:—

"This Class consists of fifteen boys of an average age of twelve years. They were examined in Prose Reader No. 2, 64 Pages of Selections. In Arithmetic, Compound Division, Reduction, and the Rule of Three. In Geography, Clift's, the Map of Asia. They also showed their writing and wrote from dictation."

"With regard to the Reading, the boys generally appear to be pretty much on a par. Lewis Fell, considering his age, being about the best in pronunciation. The boys explained the meanings of some words asked them correctly."

"In Arithmetic the boys acquitted themselves very well, the four best being Lahoung, Htoon la Ooo, Thadoofroo, and Oung gyaway."

"In Geography they answered such questions as were put to them, and pointed out places, &c., on the Map of Asia very creditably."

"In writing from Dictation the boys generally did very well, making very few mistakes in the Spelling. Lahoung, Htoon la hoo, Thadoofroo, Shwaytha, Twine Rhine Mia Ryanbo and Opawcay were the best."

"The hand-writing was also good generally, that of Htoon la hoo being the best, and Sha Tha and Opawcay second best." "In the Vernacular, the Myothoogree who examined the boys, reports that Hla-Oung is the best reader, and that the generality of the Class read and understand well what they read."

4TH CLASS.

This Class was also examined by Captain Leigh, who reports as follows:—

"This Class consists of eighteen boys of an average age of 10 years. They were examined in Prose Reader, No. 1, from page 1 to 50, and from page 115 to 122. In Arithmetic, the four Simple and Compound Rules."

"In Reading, the boys did well, Pathaning, Twine Oung Gran, Bhyrub Chunder and J. W. Cox being the best. They spelt some words well, and also explained in Burmese some sentences correctly, as I was informed by the Assistant Master Jacob."

"Their Arithmetic was very good, Twine Oung Gran, Tsoungloon, Twine Chan and Goung Jokay being about the best. Their hand-writing also was good, Tsoungloon being the best, and Bhyrub Chunder second best."

In this Class, the Taramathoogree reports that six boys read well and understood what they read. The rest indifferently so.

5TH CLASS.

Section A.	{	Spelling Book No. 1, nearly the whole.
13 Boys		Arithmetic Simple Multiplication.
9. years.		Writing on Slates.
Section B.	{	Arithmetic Numeration.
4 Boys		Spelling Book No. 1, from page 1 to 26.
9. 3 years		Writing on Slates.
Section C.	{	Spelling Book No. 1 in various parts up to 20th page.
16 Boys		Arithmetic Making Figures.
8. 7 years.		Writing on Slates.

This Class consists of thirty-six boys average 9½ years. The boys being unequal in advancement, the Class is divided into three Sections.

SECTION A, 13 Boys.

They read, spell and understand well nearly the whole of the Spelling

Book No. 1. Hlap-an-oo is the best, Tsan-do the next best, and Mounghpoon is third best. These three boys worked sums in Subtraction and Multiplication, Hlap-an-oo being the best and then Tsando. The remaining boys did Addition and Numeration sums indifferently, excepting Shooaihmai and Oungzanoo who worked correctly. The writing on Slates of the Section is good.

SECTION B., 4 Boys.

The boys pronounce, spell and explain words correctly up to the 26th page of the spelling book. Twineree Oung is the best. In Numeration they all did pretty well excepting one boy. The writing letters on Slates is legible, Twineree Oung being the best.

SECTION C., 16 Boys.

Three boys A. R. Fell, Houng-la-twyne, Thooni-tree spell and pronounce well and understand the words, going as far as page 20, in Spelling Book No. 1. In Numeration they add sums of two figures together *vis à voce* fairly. The next two boys have got up to page 16 in

the Spelling Book. They spell pretty correctly and explain the words equally so. The writing on Slates is as good as might be expected. Five boys have got as far as page 9 in the Spelling Book. In spelling and explaining the words they acquitted themselves tolerably. The two junior boys have only got up to the 6th page. The Myothoogree, who examined this class in the Vernacular, reports Hla-tsa-oo, Tsando Mounghoon Ounggyan-ree as the best.

Altogether I consider the progress of the boys satisfactory. With reference to the result of the Examination shown above, and after consultation with Mr. Fell, I recommend the following boys for prizes, viz. :—

2ND CLASS.

1. Tekhine, for General Proficiency.
2. Tekka, for Ditto.
3. William Charles A. Jansen, for Reading and Explanation.
4. Kyan-jine-oo, for Arithmetic.
5. Roy Chunder Sen, for exemplary conduct.

3RD CLASS.

1. E. L. Fell, for Reading and Explanation.
2. Htween-lah-oo, for Geography and Writing.
3. Thadoophroo, for Arithmetic.
4. Lahoung, for Burmese.
5. Htwine Khine, for regular attendance.

4TH CLASS.

1. Twine Oung gyan, for General Proficiency.
2. J. J. W. Cox, for Reading and Explanation.
3. Pathaning, for Arithmetic and Burmese.
4. Tsow-loon, for Burmese.
5. Kyan Twine Oung, for regular attendance.

5TH CLASS.

1. Chan -Oo, for Reading and Spelling.
2. Lah phaw Oo, for Arithmetic
3. Moungh phoom, for Burmese.
4. Mounghpan oo, for creditable progress.
5. Twine Mra Oung, for Reading.
6. Ishmail, for Writing.
7. Koung-tha-twine, for Arithmetic.
8. R. A. Fell, for Spelling and Arithmetic.
9. Shway chee, for Burmese.

13. Books to the value of 160½ Rupees have been added to the Library; the amount being 103½ Rupees under the Annual authorized allowance. The Books are in good condition.

14. The School Buildings are undergoing the usual Annual repairs. The Road leading to the School House, as referred to in the last Report dated 2nd May 1859, has not yet been metalled.

15. I am quite satisfied with the way in which Mr. Fell has conducted his duties during the past year.

No. 1.

The Akyab Government School was established in March 1846.

No. 2.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1860.

Name.	Designation.
Captain G. Faithfull	Principal Assistant Commissioner.

No. 3.

Establishment as on the 30th April 1860.

Names.	Designation.	Amount of Pay.	Date of appointment.
Mr. E. Fell	Head Master	200	7th March 1856.
Mr. Jacob	2nd Teacher	60	16th July 1858.
Kheejah	3rd Ditto	30	Ditto.
Mraoo	Vernacular Teacher	15	3rd June 1859.
	Duftery	8	
	Peon	4	

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the number, religion, caste, &c. of the Pupils on the 30th April 1860.

Institution.	No. of Pupils.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Buddhists.	Other Castes.	REMARKS.
Akyab Government School .	74	9	2	7	56	...	

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the Number of Scholarship Holders, Pay and Free Pupils on the 30th April 1860.

Scholarship Holders.	Free Scholars.	Pay Pupils.	Free Pupils.	Total.	REMARKS.
		74	...	74	

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the number of Students studying the different languages on the 30th April 1860.

Sanscrit.	Arabic or Persian	English.	Burmese.	Urdoo.	Total.	REMARKS.
		74	74			

No. 8.

Schooling Fees realized from the 1st May 1859 to the 30th April 1860.

Months.			Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
May	1859	...	34 0 0	104 8 0	
June	"	...	35 8 0		
July	"	...	35 0 0		
August	"	...	35 0 0		
September	"	...	36 0 0		
October	"	...	37 0 0	108 0 0	
November	"	...	37 0 0		
December	"	...	35 8 0		
January	1860	...	37 0 0	109 8 0	
February	"	...	36 0 0		
March	"	...	36 8 0		
April	"	...	37 0 0		
Company's Rupees			...	431 8 0	

From CAPTAIN F. W. RIPLEY, Principal Assistant Commissioner, Ramree, to MAJOR G. VERNER, Commissioner of Arracan, Kyouk Phyoo,—(No. 1, dated the 3rd May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith the Examination Papers of the Ramree Government School for 1859-60.

The Examination was held on the 5th April last by Major Verner, Commissioner of Arracan, assisted by Captain Ripley, Principal Assistant Commissioner and Dr. Thomas.

The Vernacular Classes were examined by the following Native Gentlemen. Gna-pen Myothoogyee, Layei and Pha new, Pleaders in the Principal Assistant Commissioner's Court.

The First Class was examined by Major Yerner in the Books in the margin. He remarks that "the lads of this Class have passed a pretty good examination, but considering the time they have been at School they are not as far advanced as might be. I consider the 1st and 2nd on the list the most advanced."

Prose Reader No. IV.
Lennie's Grammar Syntax.
Chambers' Geography to Clause 77.
Arithmetic, Reduction of Decimals.
Translation of Reading Lessons.
Dictation.
Copy-writing.
Burmese Thoodhamma tsaree.

The 2nd Class was examined by Captain Ripley, who remarks. "These lads have passed a fair Examination, and I consider that both the two last should get a prize. Tameesoodin is also deserving of reward."

Prose Reader No. III. with Translation
Grammar beginning Arithmetic.
Rule of Three Single.
Dictation.
Copy-writing.
Burmese Thoodhamma tsaree.

Dr. Thomas examined the 3rd Class and remarks "upon the whole the Boys of the third class appear to have made a very fair amount of progress particularly Shwe weng who deserves great credit as he is the youngest, in the Class."

Prose Reader No. II. page 51, with Trans-
lation.
Arithmetic.
Dictation.
Copy-writing.
Burmese as above.

Captain Ripley also examined the 4th Class and remarks. "The Class generally have passed a good exami-
nation but 4, 6, 7, and 8 failed in their Arithmetic. Shwe nec is entitled to a prize."

Prose Reader No. 1, page 46, with Trans-
lation.
Simple Arithmetic Dictation, Copy-writing.

The fifth Class is divided into two Divisions, the first was examined by Captain Ripley, who records. "These lads have read pretty well, the four first are on a par. The eighth is a smart intelligent lad, and although only a begin-
ner was correct in his pronunciation and read fluently better than all the rest."

Prose Reader No. 1, beginning Vernacular.

Beginners in Spelling Books.
Easy Reading Lessons.
Ditto Vernacular.

The Second Division, fifth Class, was examined by Dr. Thomas. He remarks, "the lads of this Division are progressing very favorably as far as they have gone in their studies."

Khitway, No. 11, and Shwe the No. 31, have been most regular in their attendance throughout the Session and have not been absent a single day.

Mr. DaCosta, the Head Master, has been most attentive to his duties. He was absent on leave from the 17th November 1859 to the 14th February 1860, during which time Mr. Jacob, 2nd Master of the Akyab School, officiated for him. I had also every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he carried on the duty.

The 2nd and 3rd Masters have, Mr. DaCosta reports, conducted themselves to his satisfaction.

In conclusion, I solicit your sanction to my distributing a sum not exceeding 80 Rupees for Prizes amongst the Lads pointed out by the Examiners, including also Khyetway and Shwe the, who are entitled to a Prize for good attendance. The amount realized for Fees during the year has been 173 Bupees, and the amount might be disbursed from it.

No. 1.

Name of the Institution.

Ramree Government School.

No. 2.

Local Committee on the 30th April 1860.

Name.	Designation.
aptain F. W. Riply, 22nd B. N. I.	Principal Assistant Commissioner.

No. 3.

Establishment of the Ramree Government School on the 30th April 1860.

Names.	Designation.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Mr. DaCosta	Head Master	150	21st July 1847.
Thoon aye	2nd Ditto	50	2nd July 1857.
Mahomed Nesab	3rd Ditto	25	16th November 1858.
Moungla	Vernacular Ditto	30	25th July 1842.
	3 Servants	18	

No. 4.

Statement exhibiting the number religion, caste, &c. of the Pupils of the Ramree Government School on the 30th April 1860.

Institution.	No. of Pupils.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Poodhists.	Other Castes.	REMARKS.
Ramree Government School	61	1	21	1	38	...	

No. 5.

Statement exhibiting the number of Scholarship Holders and pay and free Scholars of the Ramree Government School on the 30th April 1860.

Scholarship Holders.	Free Scholars.	Pay Pupils.	Free Pupils.	Total.	REMARKS.
	...	61	...	61	

No. 6.

Statement exhibiting the number of Students studying different languages in the Ramree Government School on the 30th April 1860.

Sanscrit.	Oordoo.	Persian.	English.	Bengalee.	Burmese.	REMARKS.
	61	...	61	

No. 7.
Local Receipts and Disbursements from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Separate Fund.	RESOURCES OF INCOME.				Nature of Charges.	ACTUAL CHARGES		REMARKS.
	Parliamentary Grant.	Additional Grant.	Total.	Establishment and expenses fixed by Government.		Items.	Total.	
37 10 0	3,456 0 0	.....	3,493 10 0	3,408 0 0	Head Master	1,800 0 0	3,408 0 0	
					Assistant ditto	900 0 0		
					Vernacular ditto	360 0 0		
					Establishment	216 0 0		
					Contingencies	132 0 0		

No. 8.

Statement showing the amount of Schooling Fee realized from 1st May 1859 to 30th April 1860.

Months.					Amount.	REMARKS.
May	1859	...	...	...	13 0 0	
June	"	...	...	...	13 8 0	
July	"	...	...	...	13 4 0	
August	"	...	...	...	15 12 0	
September	"	...	...	...	14 8 0	
October	"	...	...	...	13 0 0	
November	"	...	...	...	15 8 0	
December	"	...	...	...	13 12 0	
January	1860	...	...	...	15 0 0	
February	"	...	...	...	15 4 0	
March	"	...	...	...	15 4 0	
April	"	...	...	...	15 4 0	
Total Rupees ...					173 0 0	

No. 253.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for incorporation in his General Annual Report.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM, }
 The 26th June 1860. } Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1085, dated the 20th June 1880.)

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees (10) ten may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal amount is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Vernacular School at Choitrohattee in Thannah Pubna, Zillah Pubna, No. 434, dated 15th June 1880.

61

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	Remarks.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	2	11	Rs. A. P. 0 0 6	Literature, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography	Berut Purbo, Charoopat II, Shama Churn's Grammar, Patigonit, Tarini Churn's Bhogole.	Pundit ... Contingencies ...	Rs. As. P. 10 0 0 0 13 0
2nd Class ...	8	10	0 0 6	Ditto ditto ditto	Charoopat I, Oopocromonica, Patigonit, Tarini's Geography.		
3rd Class ...	7	10	0 0 6	Ditto ditto ditto	Bodhoday, Gonit Shar, Bhogole, Sootra, Keith's Grammar.		
4th Class ...	6	9	0 0 6	Literature and Arithmetic	Infant Teacher, Parts II, III, verbally.		

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

The School was established on the 1st February 1880.
The average annual expenditure of the School during the last four months has been about Rupees 10-8 a month.
The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about four months.
The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following :—

Description of Resources.	Average Monthly Proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Temporary.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Subscriptions	Rs. As. P. 10 0 0	Permanent.	Ramdhone Chaky	Choitrohattee	Pleaders.
Schooling Fees	0 13 6		Ram Chunder Chaky	Ditto	
Total ..	10 13 6				

The School House is the property of Ramdhone Chaky.

Proposed Constitution of the Chotrohattee Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be paid in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ..	8	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	As will be directed by the Education Department.		Pundit ... 15 0 0 School Servant ... 8 0 0 1 Pupil Teacher ... 3 0 0 Contingencies ... 2 4 0 <hr/> 28 4 0	
2nd Class ...	10	0 1 0				
3rd Class ..	14	0 1 0				
4th Class ...	20	0 1 0				

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.

The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for two years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following:—

Description of Resource.	Estimated Monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.
Subscriptions ...	10 0 0	Ram Chunder Chakr.	Chotrohattee	Pleaders.
Schooling Fees ...	8 4 0			
Government Grant ...	10 0 0			
Total ...	28 4 0			

The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz. part payment of the salary of the Head Pundit.

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within ten miles, and so forth.

{ Chotrohattee is only five miles from Tatibundoo, and consequently much more than six miles from any similar Vernacular School. As Pubna and Jessore are in comparison with other parts of East Bengal deficient in Schools, owing perhaps to the number of Indigo Factories, I have no hesitation in recommending that aid be given to the extent of Rupees ten a month, to be devoted to the part payment of the salary of the Head Pundit. }

The 15th June 1880.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,

Inspector of Schools, East Bengal.

No. 255.

62

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 27th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1065, dated the 20th instant, submitting an application from Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector of Schools in East Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of the Vernacular School at Choitrohattee in Thannah Pubna, Zillah Pubna.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, upon your recommendation, to sanction a grant of Rupees ten per mensem, to the School in question, on condition that an equal amount is regularly obtained monthly from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 256.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 257.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 27th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1047, dated the 18th June 1860.)

63

SIR,

ADVERTING to your No. 474, dated 12th October last, I have the honor to inform you that of the sum of Rupees (350) three hundred and fifty therein sanctioned for the purchase, of a Clock for the Berhampore College, Rupees (284-10) two hundred and eighty-four and ten annas only have been actually expended for that purpose, leaving a balance of Rupees (215-6) two hundred and fifteen and six annas out of the donation of Rupees (500) five hundred granted by Nawab Younaith Dowlah Bahadoor. With this balance the Local Committee propose to defray in part the expenses incurred for the conveyance of the Philosophical Instruments sanctioned in your Office No. 529, dated 26th October 1853, (paragraph 3.) This proposal I recommend for the sanction of Government.

No. 258.

64

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1047, dated the 18th instant, stating that Rupees 284-10 only, out of the donation of Rupees 500 granted by Nawab Younaith Dowlah Bahadoor, have been expended in the purchase of a Clock for the College at Berhampore, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the appropriation of the remaining Rupees 215-6 towards defraying in part the expense incurred for the conveyance of the Philosophical Instruments which were procured from England in 1853 for the Institution.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 259.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information, in continuation of the Endorsement from this Office, No. 475, dated the 12th October 1859.

No. 260.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information, in continuation of the Endorsement from this Office, No. 476, dated the 12th October 1859.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENNEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1006, dated the 11th June 1860.)

65

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees (12) twelve may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal amount is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Vernacular School at Joyrampore in Thannah Damoorhoodah, Zillah Nuddea, No. 462, dated 1st June 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average Age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ..			Rs. A. P.	Not yet Established.		Rs. As. P.	
2nd Class ...							
3rd Class ..							
4th Class ..							

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.			The School was established on the _____ 185—.		
			The average annual expenditure of the School during the last—years has been about Rupees ——— a month.		
			The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about—years.		
			The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following :—		
Description of Resources.	Average monthly Proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Temporary.			
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Total ...					

The School House will be provided by the Applicants.

Proposed Constitution of the Joyrampoor Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ...	12	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	At 2 Annas. The course of study prescribed by the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, for the Vernacular Schools in his Division.		Head Pundit ...	Rs. As. P. 16 0 0
2nd Class	12	1 8 0			Assistant ditto ...	12 0 0
3rd Class	20	2 8 0			Servant ...	3 0 0
4th Class	20	2 8 0			Contingencies ...	1 0 0
					Total	32 0 0

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.		The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for ten (10) years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :—		
Description of Resource.	Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or antecedents.
Schooling Fees	Rs. As. P. 8 0 0	Kasey Chunder Mookerjee, Secretary for Tara Chunder Mookerjee, Pran-nath Mullick, Ram Rutton Mullick, Hurriah Chunder Mookerjee.	Joyrampoor.	Talookdars and interested in educating the boys of the village. Mr. Forlong's Head Native Assistant.
Subscription	12 0 0			
Government Grant solicited	12 0 0			
Total	32 0 0			
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object viz. to the salary of the Head Pundit.				

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, and the number of schools within ten miles and so forth.

There is no School of this kind within six miles of Joyrampoor, nor so far as I can ascertain is it likely that any place within that distance will apply for a Grant-in-aid. I beg to recommend that the aid applied for, viz. Rupees twelve a month, be sanctioned out of the sum which lapsed to Government in the District of Nudda, in consequence of sanctioned Grants not being taken up or abandoned by the Managers.

CHINSURAH, }
The 1st June 1860.

(Signed) E. LODGE,
Inspector of Schools, South Bengal

No. 261.

66

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 1006, dated the 11th instant, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of a Vernacular School which it is proposed to establish at Jyrapore in Thannah Damoorhoodah, Zillah Nuddea.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (12) twelve per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No 262.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No 263.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1014, dated the 12th June 1860.)

67

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees (12) twelve may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal amount is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the proposed Vernacular School at Gosie Doorgapoor in Thannah Hardee, Zillah Nuddea, No. 463, dated the 1st June 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average Age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ..			Rs. As. P.		•	Rs. As. P.	
2nd Class...				Not yet established.			
3rd Class							
4th Class..							

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

Description of Resources.	Average Monthly Proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Temporary.	<p>The School was established on the _____ 185 .</p> <p>The average annual expenditure of the School during the last _____ has been about Rupees _____ a month.</p> <p>The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about _____ years.</p> <p>The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—</p>		
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
	Rs. As. P.				
Total ...					

The School House will be provided by the applicants.

Proposed Constitution of the Gosie Doorgapoor Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ...	10	Rs. As. P. 1 4 0	At 2 Annas. The course of study prescribed by the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, for the aided Vernacular Schools of his Division.		Head Pundit ...	16 0 0
2nd Class...	14	1 12 0			Assistant Ditto ...	12 0 0
3rd Class...	18	2 4 0			1 Servant ...	3 0 0
4th Class...	22	2 12 0			Contingencies ...	1 0 0
					Total ...	32 0 0

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.

The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for ten (10) years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following:—

Description of Resource.	Estimated Monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.
	Rs. As. P.			
Schooling Fees ...	8 0 0	Radhica Prasono Mookerjee, Secretary for Baboo Mohes-chunder Chatterjee	.....	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Talookdar, and Manager of late Baboo Ramruttun Roy's Estates.
Local Subscriptions ...	13 0 0			
Government Grant solicited ...	12 0 0	Peary Mohun Gossain	.....	Zemindar.
Total ...	32 0 0	Juggeshur Mookerjee	.....	Teacher, Nizamut School, Moorsheadabad.
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz. to salary of the Head Pundit.				

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within six miles, and so forth.

There is no School of this class within six miles of Gosie Doorgapoor, nor so far as I can ascertain is it likely that any place within that distance will apply for a Grant-in-aid. I beg to recommend that the aid applied for, viz. Rs. twelve a month, be sanctioned out of the sum which lapsed to Government in the District of Nuddea, in consequence of sanctioned Grants not being taken up, or abandoned by the Managers.

(Signed) E. LODGE,
Inspector of Schools, South Bengal.

CHINSURAH,
The 1st June 1860, }

No. 264.

68

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 1014, dated the 12th instant, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of a Vernacular School proposed to be established at Gosie Doorgapore in Thannah Hardee, Zillah Nuddeah.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (12) twelve per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.**No. 265.*

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 266.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[E.D. N. PENNINO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 1019, dated the 13th June 1860.)

69

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees (75) seventy-five may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal amount is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the English School at Kur-reempore in Thannah Kurreempore, Zillah Nuddea, No. 467, dated 4th May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	5	10½	Rs. As. P. 0 4 0	English and Bengali, Arithmetic and Geography	Aesop's Fable, History of Bengal, Lennie's Grammar, Clift's Geography (Part I), 3rd Book of Reading, Arithmetic, Bengali Grammar, and Nibode.	Rajkanto Sen, Head Master ... 17 8 0 Mohes Chunder Moitra, 2nd Ditto ... 10 0 0 Woomachurn Mookerjee, 3rd Ditto ... 5 0 0	
2nd Class ...	10	"	0 4 0	Ditto	2nd Book of Reading, Lennie's Grammar, Clift's Geography, and Arithmetic, Bengali—Bodhoday.	Brojocoomar Bhutacharya, Pandit ... 6 0 0 Servant ... 1 8 0	
3rd Class ...	12	"	0 4 0	Ditto	1st Book of Reading, Grammar, Elements, Arithmetic, Bengali—Rejooput.	Hurrkurah ... 2 0 0 Contingencies ... 1 0 0	
4th Class ...	18	"	0 4 0	Ditto	1st Book of Reading, Bengali—Rejooput.	43 0 0	

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

The School was established on the 1st January 1859.
The average annual expenditure of the School during the last one year and four months has been about Rupees 43 a month.
The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about one year and four months.
The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—

Description of Resources.	Average monthly Proceeds during the last one year and four months.	Permanent or Temporary.	The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—		
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Subscriptions ...	33 4 0		(Signed) F. T. Platts, Esq. ...	Kurreeempore	Deputy Magistrate.
			" Robert Watson and Co. ...	Shekarpore Factory	Indigo Planter.
			" H. Sibbald, Esq. ...	Nundenpoor ditto	Ditto.
			" S. W. Smith, Esq. ...	Katley ditto	Ditto.
			" W. W. Glass, Esq. ...	Hookaharah ditto	Ditto.
			" Baboo Rameshur Bagshoe ...	Sumseerpoor	Zemindar.
			" " Bhobun Mohun Moitra ...	Gorevangah	Naib.
			" " Rameshur Bhoo-rue ...	Khemerdia	Zemindar.
Schooling Fees ...	10 12 0				
Total ...	43 0 0				

The School House is built out of private donations.

Proposed Constitution of the Kurreempore English School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ...	10	Rs. As. P. 3 12 0	At 6 Annas. The same course of study as in the other English Schools of this Division, i. e. up to the Entrance or Junior Scholarship course.		Rs. As. P. Head Master ... 70 0 0 Second ditto ... 40 0 0 Third ditto ... 25 0 0 Fourth ditto ... 12 0 0 Pundit ... 16 0 0 Servant ... 4 0 0 Hurkurrah ... 4 0 0 Contingencies ... 3 0 0 Total ... 174 0 0	
2nd Class ...	15	5 10 0				
3rd Class ...	18	6 12 0				
4th Class ...	21	7 14 0				
	64	24 0 0				
Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.			The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for five (5) years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :—			
Description of Resource.		Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.	
Local Subscriptions ...		75 0 0	(Sd.) F. T. Platts, Esq. ...	Kurreempore ...	Deputy Magistrate.	
Schooling Fees ...		24 0 0	" G. Macleod, Esq. ...	Rajapore Factory ...	Indigo Planter.	
Government Grant asked for ...		75 0 0	" W. W. Glass, Esq. ...	Hookahara ...	Ditto.	
			" Baboo Judonath Chuckerbuddy ...	Kurreetupoor ...	Ameen.	
			" " Jonardun Dass ...	Ditto ...	Native Doctor.	
			" " Modhusuden Sircar ...	Ditto ...	Darogah.	
			" H. Sibbald, Esq. ...	Nundunpoor Factory ...	Indigo Planter.	
Total ...						
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz :—						
To salary of Head Master	Rupees	70 0 0				
" " of 2nd "	"	5 0 0				

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within six miles, and so forth.

CHINSURAH,
The 4th June 1860.

There is no School of this class within six miles of Kurreempore, nor so far as I can ascertain is it likely that any place within that distance will apply for a Grant-in-aid. I beg therefore to recommend that the aid applied for, viz. Rupees (75) seventy-five a month, be sanctioned out of the sum which lapsed to Government in the District of Nuddea, in consequence of sanctioned Grants not being taken up or abandoned by the Managers.

(Signed) E. LODGE,
Inspector of Schools, South-West Bengal.

No. 267.

70

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 1019, dated the 13th instant, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of an English School at Kurrempoor, in Thannah Kurrempoor, Zillah Nuddeah.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (75) seventy-five per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 268.

* COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 269.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, (No. 1005, dated the 11th June 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a Monthly Grant of Rupees (30) thirty may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an amount not less than the Government Grant is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Katiparah Anglo-Vernacular School at Katiparah in Thanmah Delotee, Zillah Jessore, No. 550, dated 31st May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	3	17	Rs. As. P. 0 4 0	English and Bengali, History, Geography, and Mathematics.	1st CLASS. Prose Reader, No. IV; Poetical Reader, No. II; Keightley's Elementary History of England; Lennie's Grammar; Stewart's Geography; Arithmetic. Bengali.—Oopocromonica; History of Bengal, Part II.	Rs. As. P. Baboo Kalee Puddo Gosamy, Head Master ... 30 0 0 Baboo Juggut Chunder Gosamy, Pundit ... 20 0 0 Servant ... 4 0 0 Contingencies ... 1 0 0 Total Rs. ... 55 0 0	Baboo Kalee Puddo Gosamy resigned his place as Head Master of the School. A new man has been appointed in his place, who has not yet joined his post owing to the Summer vacation of the School.
2nd Class ...	2	15	0 4 0	Ditto	2nd CLASS. Marshman's History of Bengal; Prose Reader, No. III; Poetical Reader, No. I; Lennie's Grammar; Clift's Geography; Arithmetic. Bengali.—Passwabally.		
3rd Class ...	13	12	0 4 0	Ditto	3rd CLASS. Chambers' Simple Lessons; Mental Arithmetic. Bengali.—Bodhoday.		
4th Class ...	14	10	0 4 0	Ditto	4th CLASS. Chambers' First Book of Reading. Bengali.—Burnoporechey, Part II.		
	32						

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

The School was established on the 17th May 1859.
The average annual expenditure of the School during the last one year has been about Rupees 53-8 a month.
The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about six months.
The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following:—

Description of Resources.	Average Monthly Proceeds during the last six months.	Permanent or Temporary.			
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Subscription	Rs. As. P. 45 0 0	Temporary	Bungeedhur Ghose	Katiparah	Zemindar.
Schooling Fees	10 0 0				
Total	55 0 0				

The School House is the property of Baboo Bungeedhur Ghose.

Proposed Constitution of the Katiparah Anglo-Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate No. expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class	6	Rs. As. P. 2 4 0 at 6 annas.	ENGLISH AND BENGALI History, Geography, and Mathematics	1st CLASS. Poetical Reader, No. III; Chambers' Biography; Brief Survey of History, Part I; Lennie's Grammar; Colenso's Arithmetic; Geometry. Pundit Bengali.—Baboo Tarinee Churn Chatterjee's Servants Bhogole Beharun; Oopocromonica; Charn- pat, Part II.	Head Master ... 40 0 0 Second ditto ... 25 0 0 Pundit ... 20 0 0 Servants ... 4 0 0 Contingencies ... 1 0 0 Total Rs. 90 0 0	ইহার নিকটে ইংরেজী এবং বিদ্যালয় খুলনিবা দুই দিকের পথ ডাকী এক এবং অর্ধ দিকের পথ নিকটে আর অন্য ইংরেজী দিক দি নাই।
2nd Class	6	2 4 0 at 6 annas.	Ditto	2ND CLASS. Poetical Reader, No. II; Chambers' Moral Class Book; History of Bengal; Lennie's Grammar; Colenso's Arithmetic. Bengali.—Tarinee Churn Chatterjee's Bhogole Beharun; Oopocromonica; Nitibodh.		ঈ দ মখর ঘোষ
3rd Class	25	9 6 0 at 6 annas.	Ditto	3RD CLASS. Baboo Peary Churn Sircar's 3rd Book of Reading; Lennie's Grammar; Arithmetic. Bengali.—Tarinee Churn Chatterjee's Bhogole Prahish; Bostobechar.		
4th Class	23	8 10 0 at 6 annas.	Ditto	4TH CLASS. Baboo Peary Churn Sircar's First and Second Book of Reading; Mental Arithmetic (verbally); Geography. Bengali.—Bodhody, and Infant Teacher, Part III.		
	60	22 8 0				

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.

The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for three years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following:—

Description of Resource.	Estimated Monthly Proceeds.	Name.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, character or Antecedents.
Government Grant	Rs. As. P. 80 0 0	Bungsheedhur Ghose	Katiparah	Zemindar.
Subscription	37 8 0			
Schooling Fees	22 8 0			
Total	90 0 0			

The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz:—
Part of the Salary of the Head Master.

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within ten miles, and so forth.

In the Column of remarks the applicant, Baboo Bungsheedhur Ghose, states that the nearest Anglo-Vernacular Schools are at Khoolina and Taki, at distances of two days and a half days' journey respectively. I have visited and inspected the School, and I know that the applicant, who is the Zemindar of the place, is very anxious for the spread of Education. I recommend of Rupees 80 a month.

H. WOODROW, M. A.,

Inspector of Schools, East Bengal.

The 31st May 1860.

No. 270.

72

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 1005, dated the 11th instant, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of an Anglo Vernacular School at Katiparah in Thannah Delotee, Zillah Jessore.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (30) thirty per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on the condition that at least an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 271.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 272.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM, }

The 28th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Esd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 901, dated the 22nd May 1860.)

73

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees thirty may be sanctioned by Government, on the conditions proposed by the Inspector of Schools.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Anglo Vernacular School at Bistopore in Thannah Puthurghatta, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, No. 246, dated 18th May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure, according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	6	13	Rs. As. P. 0 8 0	New Testament. Prose Reader, No. 4 Brief Survey of History Poetry, No. II Geometry and Grammar Geography and Arithmetic Charoopat and Oopocromonica	Prose Reader, Society's Press. Mr. Marshman's. Calcutta School Book Society's. Chambers', Lennie's. Aukhoy Coomar Dutt. Eshen Chunder Bideasagore's.	Rs. As. P. Ramechunder Muschut... 15 0 0 Nobinchunder Mookerjee 15 0 0 Jadubchunder Mookerjee 15 0 0 School Servant ... 2 0 0 Government Chowkeedar 0 1 0 47 1 0	The Bistopore School is at present in as good a condition as its present means of support enables it to be, and there is every ground for belief that with the improved scale on which the solicited Grant-in-Aid will enable it to be placed, that it will greatly improve and become exceedingly useful in diffusing the blessings of education among the inhabitants of a very populous neighbourhood.
2nd Class ...	12	13	0 6 0	New Testament. Moral Class Book, and Arithmetic. Outlines of History of England Poetry Grammar & Geography Nitibodh and Oopocromonica	Chambers'. W. Parker's. Calcutta School Book Society's. Lennie's, Clift's. Rajkisor Banerjee and Bideasagore.		
3rd Class ...	15	12	0 6 0	Catechism of Bible and Gospel History Moral Class Book, Arithmetic, and History of Bengal Grammar & Geography Nitibodh Beacorn	Chambers'. Mr. Marshman's. Lennie's, Clift's. Rajkisor Banerjee. Mothor Mohun's.		
4th Class ...	19	11	0 6 0	Divine Songs Rudiments of Knowledge Grammar and Geography Arithmetic Charitaboley Beacorn	Watts'. Chambers'. Woollaston's, Clift's. Chambers'. Eshur Chunder Bideasagore's.		
5th Class ...	15	10	0 6 0	Second Book of Reading Spelling, No. II Bodhoday	Peary Mohun's. Calcutta Book Society. Eshur Chunder Bideasagore's.		
6th Class ...	16	8	0 6 0	Book of Reading, No. 1 Infant Teacher	Peary Mohun's Modun Mohun's.		

Fecuniary Resources of School at present.

Description of Resources.	Average monthly Proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Temporary.	The School was established on the 1st January 1857. The average annual expenditure of the School during the last three years has been about Rupees forty seven a month. The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about two years. The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following :—		
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.
Schooling Fees	81 14 0	Temporary.	Beverend T. Sandys, Secretary to the Calcutta Church Missionary Association	21, Amherst Street, Calcutta	Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland, and Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.
Reverend T. Sandys, Secretary to the Calcutta Church Missionary Association	15 8 0				
Total	96 1 0				

The School House is the property of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association.

Proposed Constitution of the Bistopore Anglo-Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class ..	6	Rs. As. P.	<p>The Subjects to be taught will be adjusted according to the attainments of the various Classes, they can be hereafter reported, as it is almost impossible to say now what the Classes may become capable of doing.</p> <p>The Subjects now taught may be seen on the other side of this paper under course of instruction in each Class.</p> <p>I shall recommend the adoption of the course proposed by the School Improvement Committee,</p> <p>(Signed) H. WOODROW, M. A.</p>		Rs. As. P.	<p>It is fully believed that if the Bistopore School be placed upon the proposed scale its efficiency will be such as to attract a considerable number of Pupils. I have now been connected with Rajahmundry, and the surrounding villages of which Bistopore is one for some time past, and I have seen on the Pupils of Rajahmundry School formerly came from Bistopore, and the Church in Rajahmundry which I have seen, and I have no doubtless keep on its connection with that Quarter, even when I shall have ceased to act as its Secretary.</p>
2nd Class ..	12	0 8 0			First Teacher ... 25 0 0	
3rd Class ..	15	0 6 0			Second ditto ... 22 0 0	
4th Class ..	19	0 6 0			Third ditto ... 20 0 0	
5th Class ..	15	0 6 0			Pundit ... 16 0 0	
6th Class ..	18	0 6 0			School Servant ... 4 0 0	
			Contingencies and incidental expenses including furniture, Maps, Books, repairs, rent, Visiting expenses, and Village Chowkedar ...		5 0 0	
			Total ...		92 0 0	

(Signed) T. SANDYS.

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.			The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for unlimited years on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following:—		
Description of Resource.		Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position, Character or Antecedents.
Subscriptions	... ..	30 0 0	T. Sandys, Secretary to the Calcutta Church Missionary Association	...	T. Sandys, Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland, and Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.
Schooling Fees	... ..	32 0 0		21, Amherst Street, Calcutta	
Government Grant-in-aid anticipated	... ..	30 0 0			
Total	... ..	92 0 0			
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz:— To the payment of the Head Teacher, and part payment of the 2nd Master's pay.					

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar school within ten miles, and so forth.

I recommend that a Grant of Rupees thirty be granted to this School, on condition that an equal sum be given monthly by Mr. Sandys or his representative, and that the Fee of six annas a month, independently of the Subscription, be exacted from every Boy in the School. The nearest aided Anglo Vernacular School is at Paikpara, eight miles South-West of Bistopora.

(Signed) H. WOODROW, M. A.,
Inspector of Schools, East Bengal.

The 18th May 1880.

No. 207.

74

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 901, dated the 22nd ultimo, forwarding an application from the Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bistopore in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in compliance with your recommendation, to sanction a monthly grant of Rupees (30) thirty to the above Institution, upon the conditions proposed by Mr. Woodrow.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 208.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

• No. 209.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for information.

No. 210.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 11th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 924, dated the 26th May 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a monthly Grant of Rupees (30) thirty may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal amount is regularly realized from local subscriptions.

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Proposed Anglo Vernacular School at Ishapore in Thannah Barrackpore, Zillah Baraset, No. 281, dated 23rd May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attend- ance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of School- ing Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expendi- ture according to average of the last 6 months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
			Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.
1st Class ...							
2nd Class ...							
3rd Class ...							
4th Class ...							

Pecuniary Resources of School at present.				The School was established on the———185— The average Annual expenditure of the School during the last—years has been about Rupees—a month. The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about——years. The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following .—			
Description of Resources.	Average month- ly Expenditure during the last years.	Permanent or Temporary.					
				Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position.	
Total ...							

The School House is the property of

Proposed Constitution of the Anglo Vernacular School on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate number expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
1st Class ...	12	0 8 0	As the Inspector will prescribe.		Head Master ...	The attendance of Students is estimated at the lowest scale of (70) seventy, but it is believed that the number will gradually increase to hundred boys or thereabout. The Schooling Fee of the Students studying English and Vernacular languages has also been fixed at the lowest rate of eight and six annas per mensem respectively, with a view to make the instructions available to boys of all circumstances. The surplus money will be applied to the purchase of School furniture, Maps, Books of references, &c. I recommend that the fees be 8 and 6 annas. H. WOODROW.
2nd Class ...	18				Assistant Master ...	
3rd Class ...	15	0 6 0	I recommend the course prescribed by the School Improvement Committee.		Pundit ...	
4th Class ...	25				1 Gooroomohashoy..	
					Servant ...	
					Contingencies ...	
Total ...	70	30 0 0	H. WOODROW.		81 0 0	

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.		The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for two years, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :—		
Description of Resource.	Estimated monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and Social Position Character or Antecedents.
	Rs. As. P.			
Local Subscription	30 0 0	Mohes Chunder Chatterjee	Ishapore ...	Merchant.
		Madhub Chunder Chatterjee...	Ditto ..	Assistant, Financial Secretary Office.
Government Grant	30 0 0	Kissen Suncor Mookerjee ...	Ditto ...	Pleader, Sudder Court.
Schooling Fees	30 0 0	Harashunkor Doss ...	Ditto ...	Assistant, Accountant General's Office M. D.
Total	90 0 0	Shib Chunder Mookerjee ...	Ditto ...	Assistant, Accountant General's Office Durbar Department.
		Gobind Chunder Newgee ...	Ditto ...	Basachamdargur.
		Poornoo Chunder Mokhopadhy	Ditto ...	Dealer.

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within 10 ten miles, and so forth.

The nearest School of the same class in the Division of East Bengal is Sookchur, eight miles to the South. As the neighbourhood is populous, and the School likely to succeed, I recommend that a Grant of Rupees (30) thirty be given. As soon as funds are available a Head Master on a salary of more than Rupees (30) thirty will be entertained. The Government aid will be devoted to the payment of the salary of the Head Master.

No. 211.

76

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 924, dated the 26th ultimo, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, East Bengal, for a Grant-in-aid of an Anglo Vernacular School which it is proposed to establish at Ishapore in Thannah Barrackpore, Zillah Baraset.

2. In reply I am desired to state that, upon your recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (30) thirty per mensem, in aid of the School in question, on condition that an equal monthly sum is regularly obtained from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 212.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 213.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for information.

No. 214.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 11th June 1860.

}

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ekd. N. PENHRO.]

From W. S. Arkison, Esq., Director of Public Instruction,—(No. 878, dated the 17th May 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a recommendation that a Monthly Grant of Rupees 30 thirty may be sanctioned by Government, on condition that an equal sum is realized from local contributions.

77

Application for a Grant of Public Money in aid of the Pooree Academy at the Town Pooree in Thannah Pooree, Zillah Pooree, No. 33, dated 7th May 1860.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	Average attendance during the last six months.	Average age of Boys.	Rate of Schooling Fees in each Class.	COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
				Subjects taught.	Books in use.		
1st Class ...	12	14	Rs. As. P. 0 2 & 1 0	Ooryah, Bengali, Sanscrit, Geography, Arithmetic	1st CLASS. <i>Ooryah.</i> Hitopodesh, Arithmetic, Dictation. <i>Bengali.</i> Keith's Grammar, Pleasing Tales. <i>Sanscrit.</i> Grammar, up to <i>Subda</i> .	Rs. As. P. Soseebhoomun Mookerjee, Head Pundit ... 10 0 0 Kirtitesh Satposte, Sanscrit Pundit ... 10 0 0 Abodhan ... 4 0 0 Servant ... 3 0 0 Duftry ... 2 0 0 Contingencies ... 0 8 0 Total Rs. ... 29 8 0	
2nd Class ...	17	12	0 2 & 1 0	Ditto	2nd CLASS. <i>Ooryah.</i> Sutton's History of Orissa, Arithmetic. <i>Bengali.</i> Sheeshushikhya, Part III. <i>Sanscrit.</i> Grammar, <i>Subda</i> .		
3rd Class ...	19	10½	0 1 0	Ditto	3rd CLASS. <i>Ooryah.</i> Nitikotha, Part II, Arithmetic. <i>Bengali.</i> Burnoporichoy, Part II. <i>Sanscrit.</i> Grammar, 1st Podh.		
4th Class ...	17	10	0 1 0	Ditto	4th CLASS. <i>Ooryah.</i> Primer, Nitikotha, Part I. <i>Bengali.</i> Burnoporichoy.		

• Pecuniary Resources of School at present.

Description of Resources.	Average Monthly Proceeds during the last year.	Permanent or Temporary.	The School was established on the 15th August 1859. The average annual expenditure of the School during the last six months has been about Rupees 30-3 a month. The average duration of the Pupils' attendance has been about eight months. The persons who have heretofore been responsible for the management of the School are the following :—		
			Names.	Residence.	Profession and social position.
Subscription	Rs. As. P.	} Temporary.	Baboo Nursing Churn Doss	At present Pooree	Deputy Collector.
Schooling Fees	25 0 0		" Gourbullab Ghose	Ditto	Moonsiff.
	4 15 0		" Sreeram Dutt	Ditto	Dewan, Salt Office.
			" Bhagbutt Mahanty	Ditto	Sheristadar, Salt Office.
			" Kedarnath Bose	Ditto	Officiating Head Master, Pooree School.
Total	29 15 0		" Mohunt Narain Doss	Ditto	Priest, Juggernaath Temple.

The School House is the property of the Managers.

Department.

379, dated the 17th May 1860.)

Monthly Grant of Rupees 30 thirty may be sanctioned by Government, al contributions.

77

in Thannah Pooree, Zillah Pooree, No. 33, dated 7th May 1860.

DL.

is in use.	Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure according to average of the last six months (with names of the present Teachers.)	REMARKS.
<div> <div>CLASS.</div> <div>oryah.</div> <div>ic, Dictation.</div> <div>engali.</div> <div>asing Tales.</div> <div>nscrib.</div> <div>I.</div> <div>CLASS.</div> <div>oryah.</div> <div>orissa, Arithmetic.</div> <div>engali.</div> <div>III.</div> <div>nscrib.</div> <div>CLASS.</div> <div>oryah.</div> <div>arithmetic.</div> <div>engali.</div> <div>I.</div> <div>nscrib.</div> <div>CLASS.</div> <div>oryah.</div> <div>rt I.</div> <div>ngali.</div> </div>	<div> <div>Rs. As. P.</div> <div>Sosheebhoosun Mookerjee, Head</div> <div>Pundit ... 10 0 0</div> <div>Kirtitesh Satposte, Sanscrit Pun-</div> <div>dit ... 10 0 0</div> <div>Abodhan ... 4 0 0</div> <div>Servant ... 3 0 0</div> <div>Duftry ... 2 0 0</div> <div>Contingencies ... 0 8 0</div> <div>Total Rs. ... 29 8 0</div> </div>	

gust 1859.
 ol during the last six months has been about Rupees 29-8 a month.
 once has been about eight months.
 nsible for the management of the School are the following :—

Residence.	Profession and social position.
At present Pooree	... Deputy Collector.
Ditto	... Moonsiff.
Ditto	... Dewan, Salt Office.
Ditto	... Sheristadar, Salt Office.
Ditto	... Officiating Head Master, Pooree School.
Ditto	... Priest, Juggernaut Temple.

agers.

Proposed constitution of the Pooree Academy on its receiving a Grant from Government.

Proposed Class.	Approximate No. expected to attend each Class.	Schooling Fee to be levied in each Class.	PROPOSED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN EACH CLASS.		Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Subjects to be taught.	Books to be used.		
1st Class	12	Rs. 0 As. 2 P. 1	Ooryah, Bengali, Sanscrit, History, Geography, and Arithmetic	1st CLASS. Ooryah. Hitopodesh, Bhugul, Arithmetic, Lacey's Grammar. Bengali. Neetibodh and Dictation. Samskrit. Grammar, 4th Podh, and Oopocromonica.	Head Pundit ... 20 0 0 Second Pundit ... 12 0 0 Samskrit Pundit ... 12 0 0 Abodhan ... 5 0 0 2 Servants ... 7 0 0 Book Allowance ... 2 0 0 Contingencies ... 2 0 0 Total Rs. 61 0 0	
2nd Class	17	0 2 & 1 0	Ditto	2nd CLASS. Ooryah. Neetibodh, Bhugul, Arithmetic, and Dictation. Bengali. Bodhody. Samskrit. Grammar, 3rd Podh, and Oopocromonica.		
3rd Class	10	0 1 ditto 0	Ditto	3rd CLASS. Ooryah. Nitikotha, Part III, Patiganit, Part I. Bengali. Sheeshushikhya, Part III. Samskrit. Grammar, 2nd Podh, and Oopocromonica.		
4th Class	17	0 ditto 0	Ditto	4th CLASS. Ooryah. Primer, Nitikotha, Part I, and Arithmetic. Bengali. Sheeshushikhya, Part II.		

Resources of the School in future, including the Grant-in-aid applied for.		The persons who have signed the application to the Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and permanence of the School for one year, on condition of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :—		
Description of Resources.	Estimated Monthly Proceeds.	Names.	Residence.	Profession and social position, character, or antecedents.
Subscriptions	Rs. As. P. 25 0 0	Baboo Nursing Churn Doss	At present Pooree	Deputy Collector.
Schooling Fees	5 0 0	" Gourbullub Ghose	Ditto	Moonseiff.
Government Grant	30 0 0	" Sreeram Dutt	Ditto	Dewan, Salt Office.
Total	60 0 0	" Bhagbut Mahavty	Ditto	Sheristadar, Salt Office.
The Grant-in-aid is to be devoted to the following specific object, viz :—		" Kedarnath Bose	Ditto	Officiating Head Master, Pooree Government School.
		Mohunt Narain Doss	Ditto	Priest, Juggernaut Temple.
Head Pundit's salary	20 0 0			
2nd Ditto ditto	10 0 0			
	30 0 0			

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation, with any general remarks on the application, mention of any other similar School within ten miles, and so forth.

I have the honor to report that some of the principal inhabitants of the Town of Pooree have, in anticipation of a Grant-in-aid from Government, opened a good Vernacular School at the Station of Pooree, and have guaranteed, for the space of one year, the collection of Rupees 80 per month from subscriptions and fees as detailed above, on condition of their receiving an equal amount from Government, to be appropriated to the payment of the salaries of the two first Pundits.

2. They have erected a good substantial School House at a cost of about Rupees 200 from local contributions.

3. There is no similar School within six miles distance from Pooree, and as it is the first attempt made by the Pandahs and Mohants of the Juggernaut Temple to establish on liberal principles a School, affording sound education to the people, I beg strongly to recommend that you will be pleased to obtain the early sanction of Government to the Grant of Rupees 80, payable from the Transfer Fund, for which the inhabitants of Pooree have applied.

(Signed) E. ROEB,

The 7th April 1860.

Grant from Government.

	Proposed Scale of Establishment and Current Expenditure.	REMARKS.
1st		
	Rs. As. P.	
Lacey's	Head Pundit ... 20 0 0	
	Second Pundit ... 12 0 0	
	Sanscrit Pundit ... 12 0 0	
	Abodhan ... 5 0 0	
	2 Servants ... 7 0 0	
	Book Allowance ... 2 0 0	
2nd nica.	Contingencies ... 2 0 0	
	Total Rs. 61 0 0	
Dictation.		
3rd nica.		
I.		
4th nica.		
Arithmetic.		

Inspector, and who are willing to hold themselves responsible for the management and maintenance of its receiving from Government a Grant-in-aid, are the following :—

Residence.	Profession and social position, character, or antecedents.
Su	
Sel	
Go	Deputy Collector.
to	Moonsiff.
to	Dewan, Salt Office.
to	Sheristadar, Salt Office.
to	Officiating Head Master, Pooree Government
Th	School.
to	Priest, Juggernaut Temple.

have, in anticipation of a Grant-in-aid from Government, opened a good Vernacular School and receives 80 per month from subscriptions and fees as detailed above, on condition of their payment of the two first Pundits, and a local contributions.

attempt made by the Pandahs and Mohonts of the Juggernaut Temple to establish on and that you will be pleased to obtain the early sanction of Government to the Grant of

No. 215.

78

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 879, dated the 17th ultimo, submitting an application from the Inspector of Schools, South West Bengal, for a grant of Rupees 30 per mensem, in aid of the Pooree Academy in the Town of Pooree in Zillah Pooree.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that, as the sum of Rupees 25 is all that the applicants have guaranteed from local subscriptions, an equal monthly sum can only be granted to the Institution under the rules in force. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore pleased to sanction a monthly grant of Rupees (25) twenty-five in aid of the Pooree Academy, on condition that an equal sum is regularly realized from local subscriptions.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 216.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

No. 217.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 11th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENNIBRO.]

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1043, dated the 18th June 1860.)

SIR,

As I believe it to be the intention of Government to supersede the Departmental Examination for the award of Senior Scholarships by the proposed first Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University, as sanctioned by orders of the Supreme Government, dated 28th March 1860, I have the honor to request that you will solicit the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the immediate issue of a Circular, of which a draft is appended, directing that the course of study for the 1st year Students of Colleges be at once framed, so as to meet the requirements of the University for the examination of January 1862.

79

Circular from W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Principals of Colleges for General Education,—(No. —, dated the 18th June 1860.)

SIR,

UNDER orders from Government, I have the honor to inform you that, from and after January 1862, the University 1st Examination in Arts will supersede the Departmental examination for the award of Senior Scholarships. The course of study for 1st year Students must therefore at once be framed in accordance with the Notification issued by the University, prescribing the subjects of Examination for the 1st Examination in Arts of January 1862.

80

No. 274.

81

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1043, dated the 18th instant, stating your belief that the orders of the Supreme Government, dated the 28th March last, are intended to abolish the Departmental Examination for the award of Senior Scholarships by the substitution of the proposed first Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University, and submitting a draft of a Circular which you propose to issue for the framing of a course of study for the 1st year Students of Colleges, so as to meet the requirements of the University.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that no such orders as those alluded to by you have been communicated to this Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

EDUCATION.

●
Fort William, the 30th June 1860.

READ again the Education Proceedings of the 25th May 1860, Nos. 5 to 7, sanctioning a revision of the Office Establishment of the Inspector of Schools, South Bengal, involving no increase of expenditure, and reporting the measure for the information of the Government of India.

Read also a communication from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1377, dated the 27th instant, conveying the confirmation by His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the sanction given by the Government of Bengal to the revision of the Establishment above referred to.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NO ORDERS.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 971, dated the 6th June 1860.)

83

SIR,

UNDER the instructions contained in your letter No. 161, dated 14th May 1860, forwarding Extracts from a Despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India (No. 4, dated 8th February 1860), I have the honor to submit the report therein required.

2. The Scholarships referred to in the Despatch are those that have been appropriated to Candidates from Schools not under Government control. They are seventy-four in number, twenty-six being of the value of Rupees (10) ten and forty-eight of the value of Rupees (8) eight per mensem, they are awarded annually and are tenable for two years in any Collegiate Institution affiliated to the University, whether connected with Government or not.

The number available for competition in each year is therefore thirty-seven, thirteen being of the higher and twenty-four of the lower grade.

3. Under the Rules to which the Secretary of State refers, Scholarships of either grade may be awarded (1) to Candidates who have been placed in the 1st Division at the University Entrance Examination, if coming from Schools situated within a circle of ten miles round Calcutta; and (2nd) to Candidates who have been placed in the 2nd Division, if coming from Schools beyond that distance.

4. The distinction here drawn between Calcutta and the Mofussil was thought desirable on the ground of the general superiority of the Schools in and about the Presidency where a desire for Education is more earnestly felt and more widely diffused than in the remoter country Districts, and where comparatively superior Masters are always procurable.

5. By a subsequent order the limit of ten miles has been extended to thirty in order to include the wealthy and populous towns on the banks of the Hooghly, where there is no difficulty in securing efficient teachers; and at the same time it was ordered that Candidates who passed by the Lower Standard should thereafter be eligible only for Scholarships of the lower grade, *i. e.*

* *i. e.*, a College distant more than thirty miles from Calcutta. of Rupees (8) eight per mensem, and should only be entitled to hold them at

an outside College* or at a College for Professional Education.

It will be seen that one of the amendments suggested by the Secretary of State (at paragraph 6) has been anticipated by this modification.

6. Owing in great measure to the complication and stringency of the Rules very few of the Scholarships have hitherto been actually awarded, although one or other of the restrictive provisions has occasionally been disregarded in practice.

7. The following Statement exhibits the award of these Scholarships in each of the last three years:—

1858.

Number of Candidates from independent Schools in 1st Division	0
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division	20
Number of Scholarships awarded	9
Ditto lapsed to Government	28
Total monthly cost of Scholarships awarded	Rs. 86
Monthly saving on account of Scholarships lapsed	„ 236
Of the nine Scholarships awarded two were made tenable in an independent College.	

1859.

Number of Candidates from independent Schools in 1st Division	14
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division	38
Number of Scholarships awarded	14
Number of Scholarships lapsed to Government	23
Total monthly cost of Scholarships awarded	Rs. 132
Monthly saving on account of Scholarships lapsed	„ 190
Of the fourteen Scholarships awarded four were made tenable in independent Colleges.	

1860.

Number of Candidates from independent Schools in 1st Division	9
Ditto ditto, 2nd Division	38
Number of Scholarships awarded	6
Ditto lapsed to Government	31
Total monthly cost of Scholarships awarded Rupees	48
Monthly saving on account of Scholarships lapsed	Rs. 274
Of the six Scholarships awarded none were made tenable in independent Colleges.	

8. Having thus indicated the nature of the Scholarships to which the attention of the Secretary of State has been directed, and the practical operation of the Rules for their distribution, I proceed to approach the question which is raised regarding the propriety of exempting from Government inspection the independent Collegiate Institutions in which they may be held.

9. I apprehend that what is meant by subjecting these Institutions to inspection is that the Government Inspectors of Schools should be entitled or required periodically to visit, inspect, and report upon them. Now I would remark that even in the case of Government Collegiate Institutions, although it is understood that a power to inspect is lodged in the hands of the Inspectors of Schools, yet practically the power is not and never has been exercised, nor under ordinary circumstances is it, in my judgment, desirable that it should be.

10. A College or any Collegiate Institution which may with justice be called Collegiate, and which has become by affiliation an integral part of the University, may, I venture to think, fairly be considered above the need of such inspection.

The heads of such Institutions will always be men of liberal education and considerable attainments, and not unfrequently in these respects the equals or superiors of the Official Inspector himself. Independently of the sense of duty which would actuate such men a sufficient motive for maintaining their Colleges in the highest practicable efficiency will always exist in the spirit of emulation necessarily excited amongst Institutions, which all send their Pupils to complete in the same University Examinations, and which thereby submit to a patent and certain test of the standard of education they maintain.

It would, in my opinion, be derogatory to the position and prestige of such Institutions, no less than to the able men who conduct them, to insist on subjecting them to an inquisitorial supervision under the direction of this Office.

11. These remarks apply to all the affiliated Colleges, Government and non-Government alike, but in the case of non-Government Institutions in discussing the policy of insisting on the right of Government inspection, as a condition on which alone they will be permitted to educate the holders of Scholarships, it is further to be considered whether it is worth while to provoke a susceptible and natural jealousy in an attempt to secure at best a doubtful advantage.

I venture to think that the anticipated good is altogether disproportioned to the inevitable evil.

12. It is certain that all our independent Institutions would at once reject the offer of Scholarships if trammelled with such a condition.

On this point I can speak with considerable confidence as having been myself the head of one of these Colleges, and having had the subject fully under consideration, when the draft Scholarship rules were originally circulated by my predecessor in this Office.

It was at that time the unanimous opinion of the Directors of these Institutions that no allotment of Scholarships however numerous, or of whatever value, could be accepted at the price of their independence. This feeling I conceive to be as just as it is natural.

13. Moreover it will be seen from the statement given above that the consideration actually offered them in these Scholarships is miserably small.

Out of twenty-nine Scholarships, the total number of this class awarded in the last three years since the rules came into operation, six only have been held in independent Institutions.

The Natives when allowed a choice have hitherto shown a decided preference for Government Colleges, and there can be little doubt for many reasons that they will continue to do so, and that a comparatively small number will elect to hold their Scholarships elsewhere.

14. If, indeed, Senior Scholarships should be thrown open to non-Government Colleges, these Institutions might become more attractive than at present, but they will hardly in any case compete at an advantage with those which enjoy the prestige of Government connection.

15. I have only further to point out that a fair guarantee against abuse is provided in Rule 8, by which the holder of any Scholarship is made liable at any time to be examined by two persons appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and may be summarily deprived, if they report unfavorably of his progress.

This provision has been cheerfully acquiesced in, and more than this I think it would be impolitic to ask.

From W. GORDON YOUNG, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 536, dated the 15th March 1860.)

84

ADVERTING to paragraph 5 of your letter No. 1, dated 3rd of January last, I have the honor now to forward copy of an "A B case" and of a Futwah thereupon, which has been forwarded to the Inspectors named in the margin, for their information and future guidance.

Inspector of Schools	South Bengal.
Ditto	" East Bengal.
Ditto	" North-East Bengal.
Ditto	" South-West Bengal.

2. With regard to the last paragraph of the same letter, I may perhaps be allowed to submit that it has not exactly been proposed to reckon School fees, "as though they were subscriptions or endowments." To do so would be obviously erroneous; and even to state the question in this form involves something like a *petitio principii*; for it assumes

* See the Despatch extract forwarded with your No 510, dated October 27th 1857, and as to which the Supreme Government (No. 1130, dated May 5th 1858) have directed that in the absence of further orders it is not to be acted upon.

that subscriptions or endowments in some shape or other are a *sine qua non* for the obtaining of a grant. But this is the very point which is denied, and the denial of which has been endorsed by the Home Government.* For

whatever evil than naturally results from the system described in paragraph 15 of my letter† of 7th December last it is certain that responsibility cannot rest with

either this Department, the (late) Government of Bengal, or the Home Authorities, whose concurrent opinions on the subject have been practically annulled.

3. I may also perhaps observe that the difference between the working of a grant based on School fees and one based on eleemosynary‡ gifts or promises is one which it requires but little experience in this Department to realize. It is the same as the difference between accepting a willing payment for value received, and collecting an obnoxious tax. The "general tendency to fraud and

‡ Although I use this word it would be a mistake to suppose that promises of this kind are really spontaneous or arise usually from charitable motives. They are made simply because it is known that, under the present construction of the Rules, unless some sort of subscription list is got up, no School can be established.

falsehood" which inevitably arises in one case has no existence in the other, or if it were to exist, it could not easily escape detection. It is true, as observed in your letter, that wherever fraudulent habits or practices exist, "there should be no grant made at all." But I am anxious that it should be understood that the giving of a grant cannot ordinarily depend upon the existence or non-existence of fraudulent habits, inasmuch as it is the fraudulent habits that are called into existence by the grant, when the latter is based upon a principle.

CASE.

FUTWAH.

85

*Submitted by the Director of Public Instruction.**By Moulree Mahomed Wujeah, Professor of Law in the Mahomedan College of Calcutta.*

A, the Proprietor or Manager of a School, obtains from Government a grant of Rupees (40) forty a month in aid of his School, on condition that he shall raise by local subscription an equal some monthly, and that he shall keep up a certain specified teaching staff, say—

1 Teacher at Rupees 60 a month.

1 Teacher at Rupees 20 a month.

After a while A fails to fulfil these conditions, *i. e.*, he collects subscriptions to the extent of only (20) twenty Rupees a month, and pays the Head Teacher only Rupees (40) forty. Yet, with a view to the continuance of the grant, he sends up to the Government Inspector of Schools every month false accounts, setting forth that the full amount of subscriptions has been duly collected, and the full amount of salaries originally agreed to duly paid. And the Inspector in consequence goes on passing the bills for the grant, a course he would certainly not adopt if he were aware of the real state of things. Is A liable to punishment on the above facts being brought to light and proved? also by what person or authority should he be indicted, before what authority, and for what legal offence under the Mahomedan Law?

A should refund the whole amount drawn and received by him monthly from the Government, from the date he failed to fulfil the above conditions. He should be indicted by the Inspector of Schools, who, on the part of the Government, paid the money to him. And as A had received public money fraudulently, and by having recourse to falsehoods, he is liable to punishment both as a warning to him, and as an example to others. The nature and extent of the punishment to be inflicted must be determined by the Officer trying the case, regard being had to the condition in life of the accused. The case should be tried before an Officer possessing a good knowledge of the Rules by which the infliction of punishments are regulated, in their different degrees, and the laws regarding the administration thereof.

No. 96.

86

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPDT. AND REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS.

Fort William, the 28th March 1860.

Education.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of petty frauds which are occasionally committed in connection with Government Grants-in-aid, and to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has given orders to prosecute every case of the nature in question.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Mr. Young, in asking the Mahomedan Lawyer what authority should indict and what authority should try in the case put, asked him to go beyond the province of an expounder of Mahomedan Law in India. All that it is necessary in such cases to ascertain is whether a certain act is penal or not. If it be penal, the Regulations prescribe the Rules of procedure, the tribunals and the punishment in an unmistakeable manner.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

•
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ed. H. SHELVERTON.]

No. 97.

87

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 28th March 1860.

Education.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your communication No. 536, dated the 15th instant, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter* of this date, addressed to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and to state that you should order prosecution before the Magistrate in all cases of fraud committed in connection with Government Grants-in-aid.

* No. 96.

2. I am desired to add that the Lieutenant-Governor does not clearly see what your practical object is in the remarks made by you in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your letter. If you have any practical object, which you consider of sufficient importance, to warrant the devotion of public time to its discussion, and which has not already been determined by higher authority than yours or the Lieutenant-Governor's, a separate communication from you, directed to such practical object, will meet with all due attention. But the practical point which you and all the Officers of your Department should keep in view, with reference to the subject of the present correspondence, now to be closed, is the necessity of very close and careful attention in the daily administration of the Department, in order to bring to light and to prevent as far as possible a particular class of fraud. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that you cannot give too much attention to this part of your business. To import into the discussion of such a question, projects of fundamental changes of system can answer no good purpose, because such projects are too large to be treated in an incidental manner, and to do so is very likely to do harm, because it has a strong tendency to distract attention from the common place sort of work which has to be done.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

[Exd. H. SHELVERTON.]

Petition of JUDOOBHOOSUN DEB ROY, of Newaldangah, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated the 16th April 1860.)

10

SHOWETH,

THAT on the first accession of the British Government to supremacy in the East, and the sub-division of the conquered Territory into Zillahs, the District of Jessore consisted of three grand Divisions or Chucklas containing nearly one hundred Pergunnahs, denominated, respectively, Chucklas Bhoosina, Mahomedshye, and Jessore.

The said three Chucklas, respectively composing some of the most princely domains in Bengal, were then held by the descendants and representatives of three old and noble Hindoo families respectively, then called and known as the Rajahs of Rajshahye, the Rajahs of Mahomedshye and the Rajahs of Jessore.

On the termination of the Mussulman Authority, the three Rajahs above-mentioned voluntarily submitted to the British power and entered into arrangements with the local Officers of the English Government for the future payment of Revenue on their Estates.

The Rajahs of Rajshahye were then represented by Rajah Ramkisto Roy of Nattore the then head of that family who entered into arrangements with the British Government for Chuckla Bhoosina and signed the Settlement thereof as Rajah Ramkisto Roy.

The Rajahs of Mahomedshye were then represented by Rajahs Myhinder Deb Roy and Ramsunker Deb Roy, the heads of family who entered into arrangements with the British Government separately each for his share of Chuckla Mahomedshye. Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy signed a Tahud for his share thereof as Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy, an authenticated copy of which is hereto annexed, together with a certified translation thereof. This Tahud was accepted by the English Government and formed the Decennial Settlement of the said share of Chuckla Mahomedshye.

The Rajahs of Jessore were then represented by Rajahs Sreekant Roy and Gopeekaunt Roy of Chanchra, the then heads of that family, who entered into arrangements with the British Government for Chuckla Jessore and signed the Settlement thereof as Rajahs Sreekant Roy and Gopeekaunt Roy.

The Rajahs of Rajshahye are now represented by the adopted heir of that family now an infant living at Nattore, and commonly called the Nattore Rajah.

The Rajahs of Jessore are now represented by Rajah Burdakaunt Bahadur living at Chanchra, and commonly called the Rajah of Chanchra.

The Rajahs of Mahomedshye are now represented by your Petitioner, who is the sole male descendant and lineal representative and heir of Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy, and who until lately was called and recognized as Rajah of Newaldangah from the place of his present residence.

From the accession of British power in the East your Petitioner's ancestors have always been recognized and treated by the Officers of Government in all public and private documents as Rajahs. The Decennial Settlement of their Estates were made with them as Rajahs, and their right to that title was never questioned till the year 1857, when, as hereafter related, that title was refused by Government to your Petitioner.

At the respective periods when your Petitioner and his Father were for many years minors under the Court of Wards, their family papers were destroyed and dissipated, which has prevented your Petitioner producing so uninterrupted and conclusive proof of the Government's recognition of his Ancestor's titles as he could have wished, but he submits that the following public documents are sufficient proof of the fact.

On the 20th of July 1791, at a period when the English Government had only lately investigated into the Estates and conditions of their new subjects, the then Board of Revenue wrote to the then Collector of Jessore, enclosing a correspondence between the Board and the Governor General in Council, about the birt lands of Mahomedshye. In the letter from the Governor General in Council, those lands are expressly recognized as held by Ranee Rauj Ishuree, the order of the Governor General in Council therein to pay Rupees 3,000 yearly to Ranee Rauj Ishuree is explicit. Ranee Rauj Ishuree was the widow of Rajah Kisto Deb Roy, and the mother of Rajahs Mohinder Deb Roy and Ramsunker Deb Roy. Her only claim to the title of Ranee thus recognized in her by the Governor General in Council, was as the widow of her husband Rajah Kisto Deb Roy.

On the 12th of April 1794, the then Collector of Jessore wrote to the Board of Revenue to announce, that Rajahs Mohinder Deb Roy and Ramsunker Roy, had paid the whole Revenue of their share of Mahomedshye, 12 annas 16 gundahs, the remainder being held by Gobindo Deb Roy, an adopted son of their father Rajah Kisto Deb Roy.

On the 25th of April 1796, the then Collector of Jessore wrote to the Board of Revenue, reciting what Settlement had been made of the 12 annas 16 gundahs of Mahomedshye, and showing that in 1792 an express agreement had been made with Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy, as to his 6 annas 8 gundahs thereof, and that a separate Tahud had been then signed by him personally, and accepted by Government as such. This letter also stated that in 1796, a second Tahud for diminished Jumma had been again personally signed by Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy, and accepted on behalf of the Government.

An authenticated copy of the said Tahud, dated 15th April 1796, is hereto annexed, together with a certified translation thereof, whereby it will be seen that the said Tahud is signed by your Petitioner's great grand-father as Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy.

Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy had an only son, Mohunchund Deb Roy, who died in his father's lifetime, on the 24th October 1811, leaving his widow Ranee Tarramoney Debea, with child of a posthumous son, afterwards called, Shushybhooosun Deb Roy.

Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy died on the 7th November 1812, leaving his grandson the said Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, then an infant of a few months old, his heir.

On the 23rd November 1812, the then Collector of Jessore wrote to the Revenue Board, to announce the deaths of Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy, and of his son Mohunchund Deb Roy, at the dates above mentioned, and the death of Ranee Rauj Ishuree on the 11th of October 1812, leaving as their legal heir the said Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, then an infant of ten months old.

The 6 annas 8 gundahs of Chuckla Mahomedshye which had belonged to Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy was then taken possession of by the Court of Wards, for and on behalf of the infant heir, who was thenceforth styled and called Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy. He was educated under the care of the Court of Wards by that name and title. He was universally recognised and treated by all Government Officials as Rajah, and as the heir and representative of the hanams and titles of the remainder of the property of the old Rajahs of Mahomedshye.

On the 1st of January 1813 the Estate of the deceased Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy was formally transferred to his infant heir as Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, in pursuance of orders to that effect from the

Court of Wards. The Tahuds of the Estate were then signed by the guardians of the infant heir for him as Rajah, and were accepted as such by the English Government. An authenticated copy of one of the said Tahuds so signed, and in the body of which both Ramsunker Deb Roy and Shushybhooosun Deb Roy are recognized as Rajahs, is hereto annexed, together with a certified translation thereof.

On the 11th January 1826, the then Collector of Jessore, Mr. R. W. Maxwell, wrote to the Board of Revenue, reviewing the former and then condition of the three grandee Families of Jessore above-mentioned, the Rajahs of Rajshahye, the Rajahs of Mahomedshye and the Rajahs of Jessore. His letter shows the nefarious manner in which the heads of those three families respectively had been plundered of their Estates by sales for arrears of Revenue, purposely and fraudulently withheld by their Agents. The Regulations of Government for the security of the Revenue had been abused by the unjust stewards of the Rajahs, who, with the connivance of the local Native Clerks of the Collectorate, had thus bought for themselves in the names of their relatives and dependants, the various portions of their masters' Estates. The money collected from the Ryots, which should have been paid for Government Revenue, was purposely withheld to cause a Revenue sale of the Estate, at which the Agents paid these very rents as purchase money for the Estate. By this juggle large portions of each of the three original Chucklas of the District were transferred from the ownership of the Rajahs to that of their unjust stewards and of the Collectorate Amlah. In that letter the said Collector recognizes the minor Rajahs Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, a ward of Court, as the representative of the Rajahs of Mahomedshye and as residing at Newaldangah.

In the year 1830, the said Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, then commonly called Rajah of Newaldangah, attained his majority. He was then formally recognised as the heir of Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy by the Court of Wards making over to him as *Rajah* Shushybhooosun Deb Roy of Newaldangah the possession of the 6 annas 8 gundahs of Chuckla Mahomedshye, which had been settled with his grandfather Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy by Government, at the Decennial Settlement in 1792.

On the 28th May 1830 the said Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy himself signed Tahuds of the said Estate with Government as Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy. One of the said Tahuds so signed, and in the body of which the said Shushybhooosun Deb Roy is recognized as Rajah is thereto annexed, together with a certified translation thereof.

In 1834 Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy died without leaving male issue, but leaving to his widow Ranee Joydoorga power to adopt a son to him and to his ancestors to be heir of the titles and remaining Estates of the old Rajahs of Mahomedshye. The said Estates were then transferred into the name of the said widow as *Ranee Joydoorga* in the books of the Collector of Jessore.

In 1836 the said Ranee Joydoorga, in pursuance and by virtue of the said permission so granted to her by Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, adopted your Petitioner as the son of the said Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, and as heir to the titles and remaining Estates of the old Rajahs of Mahomedshye.

The said Ranee Joydoorga died in 1837, where upon your Petitioner, then commonly called Rajah Judoobhooosun Deb Roy, of Newaldangah, was taken charge of by the Court of Wards, and was by their direction educated at the Government Wards College in Calcutta as *Rajah Judoobhooosun Deb Roy*, of Newaldangah.

On the 8th of December 1847, the Government of Bengal, through their Officiating Under-Secretary, wrote to the Commissioner of the Jessore Division acknowledging an offer of yearly contribution to the Government English School Jessore, made by Ranee Tarramonee Dabee, the mother of Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, and the grand-mother by adoption of your Petitioner. In the said letter your Petitioner is styled the Minor Rajah Judoobhooosun

Deb Roy, and a request is made to know whether the Ranee would consent to such yearly contribution of Rupees 100 being applied to the foundation of a Junior Scholarship in the Jessore School in her name or in that of the Minor Rajah.

The Ranee requested that the Scholarship should be founded in the name of your Petitioner. This was accordingly done by the creation of a Scholarship called "Rajah Judoobhoosun Deb Roy's Scholarship," in support of which your Petitioner has been since yearly paying the said contribution of Rupees 100.

During all this time, ever since your Petitioner's adoption as an infant, your Petitioner had always been called Rajah by all the English Officials with whom he was brought into contact. He had no idea that any due formalities had been neglected or were wanting in support of his right to the title of Rajah, as the undisputed and legally adopted son of Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, and as the heir and representative by Hindoo Law of the old Rajahs of Mahomedshye.

On the 12th April 1854 your petitioner attained his majority. He was then by order of the Court of Wards, put into possession as *Rajah* Judoobhoosun Deb Roy of the 6 annas 8 gundahs of Chuckla Mahomedshye which had been settled by the English Government with his ancestor Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy. These had, during his minority, remained in the name of his mother Ranee Joydoorga, but were in fact managed for your Petitioner by and under the orders of the Court of Wards. The said Estates of Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy were then settled with your Petitioner as *Rajah* Judoobhoosun Deb Roy by Dowls dated respectively the 12th May 1854, an authenticated copy of one of the said Dowls signed for your Petitioner as Rajah by his Mooktear is here-to annexed to get her a certified translation thereof whereby it will be seen that both your Petitioner's father and your Petitioner are also recognized as Rajahs in the body thereof.

From the period of your Petitioner's coming of age till the 26th of May 1857, no doubt was ever thrown on your Petitioner's right to the title of Rajah. He was always addressed as Rajah by all the English Officials with whom he came in contact. Your Petitioner assisted by every means in his power the English Authorities in Jessore, towards improving the state of the roads and of Native education in the District. He also furnished Government with an Elephant towards the suppression of the Sonthal Rebellion.

For these various services your Petitioner constantly received the thanks of the English Gentlemen, whom he had been able to assist, and all such thanks were always tendered to him as Rajah. In proof of this assertion your Petitioner begs to refer to the letters officially addressed to him as Rajah by the local European Authorities hereto annexed, and respectively dated the 4th March 1854, the 18th December 1854, the 30th July 1855, the 9th August 1855, the 27th April 1856 and the 17th June 1856.

In the beginning of the year 1857, an attack was made on the Muthoorapore Indigo Factory in Jessore, and Mr. Oram, the Manager of the said Factory, was seriously wounded.

The then Magistrate of Jessore, Mr. Molony, was led to believe that such attack was incited by your Petitioner, and was directed either by your Petitioner in person or by your Petitioner's Peshkar and Cashier. Mr. Molony reported the circumstances accordingly to the Commissioner of Nuddea, who reported the same to the Bengal Government.

On the 26th May 1857, the Bengal Government through their Junior Secretary, acknowledged the Commissioner's letter reporting the circumstances of the said attack, and directed that "Zemindar Judoobhoosun Deb Roy of Newaldangah who is styled Rajah should not be so designated, unless his title had been officially recognized by Government."

In pursuance of directions to that effect from the Commissioner of Nuddea, Mr. Molony, the then Magistrate of Jessore, on the 21st July 1857 reported that it did not appear that the title of Rajah claimed by your Petitioner had ever been officially announced in the *Gazette*. He added however,

that on reference to the Collectorate, it appeared that as far back as 1825, Mr. Maxwell the then Collector had recorded in a Roobakaree that "the title of Rajah had been enjoyed by the family for ages past." He also added that your Petitioner had always been styled Rajah by the Magistrate's Court at Jessore.

On the 18th of 1855 your Petitioner together with his Peshkar and Cashier attended before Mr. Molony, to take their trials for the said attack on Mr. Oram. The evidence as to your Petitioner or any of his servants having taken part directly or indirectly in the said attack, totally broke down. There appeared on the contrary reason to believe the attack to have been an unpremeditated resistance by the Ryots to Mr. Oram's attempt to sow Indigo forcibly on their lands by his own servants, no doubt in pursuance of contracts made by them for advances but still against their consent. The Magistrate on full investigation into the case refused to commit either your Petitioner or any of his servants for further trial, but ordered their immediate discharge.

Your Petitioner, being harassed by the said trial, and also ignorant of the grounds of his right to the title of Rajah further than as having always been enjoyed by his ancestors and by himself, on the 30th of November 1857, presented a petition through the Commissioner of Nuddea to the Bengal Government, praying for the restoral to him of the title of Rajah on the grounds of his always having been so called, but not referring to any older document than the before mentioned letter of 8th December 1847.

On the 28th of January 1858, the Government of Bengal, through their Junior Secretary, returned your Petitioner's Memorial to the Commissioner of Nuddea, and directed him "that as no Sunnud or other document of any kind conferring the title of Rajah on your Petitioner can be traced either in the records of the Bengal Office or in those of the Supreme Government, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to recognize it, and requested that it might be strictly prohibited, and the Zillah Authorities instructed accordingly." This was done by the Commissioner on the 1st of February 1858.

Your Petitioner is now advised that Native titles are not recognized by the Government of India as hereditary, but that a re-grant of the ancestral title must be applied for by the representatives of old families on petition to that effect.

Your Petitioner's succession to the family Estates as an Infant, and his universal recognition at that time as Rajah prevented his learning this fact, or becoming aware that any such formality had been neglected in his case, till after his right to the title had been called in question on his being accused of a crime of which charge he has been subsequently acquitted.

Your Petitioner has been prevented from renewing his application sooner, by the time required to search different Offices for proof of the English Government's recognition of the title of Rajah in the family of which your Petitioner is now the sole representative.

Your Petitioner humbly submits that, after the title of Rajah has been borne by his family from at latest a period prior to the English conquest of Bengal, after the family Estates were settled by the English Government with your Petitioner's ancestors as Rajahs, and after the same title has been uninterruptedly recognised by the English Government through four generations, over a period of sixty-six years from 1791 to 1857, it would be harsh and contrary to the mild and equitable principles of the English Government in India, to require your Petitioner to prove the original Sunnud granting the title or the earliest date of its adoption. This hardship would be increased by the fact that the whole of your Petitioner's family papers and documents were taken charge of by the Court of Wards, during the infancy of Rajah Shushybhooosun Deb Roy, and that most of such papers were either lost or mislaid while in their custody, and prior to Rajah Shushybhooosun's attaining his majority. Authenticated official copies of all the documents previously referred to are annexed herewith.

Your Petitioner submits that, after having been in undisputed possession of a title ranking him among the highest Nobles of India from infancy to manhood, the denial of such title has been a cruel privation and degradation to him, which he has not merited by any act of his own.

Your Petitioner is still in possession of the whole of Rajah Ramsunker Deb Roy's Estate, and no charge or reproach has ever been made against your Petitioner except in the said case relating to Mr. Oram.

Your Petitioner has always remained faithful to the English Government, and has assisted the Estate during the late unhappy rebellion by every means in his power, as shown by the annexed letter from the Collector of Jessore to the Commissioner of Nuddea dated 16th of May 1859.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honor will be pleased to recommend to His Excellency the Governor General and Viceroy to confer upon your Petitioner the title so long recognized on his ancestors, and borne by himself with the assent of the English Authorities from his earliest infancy till manhood. Your Petitioner prays that his having been unhappily subjected to a totally unfounded imputation of crime, which was made the occasion for refusing him the title, may not prevent such title being conferred on him, now that he has been acquitted of the charge. Your Petitioner further prays that he may be heard by his counsel in support to this his prayer.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

No. 226.

11-14

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to transmit herewith, for submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, a copy of a Petition from Judubhoosun Roy, Zemindar of Nuldangah, in Jessore, praying that a recommendation may be made to the Government of India, for conferring upon him the title of Rajah.

2. This title, the Petitioner observes, was enjoyed by his ancestors before the commencement of the British rule, and was acknowledged by the Officers of the British Government until the year 1858, when the recognition of the title was prohibited by the late Lieutenant-Governor under the following circumstances.

3. In the month of May 1857, an outrageous attack was made upon an Indigo Factory belonging to a Mr. Oram at Muthrapore in the District of Jessore. The Factory was plundered, and Mr. Oram himself severely wounded. The Petitioner, who was known to be on bad terms with Mr. Oram, and who is described as a man of dissolute habits, was at once suspected of having instigated the outrage. Eventually the case was compromised, and though Government ordered a public prosecution, no evidence was procurable for the conviction of the Petitioner. Upon the case being reported in the usual manner to Government, the late Lieutenant-Governor, remarking that the Petitioner was addressed by the title of Rajah, requested to be informed by what authority that title had been bestowed. The Commissioner in reply stated, that he was aware of no order authorizing the assumption of the title, but that the Petitioner had been mentioned in the Collectory proceedings as a Rajah since 1825. A casual entry in the Collectory books of course proved neither one thing nor the other, and a reference was accordingly made to the Government of India on the subject. A reply was received from the Foreign Department on the 4th September 1857, from which it appeared that the title was not recognized by Government, nor could any trace of such a title be found in the records of Government. Under these circumstances the late Lieutenant-Governor prohibited the recognition of the title.

4. The Petitioner now appeals to Government, and prays that the title which both he and his ancestors have borne, may be formally acknowledged on the following grounds:—

1. That he is the sole lineal descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mahomedshhye, one of the three families between whom the District of Jessore was divided during the time of the Mahomedans.

2. That the title of Rajah belonged to his ancestors, and was never questioned by the Officers of the British Government till the year 1857.
3. That this fact is borne out by the allusions made in the Revenue Proceedings and other correspondence between the Collectors and Board of Revenue from 1791 downwards.
4. That in 1826 Mr. Maxwell, the Collector of Jessore, recognized his putative father as the representative of the Rajahs of Mahomedshye.
5. That in a Government letter acknowledging a yearly contribution offered by the mother of his putative father to the Government School at Jessore, he was alluded to as the "Minor Rajah Judubhoosun Roy."
6. That the Scholarship founded on the above contribution was called "Rajah Judobhoosun Roy's Scholarship."
7. That he was styled Rajah while being educated under the Court of Wards, and that on the attainment of his majority, he was put in possession of his Estates as Rajah.
8. That from that period till May 1857, his right to the title had never been questioned.
9. That he had assisted the local Authorities in improving the roads and in extending the benefits of Native education in Jessore, and that he had given the loan of an Elephant to Government during the Sonthal rebellion.
5. The Petitioner further states that he did not apply sooner to Government for a recognition of his title, because he was not aware of the necessity of making such application; and he adds that the denial of the title to him now would be a degradation to him which he has not merited.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor is at a loss how to deal with this case, from not being aware what rule or custom prevails in regard to the recognition of the right of heirs to succeed to titles not created by the British Government, but found to be in existence at the time of the establishment of British Authority in India.
7. Of the antiquity of the applicant's family there can be no doubt, nor of the fact that up to within a recent period, the head of the family was ordinarily addressed both by Officers of Government and by others as Rajah. But his title has never been formally recognized by Government, and on the ground of personal character, the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel that he would be justified in recommending that the title of Rajah should be conferred on this applicant as a new honor. But the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council may consider that the length of time the title has been actually enjoyed, gives claims to favorable consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires therefore to submit the matter for the decision of His Lordship in Council.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From C. T. DAVIDSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 61, dated the 22nd May 1860.)

15

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to transmit a letter No. 257, dated the 7th instant, with its enclosure in original, from the Magistrate of Sylhet, reporting the result of the examination of certain Cossyah Prisoners who were captured and sent in by Lieutenant Ross.

2. The Cossyahs being inhabitants of the Hills under the jurisdiction of the Cherra Authorities, and as the circumstances connected with their recent rising are being inquired into at Cherra, it appeared to me inadvisable that separate investigations should be going on at Sylhet, and I therefore instructed the Magistrate to forward the Prisoners with the statements recorded by Mr. Joint Magistrate Walton to Cherra Poonjee, to be there disposed of by the Cherra Authorities. I trust these orders will meet with the approval of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

From G. G. BALFOUR, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Sylhet, to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division,—(No. 257, dated the 7th May 1860.)

16

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 184, of the 11th ultimo, I have the honor to forward in original a letter No. 244½, of the 3rd instant, from Mr. Walton, giving what further information he has been able to collect from the Cossyah Prisoners who were sent into the station by Lieutenant Ross.

2. The report is so clear that it is needless for me to add any thing thereto, however, I beg to call your particular attention to paragraphs 7 and 8, for I think that an example should certainly be made of all the leaders in this disturbance in order to deter them from any like attempt in future.

3. Nothing more can be done in this District, as it was in the Cherra Poonjee District that the disturbance originated and they are all attached to that District, and Captain Rowlat is still engaged in an investigation. He has informed me that the parties he has examined implicate the ex-Rajah and his brother-in-law, but how far they are implicated remained to be determined.

From T. WALTON, Esq., Officiating Joint Magistrate of Sylhet, to the Magistrate of Sylhet,—(No. 244½, dated the 3rd May 1860.)

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 182 of the 10th ultimo, I beg to inform you that the Cossyah Prisoners sent in by Lieutenant Ross on the whole confirm my account of the movements of the Cossyahs before and during their late inroad into the plain.

2. The Prisoners are inhabitants of Shatpattar and two dependant villages, Cherra Poonjee and Thangsha. The Dullais of Shatpattar and four other Poonjees to the South of the Jynteah Hills are not included among the "Barah Dullai," though they were formerly subject to the Rajahs of Jynteah as well as twelve Chieftains in the plains of Jynteah, *i. e.*, in the country which has been annexed to this District.

3. From the statement of these Prisoners, it appears that their Dullai, Shama, ordered them to pay the newly imposed tax to Government, but that "Buiang Shaha" another Sirdar prevented them and told them to join the twelve Dullais of the hills in an insurrection. Bakhar Pathar of Ballung Punji, Nökan, or "Aksan," Dullai of Chang Pung Punji, and the Sirdars of other villages came with their followers to Shatpattar (which seems to have been the place of assembly for most of the men who came down into the plains) took the Shatpattar men with them and marched by way of Chandai, Jang Muchang and Long Talong to Jafilung

their object being to attack Sylhet; owing to the rain and darkness of the night, they missed the road to Sylhet and the next day went to Jynteahpoor. Some say they only came a short way and then returned to their own Punjis, but all allow that they took up arms against Government and the greater part of them further confess that they were present at Jynteahpoor when the Thanaah, &c., were plundered and burned. Some also say that they knew of the plundering of the Gowain Ghat Pharee.

4. I also gather from the statement made by these Prisoners that the Sirdars of the following villages took a part in this insurrection, viz:—

1. Nang jungi.
2. Nong bar.
3. Nirting.
4. Rambhad.
5. Lakadong.
6. Batan.

but whether the Sirdars were former or present Dullais, Pathars or Shewats does not appear. Bakhar Pathar of Kaliah and Akkan, Dullai of Chang Pung were evidently the chief leaders, as their names are mentioned by nearly all the prisoners.

5. As to the immediate cause of this insurrection it seems to have been the house tax which was imposed this year for the first time, but the hill-men seem to have been discontented before. On hearing of the new tax it is probable that the 12 Dullais consulted among themselves, and with the chieftains of the neighbouring Punjis, and also it is possible with their former head the Jynteah Rajah. That the Kooms (the Rajah's brothers-in-law,) were consulted, I consider almost a certainty, but the investigations still going on in the hills will clear up this point. In fact it is for the Cheria Poonjee Authorities to give the details of this insurrection; all that can be done here is to endeavor to find out the villages and persons concerned in the inroad into this District, and even that cannot be ascertained without their assistance.

6. The information I have gleaned from these prisoners is but scanty, which is not surprising, as questions had to be asked and replied to through an Interpreter, and the men are ignorant savages, who obeyed their Chieftains without enquiring and probably without knowing or thinking of the consequences. I have nothing to add as information gained from them, but there are a few remarks, which I should like to make, leaving you to make what use of them you please.

7. The Cossyabs have deliberately rebelled against Government, not merely refusing to pay the tax and taking up arms to meet the Sepoys sent to coerce them, but actually invading our Territory in the plains, and for the time being having virtually dispossessed us of the District of Jynteah. If severe measures are not taken we may expect a recurrence of the late events, not only whenever the tax is collected, but whenever the hill men may be pleased to make a raid into the plains. The ignorance of the hill villagers and their clannish subservience to the orders of their Chiefs may be some excuse for them, but the Dullais their leaders should be severely dealt with, and I do not consider that any thing short of deposing every Dullai from whose villages men have taken part in this insurrection, and executing the Dullais or other Chiefs who have taken part in it themselves, will be sufficient to strike terror into these hill men and deter them from such attempts for the future.

8. It is not only another insurrection of the Cossyabs that is to be feared. The eastern villages of the Cossyabs which were concerned in the late rising are close to the country of the Nagas, and if the Cossyabs escape with impunity we shall not have to wait long for a rising of the Nagas, and if the Nagas made a raid into Cachar the Kookies would not be slow to imitate their example. There are already rumours of an uneasy feeling among the Nagas, but they can scarcely attempt anything till after the rains, and if a severe example were made of the Cossyah Ringleader it might have effects of deterring them from making the attempt at all if they have any such intentions.

No. 230.

17

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DACCA DIVISION.

Fort William, the 4th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 61, dated the 22nd ultimo, and of its enclosures, reporting the result of the examination by the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Sylhet, of certain Cossyah Prisoners who were captured and sent into the Station, by Lieutenant Ross.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having instructed the Magistrate of Sylhet to forward these Prisoners, with the statements recorded by Mr. Walton, to Cherra Poonjee, to be there dealt with by the Cherra Authorities.

3. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. Jos. d'CRUZE.]

JUNE 1860.

Department.

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 50, dated the 26th May 1860.)

18

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a Persian letter (and translation) from His Highness the Nawab Nazim, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The Nazim's statements are, it appears to me, correct, as to the nuisances in and out of the City. The present Magistrate is, however, quite alive to the necessity of a reform, which indeed had been commenced by Mr. Muspratt in some respects at my suggestion.

3. I offer no remarks on the other parts of His Highness' letter, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is himself the best judge of their merits.

English Version of a Persian letter from His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, to the address of the Agent, Governor General, Moorshedabad, dated the 10th May 1860.

19

AFTER USUAL COMPLIMENTS,

THE imperfect results obtained by the working of the Municipal and Sanitary Regulations of Bengal are notorious. Indeed there can scarcely be said to be any thoroughly organized sanitary system even in our largest Towns. None, I am convinced, lament the inefficaciousness of the present Municipal Regulations more than His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is not, therefore, my purpose to inveigh against the system generally, but to make such representations as will ensure the Municipal contributions of the Nizamut to be spent according to their original purpose, and as will also induce the Government of Bengal to issue such an order as will prevent in future the unjust and unequal incidence of the Chowkedaree Tax upon individuals residing in the City of Moorshedabad, and more especially upon myself.

2. The present Sanitary state of Moorshedabad is disgraceful. The poisonous exhalations in some parts of the City are so horrible that it is a wonder that the neighbouring residents can live even for a day exposed to such noxious influences. The City is consequently never wholly free from that scourge of uncleanness, the Cholera. Corpses are permitted to be interred by the Road side to be exhumed by the jackal, and to taint the air for successive days. If a cow dies close to the City no one apparently is appointed to remove its carcase, and for a week, perhaps in spite of vultures, jackals, and dogs, the whole neighbourhood is poisoned by its effluvia. In short every man in Moorshedabad is compelled to be his own scavenger.

3. The roads are barely passable. Those between Berhampore and Moorshedabad, on which there is considerable traffic, are in a very neglected condition. The Trunk Road, under the Magistrate's control, is seldom repaired either at the proper time or in the proper manner. Half broken bricks are laid down perhaps some time after the commencement of the cold season, or in March or April. Thus the road continues until the rains when it becomes almost impassable from mud formed from the debris of half-baked bricks.

4. The roads about Moorshedabad and the sanitary condition of the City were not formerly in so wretched a plight. I pay from the Nizamut Deposit Fund three hundred Rupees a month for *Municipal purposes* after providing plentifully for scavenger's carts, bullocks and sheds. The Municipal functions supported by these Funds, and such other donations as I was at all times ready to give were formerly exercised under my direction and the superintendence of the Agent, Governor General. Then all went well. But since that time all the contributions of the Nizamut have been handed over to the Ferry Fund, and placed under the control of the Magistrate. Thus as might have been expected under such an arrangement, monies collected for the benefit of Moorshedabad have been spent solely to the advantage of Berhampore. I am sure His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will not permit this injustice to continue. On several occasions I have remonstrated against the badness of the roads, and have been told by the Magistrate that he had no funds to repair them. Twice I have therefore paid the sum of Rupees 500 from my own private purse rather than that the roads should continue in a dangerous state.

5. It appears, therefore, that a change is necessary in the present system. I would propose that a return be made to former arrangements, and that the subscription of the Nizamut Fund for Municipal purposes be at the disposal of the Governor General's Agent, for any contribution made from the Nizamut Deposit Fund ought fairly and justly to be placed under the control of the Agent, Governor General. This will ensure that the money, as was originally intended, be spent on Moorshedabad. Moreover, if the Fund be found inadequate for the purpose assigned, I should suggest the formation of a Municipal Commission, composed of the principal land-holders and residents in and about Moorshedabad, over which the Agent and Magistrate should preside, voluntary subscriptions might then be invited for any worthy purpose. If such a system be carried out I have no doubt that in the course of a year Moorshedabad will be greatly improved and sickness very much lessened. All Bengal is ringing with rumours of the imposition of fresh taxes. Of the four per cent Income Tax, one per cent is to be set aside for local Municipal improvements and public works. If the distribution of the new funds that will be thus acquired be left entirely to those overworked gentlemen, the Magistrate, and the Officers of the Public Works Department, and be not at all regulated by the wishes of the principal inhabitants of every District, these funds will only afford fresh grounds for discontent and fresh harvests for petty speculators. So that my suggestion, with regard to the Municipal Regulations of Moorshedabad, might with advantage be carried out on a more widely extended plan for Bengal generally.

6. Again Moorshedabad, as formerly were Bareilly and Shajehanpore, is cursed with a most unequal, arbitrary and annoying Chowkeedaree Tax. It is not rightly understood in the City on what principles its incidence is regulated; complaints are therefore universal. Apparently the assessment of the Tax is left to one Sudder Bukshee whose demands are only limited by the amount he can extort. At least such is the universal belief. As regards myself, the incidence of the Tax is annoying enough. In 1856 the Chowkeedaree Tax paid by the Nizamut was only 11 Rupees monthly. In 1860 the sum demanded amounts to Rupees 113-8, though the population of Moorshedabad has not increased, nor have the private houses of the Nizamut. The increase in the Tax demanded from me which I cannot but consider unnecessary, is obtained by assessing contrary to law public buildings and empty houses. I have appealed, but in vain. Mr. Beaufort, the Collector, has thought fit to uphold the assessment of the Nizamut School-house, the State Karkhanas of the Nizamut, the official residence of the Dewan situated *within the Killa*, and certain other uninhabited houses that are my property. Moreover, Mr. Beaufort has even ordered me to be assessed for dwelling houses that do not belong to me, and I am informed that a rate is to be levied from me for the shed I built to shelter the Municipal carts and bullocks, which shed, it is most strange to say, is now in the Magistrate's own charge since the Nizamut contribution has been transferred. The Collector and Magistrate might with equal propriety have assessed the Barracks at Berhampore, levied a rate upon the Sessions Judge for the Jail or compelled the Doctor to pay Chowkeedaree Tax for the Hospital. The State Karkhanas of the Nizamut and the residence of the Dewan were once before illegally taxed. The assessment, on the remonstrance of the Agent, Colonel Macgregor, was remitted, and such buildings for the future formally exempted. Mr. Beaufort however refuses to be guided by precedent. I should be obliged therefore if you would make such representations to the proper Authorities as will use the issue of a formal order to exempt once for all the State Karkhanas and also public buildings and empty houses from assessment. The State Karkhanas, which, according to the rules laid down by Government, can never be taxed. I should not have complained had the excessive assessment of the Nizamut tended to diminish the sum demanded from the poorer residents of Moorshedabad; but such was not the case, and one and all complain of the unequal and apparently unlimited demands of the Tax Darogah.

7. You will see the necessity for immediate action both for the benefit of the Nizamut and for Moorshedabad generally. The practical daily discomfort suffered by every inhabitant of so populous a place as the City, cannot be ignored by a wise Government, more especially by that we now professes, which possesses to be actuated by the present principles of philanthropy, and, even before imposing new Taxes, condescends to expound their necessity and objects. I am convinced that to adopt the measures I have suggested for my own benefit and protection, will be the surest way of promoting the advantage of every inhabitant of this City. As it is a defective Municipal system, and a not unfrequently unjust and vexatious local taxation, goes far to neutralize all administrative beneficence. For the Supreme Government falls far short of its benevolent ends which provides Schools for those children who die of malaria generated by unemptied ditches and undrained hollows; and Railroads in distant parts of the Empire for that man whose bullock cart sinks up to its axle-trees within a mile from his door in a quagmire, for the maintenance of which he is obliged to pay tolls and taxes.

No. 231.

20

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF NUDDEA.

Fort William, the 5th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, together with one from the Nawab Nazim, complaining of the unsatisfactory Sanitary arrangements in that City, and of the unequal assessment of the Municipal Taxes, which His Highness states moreover are applied to improvements at Berhampore.

2. I am desired to request that you will be so good as to call upon the Magistrate of Moorshedabad to report on the statements of the Nawab Nazim.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 40, dated the 7th May 1860.)

21

SIR,

SYUD USGHUR ALLY, son of the late Syud Kassim Ally by Sograh Begum, and a Student of the Nizamut College, has submitted an application for pecuniary assistance for the celebration of his marriage.

2. On the 18th February 1860 I called upon the Head Master of the Nizamut College for his opinion on the general conduct of the above young gentleman, and his reply,* copy of which I beg to append, is I think satisfactory.

* Dated 29th February 1860.

3. On referring the matter for the Nawab Nazim's consideration, His Highness recommended that a donation of Rupees (1,000) one thousand should be given from the Nizamut Deposit Fund.

4. On referring to the records of my Office I find that on previous occasions donation of the kind from the Nizamut Deposit Fund have been sanctioned by the several precedents cited in the margin.

In the case of Ahmud Ali, Rupees 1,000, Government Order dated 12th October 1842.
Ditto Mirza Mahamud Tukee, Rupees 1,000, ditto ditto 14th July 1847.
Ditto Mirza Ally Hossain, Rupees 1,000, ditto ditto 20th September 1852.
Ditto Syud Mydooddeen, Rupees 1,000, ditto ditto 6th August 1858.

5. Under the above circumstances I beg to recommend a compliance with the prayer of Syud Usghur Ally, and that I may be authorized to draw from the Nizamut Deposit Fund the sum of Company's Rupees (1,000) one thousand, to be paid to him for the solemnization of his intended marriage.

From J. G. ARROW, Esq., Head Master, Nizamut College, to BRIGADIER COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad,—(dated the 29th February 1860.)

22

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and in reply to state, for your information, that the general conduct of Syud Usghur Ally, son of Sograh Begum, has been satisfactory.

He is in the Senior Class of the College, possesses a fair knowledge of English, Persian, and Hindoostanee; he has also studied a little Arabic.

Syud Usghur Ally's application, I would beg to add, is deserving of your favorable consideration.

No. 232.

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

23

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, and of its enclosure, relative to an application for the grant of pecuniary assistance to Syud Ushgur Ally, a Student of the Nizamut College, on the occasion of his marriage.

* No. 40, dated 7th May 1860.

2. The Head Master of the College reports favorably of this Student, and His Highness the Nawab Nazim recommends that the sum of Rupees (1,000) one thousand be paid to him from the Nizamut Deposit Fund. The Officiating Agent to the Governor General in supporting this recommendation quotes four cases in which the sum of Rupees 1,000 was given on previous occasions to deserving Students of the Nizamut College, to aid them in defraying the expense of their marriage.

3. The first of these cases occurred in 1812. The Student who obtained the reward had highly distinguished himself at College, and the reward was given in his case with a view to promote the cause of education, and to induce the parents and guardians of the Nizamut youth to send their children and wards to the Nizamut School.

4. The second case occurred in 1817. The Student who obtained the reward was about to marry the daughter of the Persian Teacher of the College, a person of considerable influence at Moorshedabad; and the Agent's sole object in recommending the reward appears to have been, to make the cause of education more popular with the leading Mussulmans at Moorshedabad. In the next case, which occurred in 1852, the reward was also given with a view to encourage education. In all these three cases the payment of the donation was made from the College Funds.

5. The last instance cited by Major Mackenzie occurred in 1856. On that occasion the application for the grant of the reward was solely founded upon the above-mentioned precedents; and the money was paid from the Nizamut Deposit Fund.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that it might have been expedient in 1842, or for some years subsequently, to foster education by pecuniary rewards, but he does not perceive that the same necessity exists at the present day, when the advantages of education are so well understood. I am therefore desired to submit the matter to the Government of India, and to solicit the instructions of His Lordship in Council as to the principle on which this and similar cases should be treated.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JUNE 1860

Department

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 13, dated the 2nd February 1860.)

24

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report my arrival at this place, where I have stopped to hold an interview with the Ranee of Bijnee, who has lately been driven by a party of Bhooteahs from her residence in Bijnee Doar and taken a refuge here. She had just time to escape, but was obliged to leave all her valuable property behind her.

2. The persons who have taken possession of Bijnee have done so under the authority said to come from the Deb Rajah, and they have sent a letter, of which I annex a translation from the Deb Rajah (with another from the Chereng Rajah exactly to the same effect) to the Officer in charge of Gowalparah.

3. This letter, I have no doubt, is a fabrication in the Deb Rajah's name being badly written and on an inferior paper, and as it is likewise in direct contradiction to the Sunnud given by the Deb Rajah to the Ranee on the death of the late Rajah, and to a Sunnud of exactly the same purport from the then zimpe, who, if we are not mistaken in the identity of the present Deb Rajah, is the Officer who now holds the latter high authority.

4. I have addressed a letter to the Deb Rajah, bringing these letters to his notice and remonstrating against the proceedings of his Officers in regard to the Bijnee Ranee, of which I beg to annex also a translation, but I am informed the Chereng Rajah, who has been lately appointed to his Office, is a relation of the Deb Rajah, it seems therefore not very probable that his acts will be found fault with.

5. The transactions now briefly noticed have been brought about by Anundnarain Koonwar, one of the Rajah's family, and the father of the youth who has been adopted as successor to the Raj and Zemindary.

This Koonwar, with most of the members of the family, appears to have been treated with obloquy and insult by the late Dewan, a Bengali who was some time ago put to death by a band of conspirators for his ill-treatment of the old servants and members of the family, and he appears to have had some cause of complaint in the small maintenance he was allowed, but the Ranee's people on the other hand assert he was a low extravagant man that could not be satisfied. Having or supposing he had grievances, he seems to have been made a tool of by a Cacharee named Jowleah, who from a Ryot has become a man of great importance in the Doar, having succeeded to the Farm of the Elephant hunting after the death of Sib Prusaud Sing, a Hindoostanee who having made a good deal of money by many years holding this farm, was at last very cruelly murdered for the sake of his money by the Bhooteahs.

Jowleah took off the Koonwar to the Bhooteahs, and having got him set up by them, he rules in his name over Bijnee Doar, and has exercised supreme authority by releasing persons who were in imprisonment by order of the Ranee, and by confining others who were lately in her service.

6. The Ranee is of course much afflicted by the loss of the District which gave them little and nominally independent power, but she will really be little the worse for the deprivation she has sustained for the Doar itself yielded

the Rajah's little rent, and Bhooteahs have always contrived under some pretence or other to exact from the unfortunate Rajahs the great part of their revenue from the Zemindaree.

Should the family be permanently separated from the Doar, the Bhooteahs will be greater sufferers by the estrangement than the Rajahs, for besides losing the money extorted through them from the Zemindaree, the Doar, which under the influence of this family, has still retained some cultivators, will now be deserted as the Sidlee Doar is, and we shall also suffer I fear in as much that hitherto some orders has been maintained in Bijnee, but now our District of Koontaghat will be immediately bounded by a country directly under Bhooteah misrule, and whose only population will be ruffians instigated by the Bhooteahs to obtain by plunder from our Ryots what they have lost by this attempt to set up a Rajah of their own. The Ryots on our immediate frontier will no longer be able to cultivate their fields without alarm, and by their gradual retirement from a District liable to raids, the tract will be left desolate or only inhabited partially by borderers who will term with the Bhooteahs by sharing in concerted robberies.

7. But though there is a prospect of disturbance and collision arising out of the present proceeding, they appear to call for no immediate interference on our part as the Bhooteahs have a right to govern Bijnee in their own way, but these occurrences will add strength to the policy which dictates the expediency of bringing all the Bengalee Doars under our own governance.

8. In 1842* both the Rajahs of Sidlee Bijnee expressed their earnest desire to be taken under the protection of our Government; these wishes were not acceded to and since then the former Rajah has been utterly despoiled and the Doar wasted, and the Bijnee family would have been equally reduced had they not this Zemindaree to escape to. The time will come when both Doars must be annexed and the Rajahs as Zemindars or Chowdries may enjoy a far greater power than they have ever enjoyed as Rajahs since we took possession of Bengal.

9. I saw the adopted Rajah at my interview with the Ranee, a young boy of about three years of age; he was accompanied by another and far more promising looking lad of about seven or eight years of age whom the Ranee first adopted, but who was set aside under some religious plan, (of being an only son) but really I believe because the late Dewan thought it more profitable to have a younger infant elected. He however seems to be still retained in the Ranee's family and to be the favorite.

For the present the Ranee will reside at Joghigopal.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received a letter from Mr. Beckett of the 2nd, of which I annex a copy for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

25

From the DEB RAJAH of Bootan, to CAPTAIN AGNEW, Gowlparah,—(dated the 21st Pows, 1266 B. S.

AFTER COMPLEMENTS,

ON the death of Rajah Omritnarain, it having been brought to my notice by the Chowdhury of Bijnee, that the Ranee was pregnant and likely to bring forth a boy I had given a Sunnud appointing the future issue to the succession of the Raj for three years, and after the expiration of that time, it was agreed that the child should be conveyed to me.

Not having had any reports from the Bijnee Raj for upwards of seven or eight years, I sent a deputation there, from whom I learnt that the Ranee had not brought forth any child, but that she herself had assumed charge of the Government, and as I considered that the Raj could not fairly be governed by a woman, I suspended her and elected a Koonwar of the same Royal family* in her room by a Sunnud sealed and signed by me. I have to request you will be pleased to take care of the Koonwar and allow him the possession of Baro Hazaree and other estates hitherto enjoyed by the reigning Rajahs of Bijnee, keeping of course your Estates yourself.

* Who had personally come to me.

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor-General, North East-Frontier, to the DUB
RAJAH,—(dated the 2nd February 1860.)

AFTER COMPLMENTS,

MR. BECKETT, now in charge of the Gawalparah Division, has given me a letter written in your name of the 21st Poos, addressed to Captain Agnew, of which, for your information, I hereunto annex a copy, for though the letter purports to be written in your name and to be sealed with your seal, I cannot believe to have been written with your knowledge. As the purpose of it is contrary to the Sunnud granted by you to the Ranee of Bijnee and also to the custom which has existed for a long period of years and regulated our mutual intercourse with the Rajahs of Bijnee Doar, your are made to say in this letter that you had given a Sunnud to Koonwar, &c.

Now this is contrary to the real Sunnud given by you which merely confirms the Ranee in succession to the late Rajah to the Raj of Bijnee, and agreeably to very ancient custom ever since the accession of the British Government to the rule over this country it has always been the practice for the Deb and Dhurma Rajah to confirm as Rajah over the Bijnee Doar, the individual who, according to the customs prevailing in Bengal, has been declared by our Officers to have succeeded legally to the Zemindary of Pergunnahs Koontaghat and Hubbraghaut, therefore as this letter is entirely opposed to your Sunnud of the 13th Bhadro 1261, and in breach of the rules of friendship which has existed between our two Governments with regard to Bijnee for so many years, I have the best reason to presume, that this letter has been written entirely unknown to you by some bad characters entirely as your Officers in this Frontier.

I therefore beg to bring it to your notice and urgently to request, that you will have the Ranee reinstated in her Raj of Bijnee, and the Officers who have thus violently and improperly in your name taken possession of the Ranee's palace and property at Bijnee, and driven her to seek a refuge in Koontaghat immediately withdrawn from Bijnee Doar, and punished as they deserve for the undue use of your name and power.

I have just met the Ranee of Bijnee at this place, and I have directed her to remain here, pending further orders from the Government of India, and forbidden any of the people of Koontaghat to hold any intercourse with the Officers of yours, who have taken possession of Bijnee.

From W. O. A. BECKETT, Esq., Officiating Principal Assistant Agent, Gawalparah, to COLONEL
F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier,—(dated the 2nd
February 1860.)

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that yesterday on my way down to Dhooobree I went to Joogeegopa to pay a visit to the Ranee of Bijnee, she seems anxious to do whatever Government advises her, and urgently requested that the Government would interfere to reinstate her in Bijnee, it is true that, with regard to Neej Bijnee, she is a dependent of the Bhooteahs, but she also is in a measure under our protection, and I think is entitled to consideration at our hands. I trust therefore that you will bring her case to the favorable notice of Government with the view of her being re-instated in her former position as Ranee of Bijnee.

No. 39.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

26

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 16th February 1860.

THE undersigned has the honor to forward to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department the accompanying communication* from the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, and to request that the letter quoted in the 8th paragraph thereof and any other correspondence recorded in the Foreign Department relating to the subject of the letter may be forwarded to this Office.

* No. 13, dated 2nd February 1860, 1 enclosure.

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Exd. N. PENHEIRO.*]

Memorandum from R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 639, dated the 27th February 1860.)

27

* IN returning the original papers which accompanied the Office Memorandum from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 16th instant, No. 39, the undersigned has the honor to forward herewith the corres-

pondence marginally noted, and to state
Political 1842. Consultation 30th March, Nos. 180-184, to be returned. that there does not appear to be any further correspondence regarding the Bijnee Doar.

No. 84.

28

FROM LORD H. U. BROWNE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1860.

Political.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 13, dated the 2nd ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to report on an early date whether Bijnee Doar forms a part of the tract of Country which the Government of India directed to be taken possession of in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter No. 271, dated the 31st January last, a copy of which was forwarded to you with the communication from this Office, No. 506 of the 25th ultimo. If not, you will please state in what part of the Bootan Territory the Doar in question is situated.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that Nij Bijnee is in Bootan, and that there are Estates attached to the Raj in our Territory to which the letter said to have emanated from the Deb Rajah refers.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exp. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent, Governor General, North-East Frontier, to LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 34, dated the 1st April 1860.)

29

SIR,

I HAVE just had the honor to receive your letter No. 84, of the 23rd ultimo, and I beg to inform you the Bijnee Doar is not one of the tract alluded to in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 31st January last.

That letter referred to the tract called Jelpesh in Doar Chamooichee in the Teesta River, or the most Westerly of the Bengalee Doars, belonging to the Booteah Government. Bijnee is the most Easterly of those Doars and is bordered East by the Monass River, the boundry between Bengal and Assam.

2. I beg to say that I believe Major Thuillier could give you a map of the Doars, if not already in your Office, taken from Pemberton's mission to Bootan, which the late Lieutenant-Governor took from me to have copied in the Surveyor General's Office.

3. I beg to mention that Doar Bijnee, with Pergunnahs Khoontaghaut and Habraghaut of North Eastern Rungpore, (Gowalparah) undoubtedly formed one Estate under the Mahometan Government of Bengal, and remained so for some time after our occupation of the country, but the Doar would appear to have been allowed to pass into the hands of the Booteahs about 1790, when to propitiate the good will of the Booteahs our Government gave up to them almost all that they claimed along the Frontier.

This and the next Westerly Doar Sidlee was equally under the Foujdu of Rangamutty, and the Zemindar or Chowdry of the latter was known as the Zemindar of Biddagong.

But there was an exchange of presents all along these Doars, the Booteahs receiving cloths, elephants and rice, and the Government receiving from them ponies, gold and irons, &c.

4. In his correspondence with Government the late Commissioner Mr. Scott, quoted in proof of the above Statements the Governor General's Minute of 6th April 1779. The Collector of Rungpore's 11th February 1785, and a letter of Council of the 11th May 1787.

By Memorandum I have met with of Mr. Scott's that gentleman stated that during the Mahometan Government neither of the leaders of those Doars had the title of Rajah.

5. The Sidlee Rajah having had no Estate out of the Doar in our territories became altogether separated from our jurisdiction, but the Bijnee Rajah possessing the large Estates of Khoontaghaut and Habraghaut within our territories remained as regards those Estates a Zemindar of Government, but by residing in Nij Bijnee was acknowledged as Rajah of that Doar, and a tributary subject of Bootan. The Booteahs have however always acknowledged the person who succeeded as Zemindar, and I think a Rajah confirmed by the Booteahs, who had been an accomplice in the murder of Hurry Debnarain, Zemindar, in 1791, was hanged by order of our Government in Nij Bijnee or what we now consider Booteah territory.

6. This Doar of Bijnee is in the maps called Chota Bijnee, in contradistinction to Bor Bijnee, one of the Assam Doars.

7. The Doars of Sidlee and Bijnee are very extensive, but almost wholly depopulated.

No. 180.

30

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 8th May 1860.

THE undersigned has the honor to request that the Deputy Surveyor General will be so good as to furnish, at an early date, a copy of a Map showing the Doars in the District of Kamroop in Assam.

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

Memorandum from MAJOR H. L. THUILLIER, Deputy Surveyor General,—(No. 30,
dated the 10th May 1860.)

31

THE undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Office Memorandum No. 180, dated 8th instant, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and with reference to the demand for the Map of the Kamroop District, begs to say that the Map is just ready on the stone, and colored Lithographed impressions shall be supplied in the course of two or three days.

A colored Lithographed Map of the Durrung District, showing some of the Doars to the North, was supplied on the 20th ultimo to the Bengal Office.

No. 236.

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Fort William, the 7th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 34, dated the 1st April last, and to your previous communication No. 13, dated the 2nd February last, I am directed to state that the circumstances stated would in no way justify the British Government in interfering with the Bootan Territory, and no assistance can therefore be afforded to the Rance of Bijnee in the matter to which your letter relates.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 237.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information, and the papers received with Mr. Chapman's Memorandum No. 639 of the 27th February last, are returned.

FORT WILLIAM, }

The 7th June 1860. }

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. P. NELLIRO.]

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1545, dated the 31st May 1860.)

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 186, dated 11th instant, I am directed to request that Debondro Sing, Ex-Rajah of Manipore, may be informed that the Governor General in Council declines to allow him to return to Sylhet, or to call upon the Rajah of Manipore to increase his Stipend, but that if he wishes it, his family may be allowed to join him.

No. 238.

34

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO MESSRS. ANLEY AND SIMS,

*Attornies at Law.**Fort William, the 8th June 1860.*

Political.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to a Petition lately submitted by Debendro Sing, the Ex-Rajah of Munipore, to His Excellency the Governor-General, soliciting an increase to his Pension and permission to reside at Sylhet, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you, for the information of Debendro Sing, that His Excellency in Council has declined to allow the Ex-Rajah to return to Sylhet, or to call upon the Rajah of Munipore to increase his Stipend.

2. His Excellency however has no objection to permit the Ex-Rajah's family to join him at Moorshedabad.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 46, dated the 25th May 1860.)

35

SIR,

I BEG to forward a report from the Executive Engineer, announcing the destruction by fire of materials for building the new Dheories for the Nawab Nazim.

2. The person by whom this wanton mischief has been done is a disreputable Eunuch in the confidential employment of His Highness' mother Raissoon Nissa Begum, who keeps him at the head of her establishment in defiance of the Nazim's authority and my remonstrances, (by which she is bound to be governed), to the destruction of good order, and even of common decency.

3. I recommend that the loss, *viz.* Rupees 1,009-9-8 be made good to the building fund, so lately sanctioned by Government, out of the allowance of Raissoon Nissa Begum, as she is strictly answerable for the acts of her unworthy favorite, through whom she carries on intrigues of a very mischievous character, opposing to the best of her ability all His Highness' efforts to effect a thorough reform in his establishment, and striving (I am concerned and ashamed to say) even to corrupt the morals of the Nazim's two eldest Sons who, if left unmolested under the care of their father and the admirable tuition of their Instructor, Mr. Colin Browning, bid fair to raise the character of the Nizamut hereafter.

4. I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor will agree with me, that it is needful to destroy as much as possible all Eunuch influence, as with rare exceptions, that of this unfortunate one is of a very pernicious and degrading character whether as regards their Masters or Mistresses.

From CAPTAIN F. P. LAYARD, Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, to BRIGADIER COLIN MACKENZIE, Agent to the Governor General, Berhampore,—(No. 97, dated the 3rd April 1860.)

36

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report that on the night of the 29th ultimo the whole of the extensive Godown, containing a quantity of squared timber for the Roof of His Highness' new Residence, was burnt to the ground and the wood much injured.

2. I proceeded to the spot yesterday, and gather from the reports of eye witness, that this loss has arisen through the carelessness of Seedee Almass Ali Khan, the head Eunuch attached to the Dheorie of His Highness the Nazim's mother, in playing with fireworks within a few feet of the thatch.

3. The Eunuch was warned both by the Sentry on duty at the Dheorie gate, as well as by the Chowkeedar in charge of the work, to be careful and desist from his dangerous amusement, but without effect.

4. The damaged and charred wood may be brought into use for beams of a smaller scantling. I have therefore caused Almass Ali to be informed that I will submit to you a Bill for the cost of all Carpenter's work which may be incurred, as well as for the cost of the Godown and the replacing of portions of masonry of the new Residence destroyed during the fire, and that I felt sure you could compel him to pay the amount.

5. I may add that His Highness was good enough to approve of the measures I proposed for punishing Almass Ali for his carelessness.

List and cost of Materials, &c., destroyed by fire on the night of 29th March.

		Rs.	As.	P.
26	of Woods in pieces	...	13	0 0
741	lineal feet Beams, at 1 Rupee	...	741	0 0
72	Chowkets, at 8 annas	...	36	0 0
10	ditto, at 8 ditto	...	5	0 0
170	Sâl planks, at 4 ditto	...	42	8 0
66	ditto Slabs, at 2 ditto	...	8	4 0
15	Burgahs, at 1 anna 3 pie	...	1	2 9
		...	846	14 9
<i>Shed.</i>				
K.	P.	C.		
12	9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shair, at 4 Rupees	...	50 6 8
134		Bamboos, at 8 ditto	...	10 11 6
322		ditto, at 6 Rupees 4 annas	...	20 2 0
M.	S.	C.		
1	13 12	Sootlee, at 5 Rupees	...	6 11 6
2688		feet safer Thatching, at 1 Rupee	...	26 14 0
40		Sâl posts, at 1 ditto	...	40 0 0
M.				
200		Masonry, damaged	...	3 14 0
		Paid to Bheesteers	...	4 0 0
		Total	1,009	10 5

OFFICE FORT,
MOORSHEDABAD,
The 14th April 1860. }

G. W. VIVIAN, C. E.,
Superintendent N. Residence.

No. 244.

37

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

MOORSHEDABAD.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 46, dated the 25th ultimo, with its enclosure, reporting the destruction by fire of materials, of the value of Rupees 1,009-9-8, for building the new Dheories at Moorshedabad, caused by the wanton carelessness of the chief Eunuch of Raissoon Nissa Begum, the mother of the Nawab Nazim.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your suggestion that the loss of the Building materials should be made good out of the personal allowance of Her Highness Nawab Raissoon Nissa Begum.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

• Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 245.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 9th June 1860. }

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EED. C. BARLOW.]

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 49, dated the 26th May 1860.)

38

SIR,

I FEEL myself bound to forward copy of a letter* from His Highness the Nawab Nazim, complaining of a brutal assault made on his Dewan Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb Bahadoor, whose zeal in lapping off unwarrantable expenses, and in generally endeavouring to cleanse the Augean stable of the Nizamut, has of course made himself obnoxious to all the idle rogues who suffer thereby.

2. I am happy to say that the assailant has been imprisoned by the Magistrate, Mr. Robinson, who is aware of the worse than inefficiency of the Darogah and his Police in the Shahnuggur District of Moorshedabad.

Translation of a Persian letter from His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, to the address of the Agent, Governor General at Moorshedabad, dated May 1860.

39

AFTER USUAL COMPLIMENTS,

AFTER expressing a desire beyond description for a happy interview, I beg to submit for your kind consideration, that my good friend, last evening when the Dewan of the Nizamut was returning from Cutcherry at the front gate of the Fort of the Nizamut, he was rudely and violently assailed by one Bunde Ali, some while since dismissed this friend's service for a serious offence.

This proceeding, an act that has not happened before, disparages the quality of the Dewan, prejudices the dignity of his Office, and degrades the position of this friend.

Others, I am convinced, are covertly aiding and abating this outrage.

With a view, therefore, to deter others and prevent the recurrence of such degrading insult, perhaps you would be good enough kindly to enquire and ascertain through the Magistrate what persons are covertly instigating and are art and part in this proceeding, and to punish them as they deserve through that gentleman, or report for the information of Government. Should this proceeding not be duly investigated and repressed, every low character, in particular the servants of my Establishment whose disaffection and bad conduct have been proved to this friend, and who have been dismissed, will be encouraged to persevere and abide in such unworthy practice; but if in the opinion of that good friend, the person noted, be not really considered deserving punishment then do that kind friend make such arrangement that this friend may with his family and children repair from this City (which being frequented by bad and abandoned characters, is unfit to reside in) to some other where he may be protected and secure from such evils, and where life may be tolerable, the rather that at present should any of the servants and retainers on the Establishment of this friend, be found guilty of misconduct or misbehavior he has no power or discretion left him to punish or correct them. In this state it were best to emigrate to some other City. Further, may your days never cease to be crowned with happiness and joy

No. 246.

40

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

MOORSHEDABAD.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 49, dated the 26th ultimo, together with one from the Nawab Nazim, complaining of an assault committed by one Bundeh Ali on His Highness's Dewan Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb Bahadoor.

2. In reply I am desired to express the regret of the Lieutenant-Governor that the estimable Dewan should have been thus insulted, and his satisfaction that the offender has been punished.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PUNHAIRO.]

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 73, dated the 21st May 1860.)

41

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter No. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 14th instant, reporting on the Jynteah insurrection, the probable causes thereof and the measures taken to suppress it.

2. To prevent delay I beg to forward this letter in original, and shall be obliged for its return when no longer required.

3. This report appears to call for few remarks; the proceedings are distinctly detailed and the result seems very satisfactory and creditable to the Officers concerned in bringing the insurrection to so speedy termination.

4. I beg to call attention to 38th paragraph of Captain Rowlatt's letter as to the trial of the offenders, and I would beg to observe that I should consider it preferable, if practicable, to have the trials of all the offenders, whether concerned in inciting their countrymen to resist our Fiscal Officers or in the attack on the Thannahs of Sylhet, conducted by Captain Rowlatt at Cherra.

There seems to be little doubt, I think, that these rude and ignorant Hill men have been misled by the intrigues of the members of the family of the late Rajah, whose object was no doubt to secure the Hills as a Zemindaree, and I should therefore be inclined to treat them with the utmost clemency possible in the full persuasion that we are in no danger of a similar out-break.

5. The only other point which appears to call for observation is Captain Rowlatt's recommendation in his 54th paragraph, that the ex-Rajah and the members of his family there mentioned should be removed from the immediate neighbourhood of Jynteah, and I would beg to suggest that the individuals be sent to Dacca, and that the two Koonwars should be allowed a pension of 20 Rupees a month each for their respective lives.

From CAPTAIN E. A. ROWLATT, Principal Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, to COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent, Governor-General, North-East Frontier,—(No. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ dated the 14th May 1860.)

42

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report my return to this Station from the Jynteah Hills having reached Cherra on the 1st instant.

2. As I was so constantly engaged whilst out in the interior of Jynteah in attending to matters that required immediate disposal, and in marching from place to place, I had no opportunity of reporting officially on the subject of the late rebellion, and therefore now propose doing so; reviewing the whole from the commencement, and detailing what was done for putting down opposition and what measures have been carried out for securing peace for the future.

3. The first intimation that appears to have reached Mr. Shadwell, then in charge of these Hills, that a disturbance was likely to occur in the Jynteah Hill Territory in consequence of the imposition of the house tax, was conveyed to him in a petition, dated the 20th February, from Soloman, the Government Tehsildar of Jynteah. In this petition he informed him that he had been opposed by a large body of the Nungjoongee villagers on his attempting to enter their village to enumerate their houses and collect the tax, he also, it appears, failed to carry out his orders even with the assistance of the Police which he obtained from the Pharry at Jowai, he therefore requested that the Jemadar and some Cossyah Sepoys might be sent to support him.

4. On receipt of this intelligence orders were issued directing the Darogah at Jowai to send in all the Dolyes of the Jynteah Hills and to warn them that if they did not come in that severe measures would be taken to ensure obedience. The Tehsildar was also summoned back to Cherra Poonjee to give further information and furnish proof of what had occurred.

5. From the statements made by the Tehsildar and the witnesses he produced, it appeared that Ootma Pathor of Nungjoongee headed the party of that village who refused to pay the tax or allow the houses to be counted, and that Giri Dolye of Shamphong shortly before had held a meeting in the market place of Nungba, at which all present objected to pay the house tax at all, but that if they were obliged to do so that they would only pay to the Jynteah Rajah.

6. It also appears that a meeting was held about the 13th or 14th of February at the village of Mowfungkirting close to the Station of Cherra Poonjee, at which a feast of pork was given by Aeyung Laloo of Jowai, a discharged Agent of the Jynteah Rajah, and attended by Oodun Dolye of Jowai, and Gopeenath, a Bengalli Mooktear of the Rajah, and about 400 other persons, at which the same understanding was come to as at Nungba.

7. The people of Jowai, Nungjoongee, Shamphong and Sootoongah, shortly after this meeting, presented petitions requesting that they might pay the tax to the Jynteah Rajah, but as a Government Tehsildar had been appointed and no orders existed for allowing such a request, these petitions were all refused.

8. The Rajah's Agent Gopeenath also presented a petition, dated the 13th February, requesting that the settlement of the Jynteah Hill Territory might be made with the Rajah, stating at the same time that his present pension of 500 Rupees per mensem, was not half sufficient for his support, and that his Khas lands and the Jule lands of the Kowrees ought to be reserved for them, and hoped he would be allowed Malikanna and Akherajat on the collections.

9. A copy of this petition was forwarded to the Commissioner of Assam on the 14th February.

10. On the 19th March Mr. Shadwell reported in his letter No. 63 that all the Dolyes who had come in had given Kubooleuts for realizing and paying in the tax, and that they had all returned to their villages.

11. A few days after this a letter was received by Mr. Shadwell from the Magistrate of Sylhet, dated the 21st March, informing him that the Jynteah Rajah had just arrived at Sylhet from Jynteahpoor, and told him that the Cossyabs intended to rebel against the payment of the house tax, that they had wished to make him their leader whether he would or not, and that on this he had at once come into the Station.

12. Being apprehensive that the Guard at Jowai might be attacked a re-inforcement as per margin, was sent from this on the 22nd March, and as reports from various sources were received during that day that the Cossyabs of Jynteah intended rising to resist the imposition of the house tax, Mr. Shadwell, accompanied by Lieutenant Buist and 153 men of the Sylhet Light Infantry, left Cherra on the 23rd March and proceeded as far as Sylungkot, which they reached by the evening, and were there met by the Havildar and his party, who informed them that they had been attacked by a large body of Cossyabs and been forced to retire with the loss of part of their baggage.

13. On the 24th Lieutenant Buist and Mr. Shadwell proceeded on and during the day's march they observed the Cossyabs collected on several of the Hills along their line of march; they however always retired on Lieutenant Buist advancing his men towards them; the party encamped for the night at the village of Sunyasa in the Khyrun Rajah's Territory.

14. Whilst at Sunyasa information was brought in that the Cossyabs intended to dispute with the Troops the passage of the Mungut, and on the morning of the 25th whilst descending towards that River the Detachment was attacked by them, in which skirmish several Cossyabs were killed and wounded. None of our party were fortunately injured, and the Cossyabs having retreated, they were pursued for a considerable distance and dispersed. By 4 p. m. the party reached Jowai in Jynteah, the Guard at which place was found quite safe as the expected attack on it had not been made.

15. The day after his arrival at Jowai, Mr. Shadwell summoned in all the Dolyes of the Jynteah villages and send friendly Cossyabs to the disaffected communities to endeavour to persuade them to submit quietly and pay their taxes.

16. A few days after seven of the Dolyes made their appearance, and as there appeared to be strong grounds for suspecting that those of the five villages named in the margin had been concerned in the out-break, these Dolyes were placed under restraint, and subsequently taken into Cherra by Mr. Shadwell and placed in confinement, and the rest against whom nothing tangible was proved, were sent back to their villages to realize the revenue.

Mungao.
Rumboi.
Shamphong.
Nungba.
Satpoonge.

17. On the day after the Dolyes were placed under restraint the first sum paid in after the rebellion had broken out, namely 300 Rupees on account of Giri Dolye of Shamphong, was brought in by the villagers.

18. The force at Jowai having been strengthened by the arrival of a party under Lieutenant Waterfield on the 26th, on the 28th Lieutenant Buist and Waterfield, with a Detachment as per margin, accompanied by Mr. Shadwell, proceeded to visit some of the villages, the Dolyes of which had not come in; they first it appears went to Nungba, which they found almost deserted; but getting together a few of the Villagers, it was explained to them that if they quietly submitted, paid their taxes, and gave up the leaders of the attacks on the Government Troops they would not be molested.

1 Subadar.
2 Jamadars.
8 Havildars.
8 Naicks.
4 Buglers.
188 Sipahis.

19. The party then proceeded on to Nungjoongee, the description of the attack on which I give in Mr. Shadwell's own words:—

"I then proceeded on to Nungjoongee, on approaching which place I observed large bodies of men descending the heights on which the village stands and the jungles at the foot of the Hill swarming with armed Cossyabs, and before I could parley with them, they rushed forward on us with their usual war cry, and attacked Lieutenant Buist's advanced Guard, but they were gallantly met and driven back, and a stockade they had erected at the foot of the Hill was carried. We then commenced ascending the Hill whilst the Cossyabs occasionally renewed the attack on us, and about midway up we met with another stockade, which was after some resistance also carried by storm, during which the enemy lost a few of their men who defended it, and then retired into the jungle where they could not be followed; we however pushed on to the village itself, which was immediately deserted by those who remained, and some of the houses in it were destroyed."

20. We here found a portion of the rope of the tent which had been carried off from the Guard that went out on the 22nd ultimo, to strengthen the post at Jowai, and of which mention was made in a former report, thus clearly establishing that the people of this village were concerned in the attack on the Guard, and as this was also the village from which the Tehsildar was first driven away and as Song Kooar, the son of the ex-Rajah of Jynteah resided here, I had every reason to believe that the people were very inimical to us and the principal actors in the rebellion, and I therefore deemed it proper to punish them severely.

21. As the evening was closing in, the party proceeded on to Nurteng where the people came out peaceably to meet them, and conducted the party to their village, by 2 A. M. on the following morning the whole party again reached Jowai.

22. On the 29th the chief men of Nurteng presented themselves, and agreed to pay the tax and deliver up those who had joined against us, and as the Dolye in office had absconded, Mr. Shadwell put in the former man named Oosing, who, as he had sided with us throughout, was promised that he should hold the appointment for life.

23. On the 31st Mr. Shadwell returned to Cherra to dispose of some urgent business in the Station requiring his presence, bringing with him the Dolyes of the five villages before alluded to, he left again on the 4th April for Jowai and late on the 5th, I reached this Station having previously written to Mr. Shadwell from Myrung to return as I intended proceeding to the Jynteah Hills myself as soon as he came back.

24. On the 11th of April Mr. Shadwell took charge of the Offices at this Station and on the 12th I left, taking with me the five Dolyes, and accompanied by Captain Scott, 2nd in command of the Sylhet Light Infantry with a Havildar's party, we reached Jowai on the 14th.

25. From that date to the 23rd April I remained at Jowai, collecting the revenue, examining witnesses, taking the defence of the ringleaders as they came in, enforcing the surrender of all arms and arranging for the future administration of the affairs of each village circle.

26. As Lieutenant Ross had come up with a party of the Sylhet Light Infantry from Jynteahpore and was heard of at Shamphong I invited him into Jowai, where he arrived on the 17th and reported that the country he had passed through was quite quiet, and that the people were giving up their arms. I furnished him with a list of the ringleaders not captured and of all the villages to be disarmed on his way back to the plains, to which I directed him to return, as there was no necessity for detaining him in the Hills any longer, he left again on the 18th April.

27. On the 19th Bakhir Pathor of Ralliang, one of the principal ringleaders, came in, and surrendered himself. I had sent out a party to search for him, and finding he could not maintain himself any longer in the jungles he was obliged to come in or starve. By the 22nd all the others of note having been secured, I determined on leaving Jowai, but before doing so, the village was disarmed.

28. As the country was evidently settling down in consultation with Captain Scott, it was determined to send back to Cherra all the men of the Sylhet Light Infantry, except sixty men to guard the stockade at Jowai and fifty to accompany us on a tour to the villages which had not been visited by Lieutenant Ross.

29. With the party returning to Head Quarters the prisoners, twelve in number, and the revenue and arms collected were sent in to Cherra.

30. When this Detachment had fairly started we also left ourselves and arrived at Shamphong at 2-30 P. M. Finding the people were not disposed to give up their arms I took four of the principal men of the village on with me to Ralliang, leaving the Dolye to collect and bring them after me which he promised to do. We reached Ralliang by 6-15 P. M.

31. Halted at Ralliang on the 24th, when the people of that village and Shamphong gave up their arms; the four hostages were therefore released. Some revenue was also collected.

32. On the 25th we left Ralliang and halted at Mungsoo. By the evening the people of that village and the neighbouring one of Shillingmungtung all gave up their arms most willingly.

33. The next day we marched for Nurteng through Nungba and halted on the 27th, when the people of these villages and the notorious one Nungjoongee also brought in and delivered up their arms.

34. All the principal villages which had opposed us, having now been visited either by Lieutenant Ross or ourselves, the people disarmed, and the revenue, with a slight balance only remaining, having been willingly paid up, I considered there was no necessity for our remaining any longer in these Hills, we therefore left Nurteng on the 28th, and crossing the Mungul River which separates Jynteah from the Khyrim Rajah's country returned to Cherra Poonjee on the 1st May.

35. As the shields except a few of a better sort which I have kept were worthless, and heavy articles to carry, I had them all burnt as collected. Annexed is a list of the arms surrendered up to this date, but more are expected as I took agreements from all the Dolyes now in office that they would, within a certain time, send in all the arms still in the hands of the villagers.

36. I also annex a memorandum of the revenue in demand, collected and still due up to date, the balance will, I have no doubt, be paid up shortly.

37. A good deal of the property plundered, from the Sylhet Thannahs has also been recovered.

38. During my stay at Jowai I examined a large number of persons, and also a few subsequently, the result of which is that I sent and brought in with me thirteen prisoners named in the margin. These were either ringleaders in the attacks on our Troops and the Thannahs in the Sylhet District or men who had been actively engaged in causing the outbreak. As disclosures take place more may have to be apprehended, and I would beg to solicit that instructions be now issued regarding the trial of these prisoners.

39. Should it be considered preferable that the whole of the prisoners be tried by one Officer, which I think it is, as some were doubtless concerned in acts of rebellion committed both in this and the Sylhet District, I would beg to suggest that a commission be issued empowering me, or any other Officer the Government may select, to conduct the trials; but if this is not approved of, I would propose that I be instructed to send all the prisoners I have in confinement here who were concerned in the burning and plunder of the Sylhet Thannahs down to Sylhet to be tried by the Authorities of that District; the remainder would then of course have to be tried at this Station.

40. As many of the Dolyes and other officials were concerned in the late out-break I have dismissed all such from their offices and appointed other in their places regarding whose tenure of office I will do myself the honor of addressing you hereafter.

41. With reference to a letter No. 119 of the 11th ultimo received from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal and the last paragraph of your letter No. 147 of the 17th idem, I now beg to advert to the causes which led to the rising of the Jynteah people and how far it is proved in my opinion that the Jynteah Rajah and his relatives were concerned in instigating the Cossyhs to resist the payment of the house tax.

42. From all that I have been able to learn I think there can be no doubt but that the imposition of the house tax was the cause of the rising. The Cossyhs of Jynteah were certainly unwilling to pay the tax, but I very much doubt whether the common people would have openly resisted its realization had they not been instigated to do so by influential and designing characters.

43. On the receipt of your letter above referred to directing me to report how far the Jynteah Rajah or any of his relatives are implicated in instigating the late disturbances, I wrote at once to the Magistrate of Sylhet requesting him to send the Rajah to Cherra, in order that he might have a fair opportunity afforded him, of rebutting the accusations which some of the witnesses and prisoners I had examined have brought against him and his relations. The Magistrate in reply informed me that he had received instructions to send the Rajah to Dacca.

I therefore requested him before his departure to obtain from the Rajah and his relatives any defence of their conduct which they might wish to make and forward the same to me which I was aware he would be able to do as I had previously sent him copies of all depositions accusing them of complicity in the late disturbances.

44. In reply, the Magistrate informed me that the order to send the Rajah to Dacca had been withdrawn, he therefore wished to know whether I still desired to have him sent up to Cherra, and that he had called upon him and his relatives to submit their defence which he would forward to me as soon as received.

45. To this, I replied saying that as so much delay had already taken place in sending in this report that I could not wait for the Rajah's attendance personally, and that if the defences were not received by me by the 15th instant, that I should send in my report without waiting for them any longer.

46. Had it not been for the delay caused by these references my report could have left this on the 5th instant.

47. The defences of the Rajah, his brother-in-law and nephew, reached me on the 13th at 5 P. M., translations of which I beg to annex.

48. From these statements it will be perceived that the Rajah and his relatives deny having instigated or taken any part in the opposition made by the Jynteah Cossyabs to the payment of the house tax, and that they on the contrary advised them to pay the tax and endeavoured to dissuade them from fighting against the Government.

49. These assertions may or may not be true. The individuals named in the margin declare that the Rajah and his brother-in-law forbade their paying revenue to any one but himself and told them to fight against Government should their Officers try to collect it.

Oopnai Dolye of Ralliang.
Borleah Arkher of ditto.
Ooskeong Khasseah,
Oobong ditto,
Ooskun ditto,
Oorum ditto,
Jata ditto,
Ookootpathar of Lupnai.
} of Jynlong.

50. The accusations made by the above may have been set forth to screen themselves and therefore cannot be implicitly relied on, but I think we have sufficient to show that the Rajah and his relatives must have been cognisant that the Cossyabs intended to resist by force, the levying of the tax, long before they gave any information of such having been determined on. This I think will be apparent from the fact that the resort to arms was openly talked off at the meeting held near Cherra Poonjee on or about the 13th of February, whereas the Rajah and his relatives did not go into Sylhet and give information of the intended rising till the 20th of March, nor was any intelligence of a disturbance being about to take place given to the Darogah at Jowai till that same date.

51. The Rajah's Mookhtear was present at this meeting of the 13th February, he therefore must have known what took place, and the Rajah is therefore very much to blame for not having given information of the intended rising immediately after this occurrence, but besides this, I think there can be no doubt whatever but that active measures were taken by the Rajah and his relatives to induce the Cossyabs not to pay the tax to the Officers of Government. This fact is deposed to by numerous witnesses and its probability supported by the petitions which were presented by the villagers of Jowai, Nungjoongee, Shamphong and Sootonguh, requesting that if obliged to pay a house tax that they might be allowed to do so to the Jynteah Rajah. The Jynteah Rajah's Mookhtear also presented a petition to the same effect, laying claim at the same time to certain Khass lands Malikanna and the Jungle lands for the Kowrees, all of which in my opinion clearly points out that the people had been tampered with to refuse paying the tax in the manner directed, and had not intrigues been set on foot to secure such refusal, it is I think very doubtful indeed whether any disturbance whatever would have occurred.

52. The Rajah did not perhaps anticipate at first that his intrigues would lead to such serious results as they have done, he doubtless, however, intended to intimidate the Government into restoring the country to his charge, and it was only when he saw that a conflict was imminent and that he would be compromised by removing out any longer at Jynteahpoor, that he left for Sylhet, he seems to have got alarmed when propositions were made to him by Bakhir Pattor and others to head the revolt and just to have backed out of the affair himself as soon as the plot was ripe for execution.

53. I also beg to mention that this is not the first time that the people of Jynteah have got into trouble on account of the Ex-Rajah, for I find that in 1852 twenty eight of these Cossyabs were sentenced to imprisonment for engaging in unlawful acts to which they had been instigated by the Rajah's Agents.

54. Such being the view I take of the proceedings of the Rajah and his relatives, to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable events for the future, I consider it my duty to recommend that the Ex-Rajah Rajindro Sing, his brother-in-law Ookat Kooar, and his niece's husband Lungkur Kooar, with their wives, be removed from the Frontier, and that they be detained at some place where no further communication can be kept up between them and the people of Jynteah.

55. Should the Government approve of this proposition I would beg to recommend that a small pension of 25 Rupees per mensem be granted to each of the Kooars to enable them to live, but the Rajah is not I conceive entitled to any additional pension as his conduct has not been such as to merit any consideration from the Government.

56. I cannot close this report without placing it on record that in my opinion much praise is due to the Officers both Civil and Military who were present at Cherra when these disturbances broke out; they all appear to have acted with decision and firmness, and it is I think entirely owing to the promptitude with which Mr. Shadwell and Lieutenant Buist met the rebels and defeated them, that the rising of the Jynteah Cossyabs was so soon suppressed and peace restored.

57. On the measures which I conceive it may be desirable to introduce for the future settlement of the Jynteah country I will do myself the honor of addressing you in a separate letter.

Translation of a letter from LONGBOR KOOAR AND OOKOT KOOAR, to the Magistrate,—(dated the 30th Bysack 1257 B. S.)

AGREEABLY to the orders conveyed in a communication of your Office to the address of Rajah Raj Indro Sing to submit explanations from us regarding the late disturbances among the Cossyabs, we therefore, in obedience to the same, state that we never instigated the Cossyabs or others to disobey the orders of Government or take up arms against it. We are not capable of such conduct, not to mention how utterly powerless we are not to afford assistance in men and arms, we are friendly to the Government, their subjects and moreover are poor. Bakhur Pattor of Ralliang, Head of Nurteng, and Thoola Cossyah of Nongjoongee, came to us and the Rajah, and told us they would not pay the house tax but would fight. We did all we could by speaking to dissuade them from their intentions, and I Ookot Kooar informed the Police Darogah of Dolye the mischief the above Cossyabs were meditating, and then returned to my house to look after and secure my property in case the Cossyabs did not attend to the advice given them and broke out.

I Longbor Kooar accompanied the Rajah to Sylhet and communicated the threats made use of by Baken-Pattor and the other two Cossyabs to you, the Joint Magistrate, and Mr. Mackey, the Officer in charge of the Judge's Office on the Cossyabs, making a descent upon Jynteahpore. I Ookot Kooar then removed with my family to Chylakkel and on being summoned by you went to Sylhet. Had the Cossyabs listened to us not to rebel we should not have suffered the shame we have done. The information given by us and the Rajah prevented the Cossyabs from doing much mischief, save also lost their lives owing to it, some were furnished, and the attempts that have been made by Ookot Kooar's wife to get back her Jooly lands from the Jynteah Cossyabs have all combined and created a strong feeling of ill-will among the Cossyabs and they to revenge themselves have falsely accused us of instigating the Cossyabs to rebellion.

Translation of a letter from RAJAH RAJ INDRO SING, to the Magistrate.

In reply to your letter dated 7th May forwarding a letter dated 4th instant from the Officiating Principal Assistant Commissioner, Cossyah Hills, and copies of the answers of Ookat late Pattor, and another; and the depositions of Burleeah Arkare and five others, and desiring me and my relations Ookat Kooar and Oolong Kooar to submit explanations, regarding the accusations brought against us in the above papers; I have to state that I did not incite or order any Cossyabs or other persons to resist with arms the levying of the house tax ordered to be raised in the Hills or not to pay it. No benefit would accrue to me by doing so. I have always wished for the prosperity of Government, and that its revenues may be increased.

When I was Rajah and had the power to resist, I quietly submitted when my country was taken from me and moreover delivered up all the arms in the country, and looked up to Government for support and protection. Now when I have neither the power nor the means to resist, how unlikely I should set up the people to rebel. All this should be taken into consideration together with the fact that when Bakhur Pattor of Ralliang, Head Cossyah of Nurteng, and Thoola Cossyah of Nongjoongee came to me to let me know that they were dissatisfied with the order about the house tax to be raised, and were going to fight, I and Longboora Kooar not only ordered and advised them not to fight but also waited on you, the Joint Magistrate, and Mr. Mackey, the Officer in charge of the Judge's Office, and communicated the intention of these men. My brother-in-law also meeting the Darogah of Dolye made a similar disclosure, and I believe it was on the information given by him that steps were first taken by the Cherra Authorities. The Cossyabs, in revenge for the information given by me and my relations the Kooars, and the defeats they met with, have falsely accused us of having instigated the late disturbance. I also send the answers of the two Kooars.

Memorandum of Demands, Collections, and Balances, of House Tax in the Jynteah Hills.

Names of Elaka.	Demands.			Collections.			Balances.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Nongflood	268	0	0	268	0	0	Expected shortly.
Nurteang	1,393	0	0	1,363	0	0	30	0	0	
Muskoot	41	0	0	41	0	0	...	...	...
Punch Poonjee	400	0	0	168	0	0	232	0	0	Has been sent for.
Shamphong	437	0	0	437	0	0	...	...	...
Darang	128	0	0	128	0	0	...	...	...
Nonba	390	0	0	390	0	0	Expected shortly.
Sootangah	493	0	0	493	0	0	...	...	...
Nurpo	210	0	0	190	0	0	20	0	0	
Munso	224	0	0	224	0	0	In dispute.
Amoie	188	0	0	188	0	0	...	...	...
Nongkhelleh	56	0	0	56	0	0	...	...	...
Sath Poonjee	715	0	0	683	0	0	32	0	0	Dolye gone to apprehend persons accused of plunder.
Sath Pathor	243	0	0	243	0	0	...	...	...
Rumbai	671	0	0	484	0	0	237	0	0	
Chilling Monteng	353	0	0	351	0	0	2	0	0	Expected shortly.
Joowai	1,082	0	0	960	0	0	122	0	0	
Ralliang	958	0	0	958	0	0	...	...	...
Nongjoongee	520	0	0	520	0	0	Dolye ill, expected shortly.
Lakadong	333	0	0	145	0	0	188	0	0	
Rassee	28	0	0	28	0	0	...	...	...
Total	9,131	0	0	8,268	0	0	863	0	0	

List of Arms collected by Captain E. A. Rowlett, Principal Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and the Military Authorities.

Names of Poonjee.		Shields.	Swords.	Arrows.	Guns.	Spears.	Powderflask.	Pistol.
Joowai	Poonjee	146	77	30	7	...	...	1
Ralling	"	45	42	45	...	...	...	...
Sham Poonj	"	77	63	...	2	3	2	...
Chilliang Monteng	"	35	31	...	1	...	...	...
Monsouh	"	28	26	...	...	...	...	...
Nurteang	"	88	100	...	2	...	...	...
Nongjingnee	"	71	71	...	...	...	...	...
Nongbah	"	41	19	...	...	...	...	...
Sath Poonjee	"	47	46	...	1	...	...	...
Total		588	475	75	18	3	2	1
By Military Authorities		60	100	...	4	...	...	...
Grand Total		648	575	76	17	3	2	1

No. 247.

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

43

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 73, dated the 21st ultimo, and of the enclosed communication from Captain Rowlatt, submitting a detailed Report of the probable causes of the late out-break at Jynteah and of the measures which were taken to suppress it.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused this Report with great satisfaction, and I am desirous to request that you will convey to Captain Rowlatt the acknowledgments of the Government for the ability and judgment with which he has conducted the special duties that were entrusted to him.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor considers Mr. Shadwell and Lieutenant Buist have well merited the commendations bestowed upon them by Captain Rowlatt.

4. The ex-Rajah of Jynteah, his brother-in-law, and his niece's husband, with their families, should at once be removed to Dacca; and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in compliance with your recommendation, to sanction the grant of a Pension of Rupees 20 per month to each of the two Koonwars, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government, which has this day been solicited.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with you in thinking that the misguided Hill people should be treated with clemency; but he is of opinion that the Mooktear of the ex-Rajah, who attended the Meeting referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 of Captain Rowlatt's Report, should be punished for the part he has taken in the affair.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 248.

EXTRACT (paragraph 4) forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor.

No. 249.

EXTRACT (paragraph 4) forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 11th June 1860.

[Ed. W. HUNGERFORD.]

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 250.

44

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 838, dated the 3rd ultimo, and of its enclosurc, relative to the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor General in regard to the restoration to the Rajah of Jynteah of the Hill Territory which he voluntarily relinquished, in the event of its becoming evident that he was not only not an instigator of the late outrage but that he did all he could to discourage and denounce it.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Commissioner of Assam has been consulted on the expediency of carrying out the above suggestion and that on receipt of his answer, a Report on the subject will be submitted to His Lordship in Council.

3. In the meanwhile I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Commissioner, and of its enclosurc, and to observe that as there can be no doubt that the Rajah and his Agents and relatives were aware of the intention of the Khasseahs to resist the imposition of the house tax long before they gave any information on the subject; and as there can be little doubt that they fomented the feeling which led to the rising, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that under any circumstances the measure suggested by His Lordship could be adopted till the recollection of this affair has been weakened.

4. A copy of a letter this day addressed to Colonel Jenkins is enclosed, from which the Governor General in Council will observe that the Lieutenant-Governor has, in compliance with a recommendation submitted by that Officer, ordered the removal of the Rajah and his relatives to Dacca, and the payment of a Pension of Rupees 20 a month has been granted to each of the two Koonwars in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, which I am directed to solicit.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. W. HUNGERFORD.]

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad,
to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 45, dated the 22nd May 1860.)

. 45

SIR,

I BEG to bring to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that, owing to the praiseworthy exertions of His Highness the Nawab Nazim and his Dewan, I have discovered a system of fraud by which pensions for deceased persons have been drawn by certain members of the Nizamut, and that others have supported the cheat by affixing their Seals to a false declaration.

2. I have the honor to append a letter from the Nawab Nazim on the subject, (with translation) a copy of the Seals of the false witnesses, and a List of those who in my opinion deserve punishment by the forfeiture of their pensions, in whole, or in part, according to their respective degrees of criminality. My reason for recommending that the women should be subjected to less loss than the men is, that, although very culpable, they are usually guided by their Mookhtecars as to the propriety of affixing their Seals to any given paper. But there is no doubt in my mind, after diligent inquiry that *all* deserve to be held up as a warning to their fellows, such crimes as theirs being only too frequent and exceedingly difficult to detect.

3. I trust that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may be pleased to express his approbation of the unusually energetic action on the part of the Nazim and his Dewan in the case of a crime generally esteemed venial by the Natives of India.

List of persons whose Seals were affixed upon the Ishteshadnamah of Peearoon Nissa, a dependant of the late Jigree Begum.

Number.	Names.	AMOUNT OF STIPEND.			REMARKS.
		From Nizamut.	From Rajmehal.	Total.	
1	Syud Ikramooddeen Ally, including Mamoolat ...	547 6 14 3	.....	547 6 14 3	Cut wholly.
2	Syud Moobaruck Ally, alias Kullun Saheb, ditto ...	236 3 19 3	.....	236 3 19 3	Cut half.
3	Fatimah Begum, daughter of Meer Mehndee, and widow of Syud Gholam Murteeza Khan, alias Soopun Saheb ...	90 0 0 0	.....	90 0 0 0	Cut one-fourth.
4	Noorjehan Begum, alias Yeakoottee Begum, daughter of Salehoo Nissa Begum ...	360 4 7 2	45 0 0 0	405 4 7 2	Cut one-fourth.
5	Syud Hemayet Ally—son of Syud Hossain Ally Hafezzee ...	40 0 0 0	.....	40 0 0 0	Cut half.
6	Syud Emdad Hossain, son of Nawab Wahed Hossain Khan ...	415 0 0 0	.....	415 0 0 0	Cut half.
7	Syud Ayoob Sooltan, son of Sooltan Ismail by Ushruffoo Nissa Begum ...	209 0 0 0	.....	209 0 0 0	Cut wholly.
8	Sooltan Mirzah Ibrahim...	130 0 0 0	32 0 0 0	162 0 0 0	Cut half.
9	Ramzanee Begum, daughter of Zumuroodoonissa Begum ...	35 0 0 0	.....	35 0 0 0	Cut one-fourth.
10	Zumuroodoonissa Begum, mother of Rumzanee Begum ...	15 0 0 0	.....	15 0 0 0	Cut one-fourth.
11	Sooreeoottoo Nissa Begum, wife of Syud Ally Ahsun ...	70 0 0 0	.....	70 0 0 0	Cut one-fourth.
12	Laddoo Begum ...	5 0 0 0	45 8 0 0	50 8 0 0	Cut one-fourth.
13	Laddoo Begum ...	.....	12 0 0 0	12 0 0 0	Cut two Rupees
14	Ellahsee Begum ...	10 0 0 0	.....	10 0 0 0	Cut two Rupees
14½	Ushruffoo Nissa Begum, alias Badsha Begum, mother of Sooltan Syud Ayoob ...	232 0 0 0	.....	232 0 0 0	Cut one-fourth.
15	Syud Khorshed Hossain, son of Khyratte Begum and Syud Ikramooddeen Ally, and grandson of the late Jigree Begum ...	415 0 0 0	.....	415 0 0 0	Cut wholly.
16	Moonshee Peeroo, a servant of the late Jigree Begum's Dheoree ...	25 0 0 0	.....	25 0 0 0	Cut wholly.
17	Cazee Imdad Ally, ditto ...	8 0 0 0	.....	8 0 0 0	Cut wholly.
18	Peearroo Nissa, a dependant of the late Jigree Begum's Dheoree ...	50 0 0 0	.....	50 0 0 0	Suspended.
19	Sunawur, a dependant of the late Jigree Begum's Dheoree ...	20 0 0 0			
20	Juruffshan, ditto ...	20 0 0 0			
21	Gendab, ditto ...	20 0 0 0			
22	Hossain Bux ...	20 0 0 0			
		80 0 0	.....	80 0 0 0	Dead.

Translation of a Persian letter from His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, to the address of the Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad,—(dated the 6th March 1860.)

47

AFTER USUAL COMPLIMENTS,

Two letters of the good friend to the address of the Nawab Nazir Seedee Darab Ally Khan Bahadoor, one dated 7th December 1859, concerning enquiry into the matters contained in the application of Pekaroo Nissa, Hurm, or Concubine of the late Budhun Sahib, a fifty Rupees Pensioner, drawn under the Seal of the late Jigree Begum Sahiba, on the subject of recovery of the said fifty Rupees' from the date of the decease of the said Begum departed; the other letter dated 9th November, idem, regarding investigation of the real facts of the case, Pekaroo Nissa, the second Petitioner, with information of the first Petitioner, being the Reekabdarnee, house-keeper of the Establishment (Dheorie) of the deceased, and other details through the report of the Dewan of the Nizamuv, were submitted to my inspection.

The first Petitioner being summoned to my presence, appeared, and states that her name is Pekaroo Nissa, and that she is the Concubine of the said Budhun Sahib, deceased.

That she was in the receipt of the sum of fifty Rupees monthly from the allowance of the deceased, drawn under the Seal of the late Jigree Begum.

The second Petitioner who lives at the Dheorie of Syud Khorshed Hossain was for the sake of investigating the facts of the case by confronting both parties, repeatedly and over, and over again, summoned to the presence of this friend. But she respecting her attendance made repeated excuses and urged various pleas, and failed to appear, wherefore in regard to her citation, injunctions from this friend were sent to Syud Khorshed Hossain and Syud Ekramooddeen Ally, his father; notwithstanding which the said Syuds did not produce her: nay the said Khorshed Hossain prepared a deposition sheerly by the advice and counsel of Moonshee Peer Mahomed, and Caze Imdad Ally, who receive separate pensions under the Seal of Syud Khorshed Hossain in order to suppress the real facts of the case; and which he presented having procured thereto, the Seals of some of the family, some of whom are cognizant of the facts, and some are ignorant, and failed to produce her or establish the truth.

From the premises therefore it may be assumed for certain that the second person under the name of Pekaroo Nissa is not the Hurm or Concubine of the late Budhun Sahib, and was not in the receipt of fifty Rupees: because if she were in reality Pekaroo Nissa, she would according to the order and summons of this friend, have appeared; and would not have shrank from undertaking to establish her claim: while those who in their written deposition, notwithstanding their non-cognizance have affixed their Seals have done so merely to gratify and in collusion with Syud Khorshed Hossain, for to that inference the styles beneath the Seals of the depositions aforesaid, had, being evidently the composition and writing of one person.

Now from inference, it would really appear that the first Petitioner, Pekaroo Nissa, may actually have been in the receipt of a monthly allowance of fifty Rupees. Due investigation thereof is essential and indispensable. With this view until such time as from searching enquiry and strict investigation by confronting both parties, the veil of doubt be removed, and absolute certainty appear, do that good friend hold fifty Rupees the allowance of the name of Pekaroo Nissa in suspense; when after more rigid enquiry and closer scrutiny, whatsoever may be judged proper, shall be written to that good friend. Then since Syud Khorshed Hossain, and his father Syud Ekramooddeen Ally, notwithstanding injunctions have failed to execute my orders and have not produced the second Petitioner that the facts of the case might be fully elicited, but have denied them: wherefore do that good friend until the two said Syuds produce the second Petitioner before this friend for the investigation and trial of the facts, and until they prove their statements and justify their pleas, suspend the issue of their monthly Stipends.

Since Moonshee Peer Mahomed and Caze Imdad Ally, aforesaid, have given bad advice and evil counsel to Syud Khorshed Hossain, aforesaid, and have excited such corruption and it is sheerly from their depravity and misleading in the matter under enquiry, that truth

cannot be elicited and wrong elemented : and since they have also suppressed the deaths of four other Respondents, viz. Sunsbur, Pensioner of twenty Rupees, and Zurufshan, Pensioner of twenty Rupees, and Hossain Buksh, Pensioner of twenty Rupees; and Gainda, Pensioner of twenty Rupees; who as clearly proved are no more and have ceased to be wherefore do that good friend at once attach the pensions of these four names together with the allowances of Moonshee Peer Mahomed and Cazee Imdad Ally, aforesaid, and bring them under the head of retrenchment.

And since Fatimah Begum, the daughter of the late Meer Mehndee, and Syud Moobaruck Ally *alias* Kullum Sahib, and Noor Juhan Begum, and Syud Hemayet Ally; and Syud Imdad Hossain, and Ushruffoo Nissa Begum, and Syud Ayoob, and Sooltan Mirzah Ibrahim, and Rumzanee Begum, and Zeenuttoon Nissa Begum, mother of Rumzanee Begum, aforesaid, have affixed their Seals to the aforesaid deposition, the substance whereof is wholly counter to fact and truth, therefore in sending the whole of the proceedings whereof the deposition aforesaid forms a part, I beg to submit with this friendly pen, that until they can establish the identity of hand writing and their own evidence, the issue of their allowances may be suspended.

No. 252.

48

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

AT MOORSHEDABAD.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 45, dated the 22nd ultimo, with enclosures, bringing to notice the discovery, through the exertions of the Nawab Nazim and his Dewan, of a system of fraud by which the pensions of deceased Stipendiaries have been drawn by certain members of the Nizamut with the connivance of others who affixed their Seals to a false declaration.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal submitted by you, for the punishment of the guilty parties, by the withdrawal of their pensions either entirely or in part as shown in the List which accompanied your letter.

3. I am also desired to express the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation of the energetic and praiseworthy exertions of His Highness the Nawab Nazim and the Nizamut Dewan in the detection of the fraud.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 253.

COPY of the above letter and of the list referred to, forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

No. 254.

COPY of the above letter and of the list referred to, forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 11th June 1860.

} *Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 51, dated the 30th May 1860.)

49

SIR,

Letter from the Dewan Nizamut, to the Officiating Agent, Governor General at Moorshedabad, dated 7th May 1860, with enclosure.

Ditto from Dr. Guise, to the Officiating Agent, Governor General, dated 14th May 1860.

It is with reluctance that I forward the accompanying correspondence as per margin, for the consideration and decision of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. I find by reference to my records, that, strictly speaking, Dr. Guise is bound to attend only the Nazim's family, and not his Establishment. For the performance of this duty the Civil Surgeon receives Rupees 100 per mensem from the Nizamut Deposit Fund.

3. Formerly the Nazim, of his own free will, allowed the Civil Surgeon Rupees 175 per mensem out of his own pocket, for supposed personal attendance on himself; but since Dr. Guise assumed charge His Highness has withdrawn that salary, partly because he has his own Native Medical advisers, whose treatment he prefers, (and consequently has never any occasion to consult Dr. Guise) and partly, I take it, because he is making every retrenchment possible in his expenses, being very desirous of paying off all incumbrances and of making some provision for those members of his numerous family, whom, after his decease, he fears the British Government may be disinclined to support, or portion.

4. Berhampore is about nine miles from Moorshedabad, and as in my opinion Rupees 100 per mensem is an insufficient remuneration to a Medical man for, it may be, repeated journeys to and from by night or by day, to visit his patients, and inasmuch as the private allowance of Rupees 175 has ceased (on which several successive Civil Surgeons have naturally enough counted since 1840), I would venture to suggest that to enable Dr. Guise, without loss, to attend the Europeans on the Nazim's Establishment, the allowance which he at present draws from the Nizamut Deposit Fund be increased from Rupees 100 to Rupees 200. I may observe that although the said Rupees 100 was fixed ostensibly as compensation for attendance on the Nazim's family, yet Government appears to have accepted the supposition that the leading Acrobats would make their own terms with the English Physician, and pay such fees as are usual on like occasions.

From PROSUNNO NARAIN DEB, Dewan Nizamut, to BRIGADIER COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Moorshedabad,—(dated the 7th May 1860.)

50

SIR,

You are aware that there are several Europeans in the Nizamut who, when sick, require English Medical treatment. Among them Mr. Lysnar was said to be dangerously ill, and applied to Dr. Guise for his treatment, but he refused to attend, as will appear by the copy of his letter, which I beg to enclose, and the poor sick man was much alarmed.

As there is an allowance of 100 Rupees per month granted from the Nizamut Deposit Fund to Civil Surgeon of Berhampore for the purpose, I believe, of attending upon the relatives and dependents of the Nizamut, specially to Europeans who are much more in need of English treatment than the Nizamut Acrobats, the latter scarcely ever avail themselves

of the Civil Surgeon's Medical aid. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Moorshedabad Dispensary referred to by Dr. Guise is not employed for such purposes, but he never refuses to attend upon either a European or a native whenever they apply to him for Medical aid.

I beg, by desire of His Highness the Nawab Nazim, to bring forward this matter to your notice, that you may refer it to Government, if necessary, with a view of obtaining a decision on the point in its real merits.

Copy of a letter from DR. J. A. GUISE, Civil Surgeon, Berhampore, to MR. A. WILSON, Imarut Darogah of Nizamut,—(dated 1st May 1860.)

SIR,

If Mr. Lysnar requires my attendance it will be necessary for him to come into Berhampore.

I am not the Medical attendant of the Nawab's Establishment, but I believe the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Moorshedabad is employed for the purpose.

From J. A. GUISE, Esq., Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, to BRIGADIER COLIN MACKENZIE, Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad,—(dated the 14th May 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 71, dated the 7th instant, forwarding copy of a letter of the same date to your address from the Dewan Nizamut.

I can offer no objection to a reference being made to Government as requested by His Highness the Nawab Nazim, and shall at all times be ready to afford any explanation which may be called for on the subject by them.

In the event of a reference being made, I would solicit the favor of your granting me a copy of any report you may submit on the matter to Government.

No. 251.

51

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

AT MOORSHEDABAD.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 51, dated the 30th ultimo, in which you recommend that the allowance now given from the Nizamut Deposit Fund to Dr. Guise, the Civil Surgeon of the Station, may be raised from Rupees 100 to Rupees 200 per mensem, to enable him to attend the Nawab Nazim's Establishment as well as the members of His Highness's family.

2. It appears that the Nawab Nazim has a private Medical attendant of his own, and as the leading members of His Highness's family are also expected to pay for whatever Medical attendance they may require, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to specify what services Dr. Guise renders for the allowance of 100 Rupees which he now draws from the Nizamut Fund.

3. I am also directed to enquire whether the predecessors of Dr. Guise used to attend the Nawab Nazim's Establishment as well as the members of the Nizamut family, or the latter only.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N, PENHEIRO.]

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, to H. BELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 83, dated the 6th June 1860.)

52

SIR,

WITH advertence to your Office Endorsement No. 167, dated the 4th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter to the address of the Sub-Treasurer, requesting him to forward to me the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Rajah of Cooch Behar, I beg to intimate to you that up to this date they have not been received by me.

No. 264.

53

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUB-TREASURER.

Political.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

SIR,

THE Agent to the Governor General, North East Frontier, having brought to notice that the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Rajah of Cooch Behar referred to in my letter No. 207, dated the 19th ultimo, had not reached him up to the 6th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire if they have been forwarded to that Officer.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 262.

54

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for transmission to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, the accompanying two copies of a Special Narrative,* with two copies of enclosures on the subject of the late outbreak at Jynteah.

2. A copy of the Narrative in question is also forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent, Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to H. BELL, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 76, dated the 25th May 1860.)

55

SIR,

IN continuation to the 2nd paragraph of my letter No. 44 of the 9th ultimo, to Mr. Secretary Young, and your reply No. 175 of the 5th current, I have the honor to report that the Magistrate of Durrung has paid up the Pensions for 1266 B. S. to the followers of the Tagee Rajah as per margin, which were stopped with that of their Chief.

Tagee	...	Rs.	240
Seghi •	...	"	40
Perho's heir, Lope	...	"	22
Chemkandoo	...	"	32
Charson's brother, Rajon	...	"	32
Nisoo's brother, Sijoo	...	"	24
Koomis's son, Lombo	...	"	24

2. As Captain Comber is satisfied with their conduct, and as this was a necessary consequence of the payment made to the Tagee Rajah, I have authorized the payment of the sums noticed, and to which I beg now to solicit the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. Captain Comber recommends that the Tagee and his followers be paid the arrears of their Pension for 1856-57, 1857-58, and 1858-59, on the ground that they were not guilty of any act of aggression in the same manner as Changkote, and his party received their arrears, and I therefore beg to add my recommendation that the Government may be pleased to authorize the payment of arrears to these individuals.

No. 265.

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

56

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Fort William, the 22nd June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 76, dated the 25th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having authorized the payment of the Pensions* for the year 1266 B. S. to the followers of the Tagee Rajah to whom a similar concession was made in my letter No. 175 of the 5th idem.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, upon your recommendation, to sanction the payment to the Tagee and his followers of the arrears of their Pensions for the years 1856-57, 1857-58, and 1858-59.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 266.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information, in continuation of the communication from this Office, No. 176, dated the 5th May 1860.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 22nd June 1860.

}

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MAJOR COLIN MACKENZIE, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 47, dated the 26th May 1860.)

57

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that Syud Kazim Ally, son of the late Nawab Mahamud Zukee, a Member of the Chitpore family, has addressed me a Persian letter, under date the 12th December last, soliciting the loan of Company's Rupees (5,000) five thousand, to enable him to erect a dwelling-house for the accommodation of himself and family.

2. Syud Kazim Ally rightly states that on two previous occasions, viz. at the marriage of the daughters of the late Nawab Hessam Jung of the same family, pecuniary assistance was given by Government noted in the margin.

First advance Rupees 7,000, by a monthly instalment of 300 Rupees, as per orders of Government, dated 28th June 1848.

Second ditto Rupees 5,000, by ditto of Rupees 200 as per ditto, 12th December 1859.

3. Syud Kazim Ally bears a good character, and I beg to recommend an advance to him of Company's Rupees (5,000) five thousand, repayable by deductions of Rupees 200 monthly from his stipend.

4. Should His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be pleased to comply with the Syud's prayer, I further beg the favor of your furnishing me with an order on the Collector of Moorshedabad for the same.

No. 268.

58

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFICIATING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

AT MOORSHEDABAD.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 47, dated the 26th instant, relative to an application by Syud Kazim Ally, a Nizamut Stipendiary, for the loan of Rupees 5,000, which he proposes to repay by the monthly deduction of Rupees 200 from his stipend, to enable him to build a house for the accommodation of himself and family.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that he is unable to comply with Kazim Ally's request.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

from CAPTAIN E. T. DALTON, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 714, dated the 23rd May 1860.)

59

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I do

My letter to Government, No. 231, dated 14th October 1859.
Government Order No. 539, dated 29th December 1859.
My letter to Government, No. 267, dated 3rd December 1859.
My letter No. 431, dated 2nd April 1860.
Government Order No. 187, dated 11th May 1860.

myself the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that I this morning held a Durbar at which Loll Bindhessurree Per-

saud Singh Deo, Sirburrakar of Sirgoojah, was invested with the Khillut and presented with the Sunnud of the title of Bahadoor, conferred on him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General.

2. I also made known to the Loll that His Lordship had been pleased to bestow on him the Estate of Oodeypore.

3. The Durbar was attended by the Civil and Military Officers of the station, and Colonel Taylor and most of the Officers of the 32nd from Dorundah.

4. The Guard of Honor was furnished from that Corps, and through the kindness of Colonel Taylor the band of the Regiment was in attendance.

5. I now respectfully solicit, on behalf of Loll Bindhessurree Persaud Singh Deo Bahadoor, that a Sunnud, acknowledging him as Rajah of Oodeypore, may be sent to me to present to him.

6. The Chief of Oodeypore has always borne the title of Rajah, but I do not consider myself authorized to address the Loll by that title without express orders.

7. He is most anxious for this, and I trust it may be conceded to him; and I would further solicit that a sword, with his name and title engraved on it, be presented to him by Government, as the Khillut contained nothing of this kind.

No. 274.

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

60

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 1190, dated the 2nd ultimo, conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the bestowal of the Estate of Oodeypore on Loll Bindhessuree Persaud Sing Bahadoor of Sirgoojah, as a reward for his very loyal and energetic exertions during the late disturbances, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, suggesting that the title of Rajah of Oodeypore be also conferred on the Loll, and that a sword, with his name and title engraved on it, be presented to him.

* No. 714, dated 23rd May 1860.

2. Loll Bindhessuree Persaud Sing is the heir presumptive of Inderjeet Sing, the present Rajah of Sirgoojah, and the Manager of the Raj in consequence of the lunacy of his brother. On the death of his brother he will succeed to his brother's title and his brother's Estate. In the meantime he derives his dignity from the Estate of Oodeypore. In former days the Chiefs of Oodeypore were invariably addressed as Rajahs: and the Loll is extremely anxious that his privilege should be extended to himself. The Lieutenant-Governor, I am directed to state, sees no objection to a compliance with the Loll's request; the Loll is deserving of honor: and the title which he claims has always gone with the Estate. Upon these grounds, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor strongly recommends the Commissioner's proposal to the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No 81, dated the 2nd June 1860.)

61

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 143 of the 23rd April, and of the copy of Mr. Secretary Grey's letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1297 of the 9th ultimo, forwarded with your Office Memorandum No. 203 of the 17th idem.

2. I should have answered the former letter earlier, but Mr. Beadon's letter which accompanied Mr. Lushington's, No. 506 of the 25th February, had been mislaid, and it was only by the receipt of the copy forwarded with your letter No. 213 of the 23rd ultimo, that I was enabled to ascertain the error I had committed.

3. I regret extremely that I now find I committed a gross oversight in not adverting to the concluding part of the 6th paragraph of Mr. Beadon's letter; I am entirely unable to account for this, and beg to assure the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that it was a mistake only, and for which I am sincerely sorry.

4. I have to report that, since my letter to Dr. Campbell and his to the Booteah Authorities, I have not received a single communication from the Bootan Government.

5. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Grey's letter, I have the honor to mention that I do not consider the Booteahs will attempt any aggression in the present state of affairs, and I see no occasion for a reinforcement of Troops unless the Governor General should order the attachment of any further Districts, but until the middle of October the Doars will be closed alike to the Booteahs and to us.

6. I would beg to take this opportunity of recommending what I have before advocated, that if any of the Booteah Doars are ordered to be attached, our Government should allow a share of the Revenue to be given up to the Booteahs.

Whatever offences the Booteahs have committed, they have originated more out of the mode of management of the Doars which has existed for ages and which probably they know not how to alter, than from any intention of the Government of Bootan to give our Government wilful provocation.

7. By the occupation of the Doars and taking them under our own management we should completely provide against any disturbances occurring on the frontiers of Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Gawalparah, and though the Doars themselves might occasionally be subject to alarm, yet all our own Districts would be unaffected by the present frequent violences, and large tracts now left uncultivated and uninhabited from fear of Booteah incursions would be reclaimed on being freed from all apprehension of hostile attacks.

By allowing a share of the Revenue to the Booteah Government, we should be almost certain that they would not disturb the quiet management of the Doars for their own sake, from fear of forfeiting the share we reserved for them.

8. This at any rate has been the case in Assam, we allow the Booteahs from the Assam Doars one-third of the net Revenue, and they have always abstained carefully from any violence, which might cause their share to be stopped. I would beg therefore to propose that whenever the Bengal Doars might be attached the same measures should be adopted towards them. It may seem perhaps at first sight that it was giving away a share of the revenue unnecessarily, but it does not strike me in that light; to keep peace in the Doars, except we have the good will of the Booteahs with us, will be difficult whatever amount of Troops we keep up, and there will always be a danger of our being compelled to extend Military operations to the Hill Country. As long as we can keep peace in the Doars through the influence we maintain over the Booteahs by sharing the revenue with them there can be little chance of our being involved in hostilities with the Chiefs residing in the Hills, and the amount of money we pay them will be more than saved by there being no necessity to maintain in the Doars large Military Establishments, and by the improvement of the Doars when free from the present exactions of the local Booteah Officers, and no longer in constant alarm of bands of robbers.

No. 272.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for information, with reference to Mr. Officiating Secretary Grey's letter No. 1297, dated the 9th ultimo.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 26th June 1860.

}

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From CECIL BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1929, dated the 13th June 1860.)

62

SIR,

From Secret *r*/ Government of Bengal,
No. 142, dated 23rd April 1860.
To Secretary, Government of Bengal,
No. 1297, dated 9th May 1860.

THE correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the steps taken towards the occupation of the Bootecah Territories to the West of the Teesta, having been laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, I am now directed, in continuation of Mr. Secretary Grey's Despatch, to communicate the observations of His Excellency in Council thereon.

2. Colonel Jenkins has, as a punishment to the Bootan Government for their continued contumacy, seized the tract of country West of the Teesta which was formerly ceded by us to the Bootan Government. He has not accompanied the act with the letter which, in January last, he was directed to address to the Deb Rajah, to the effect, that the Territory will not be restored till full reparation be given, which letter was meant to serve, and would have served as an intimation that our occupancy was not intended to be a permanent annexation of the District, provided that reparation were made by the Bootan Authorities. Not only has Colonel Jenkins omitted to do this, but he has accompanied his act with a threat that, unless certain delinquents are made over to the British Government, other tracts of Territory belonging to the Bootans will be occupied.

3. This, His Excellency in Council observes, goes very much beyond the letter or spirit of his last instructions, and indeed of those which he received in the spring of 1857. If the Bootans fail to comply with the demand so made, it will leave the Government under the necessity, either of extending its occupation of that distant country, or of receding from a threat.

4. The Governor General in Council does not think it advisable that Colonel Jenkins' act should be disavowed. This would encourage the Bootans, and would not practically set the Government of India more free than it is at present, to use forbearance. But the full extent of Colonel Jenkins' error should be noticed to him by the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor will not fail to see that, at no time and in no circumstances has Colonel Jenkins been authorized to address to the Bootan Government threats that their Territory would be occupied; whilst he has been ordered not to hamper the Government of India in determining when and how it shall act in the event of its demands being refused.

5. To the Lieutenant-Governor's enquiries contained in the last two paragraphs of your letter of the 23rd of April, No. 142, I am directed to state as follows:—

1st. The Governor General in Council does not regard itself as committed to a line of retributive coercion, if by that is meant that, having seized the land West of the Teesta, we must go on to seize other lands East of it, and so onward. This may or may not be hereafter expedient; but certainly it cannot be determined to be so until the effect of the first seizure is known; and this effect cannot be looked for, until the Bootans find for certain, that they will no longer receive rent from us for these seized lands,

which have for many years been farmed by us from them. Even if the Bootan Authorities should still fail to comply with our demands, hitherto made, for the delivery of individual offenders, but should at the same time abstain from further violence and insolence, the seizure which has now been made will probably be deemed a sufficient punishment, if all hope of restoration of the District be cut short.

2nd. The course to be followed being such as has been above indicated, it does not seem necessary to send any reinforcements to the Bootan Frontier. Colonel Jenkins' letter of the 27th of March gives good ground for this belief.

3rd. The Governor General in Council will abstain from giving instructions as to the steps to be next taken, until it shall be seen what effect upon the Bootan Government the cessation of their rights over the country, West of the Teesta, shall have.

No. 273.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General, North East Frontier, for information and guidance, in continuation of the Endorsement from this Office, No. 203, dated the 17th ultimo.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 26th June 1860.

}

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From G. F. COCKBURN, Esq., Superintendent, Tributary Mehals, Cuttack Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 20, dated the 5th June 1860.)

63

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the approval of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that a female by name Mussamut Lutta, one of the family party who went into banishment at Hazareebaugh with the late Ex-Rajah of Ungool, and has been drawing an allowance of Rupees fifteen a month, a child at the time of the Rebellion, having attained an age when it seemed advisable that she should be married, I desired the Ranee to arrange accordingly, promising a Dowry of one year's allowances, *i. e.* Rupees 180, the party to have no further claim on the Government for stipendiary support of any kind.

2. This has been done, and the marriage being about to take place, I did not think it right to delay giving the money until the receipt of formal orders, and it was paid in anticipation.

3. It was a clearly desirable arrangement for the comfort of the girl herself, that she should be married off respectably, and it relieved the Government of continuing the payment of her Stipend of Rupees fifteen a month, which otherwise might have involved an eventually very heavy loss.

4. I trust, therefore, that His Honor will be pleased to sanction the expenditure, and the Stipend will cease from the 1st instant.

No. 275.

64

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TRIBUTARY MEHALS.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 20, dated the 5th instant, reporting the projected marriage of Mussamut Lutta, a member of the family of the Ex-Rajah of Ungool, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the grant to Mussamut Lutta, on the occasion of her marriage, of a Dowry of Rupees 180, on condition that she waives all claim for further pensionary support of any description.

2. Her Stipend of Rupees fifteen per mensem will, as intimated by you, cease from the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 276.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 277.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th June 1860.

}

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From MAJOR G. HOLBOYD, 43rd Regiment Bengal Light Infantry, to H. BELL, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 30th May 1860.)

65

SIR,

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter No. 125 of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that the expenses incurred by me in joining my Regiment at Cawnpore, and which I should not have incurred had I not been absent in Cooch Behar, amounted to Rupees 577-10.

2. I should feel obliged by your bringing to the notice of Mr. Grant that in the above sum I have only included what was actually spent by me for travelling, and that I have not taken into consideration the loss of my company allowance amounting to Rupees 100 from the time of my ceasing to draw any personal allowance up to the date of joining my Regiment, which can only be drawn by an Officer whilst actually present with his Corps.

No. 267.

66

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO MAJOR G. HOLROYD,

*43rd Native Infantry.**Fort William, the 22nd June 1860.*

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, and in reply to forward herewith a Treasury Order in your favor for the sum of Rupees (577-10) five hundred and seventy-seven and ten annas, being the expenses incurred by you in joining your Regiment at Cawnpore, but which you would not have undergone had you not been absent in Cooch Behar.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENNELL.]

REGISTER No. 8 OF 1860-61.

67

To J. I. HARVEY, Esq.,

*Sub-Treasurer.**Fort William, the 22nd June 1860.*

Political.

SIR,

UNDER the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of this date, I am directed to request that, in continuation of the orders of the 13th April last, you will be so good as to pay from any funds in your hands belonging to the Rajah of Cooch Behar, to Major G. Holroyd, 43rd Native Infantry, or order, a further sum of Rupees (577-10) five hundred and seventy-seven and ten annas, being the expenses incurred by him in joining his Regiment at Cawnpore, but which he would not have undergone had he not been absent from Calcutta in attendance upon the Rajah of Cooch Behar.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ed. N. PENNIE.]

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, to A. R. YOUNG Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 50, dated the 17th April 1860.)

68

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a Petition lately presented to me by a deputation of Angami Nagas from the large Village of Jashemah (or Japshemah), complaining of their having been attacked and plundered, fifteen of their people being killed and ten wounded, by Thobomah and other independent Naga Villages, who came against them armed with a large number of Muskets that they were unable to resist.

2. In conversation they asserted that these Muskets were procured from Manipore, and they did not hesitate to say that Munipooree subjects instigated the attack. Although these Angamis have been repeatedly informed under the orders of Government, that they were not to consider themselves under our protection, and that our Government refused to acknowledge them as subjects or to receive Revenue from them.

It will be perceived that they persist in asserting that they have placed themselves under the protection of Government, and I may add that within the few last months, scarcely an Angami Village but has again voluntarily proffered to pay rents to Government on condition of being protected against each other and against the interference of the Munipoories, and there seems to me to be no doubt but that they are perfectly sincere in their wish to be brought under our protection, they being, I believe, perfectly persuaded that by no other means can the intestine feuds, robberies, and wars that prevail amongst them be suppressed except by the strong hand of our Government.

3. I hope I may be excused in again bringing this subject to notice of Government, for the purpose of adverting to the want of success which has attended the system of non-interference adopted since 1851.

4. To the best of my judgment the system then introduced has failed to produce any advantage whatever as regards our Government; it has not tended to preserve our frontier villages from their aggressions; it has not lessened the expense of watching the frontier or diminished the alarm of our subjects in the vicinity of their hills; and as regards the Nagas themselves it has for ever removed the chance of their being civilized and rendered a source of strength and wealth to the Districts bordering on the hills. If I might venture to propose a re-consideration of the policy Government has adopted towards the Nagas, I would beg to be allowed to call upon the Officers of the frontier Districts to submit their opinions on the success or otherwise of our present communications with the Naga Tribes.

Translation of a Petition by POOCHEHA NAGA, GAO BOORAH, BOJANAY, and other Nagas (8 in number), Inhabitants of Jashemah, at present residing at Gowhatty,—(dated the 26th March 1860.)

For the preservation of our lives we have long placed ourselves under the protection of the British Government. Nevertheless, Thabomah and other independent Nagas, at variance with Government, and constantly warring with us for the destruction of our friends' lives, and not being able to exterminate us, have from somewhere brought fifty to sixty Muskets, and have attacked and killed fifteen of our men and wounded ten; of these there are several whose lives are despaired of. Our houses, after being plundered, have all been fired by them, and a hundred head of Cattle likewise taken away. Had we not all fled with our lives to Mozamah, we might have all been killed. If we be placed in such constant jeopardy of our lives, although under your protection, how are we with our families to exist. On making known all our affairs to the Magistrate of Nowgong, he ordered us all into the Station. We therefore make this Petition to you, under the hope that we may all live in security in our own abodes, and that our grievances (as contained in our Petitions) be made known to Government, so that our means of livelihood be not at a stake; we are suffering greatly thereby.

No. 278.

69

FROM A. R. YOUNG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 50, dated the 17th April last, forwarding a translation of a Petition from the Angami Nagas of Jashemah, in which they complain of certain attacks made upon them by other independent Nagas, and express an earnest desire to be taken under the protection of the British Government.

2. You avail yourself of this opportunity to submit for consideration, whether it is not now time that the "non-interference" policy, which has been adopted towards the Nagas since 1851, should be departed from.

3. In reply I am desired to state that the policy which you disapprove has been deliberately resolved upon by the Government of India, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason for taking any steps towards changing it.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

From C. BEADON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 2200, dated the 25th June 1860.)

70

SIR,

* IN reply to your letter No. 232, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to state that, considering the peculiar circumstances of the Nizamut Deposit Fund, the precedents which have been established, and the desire expressed by the Nawab Nazim on the occasion under reference, the Governor General in Council sanctions the grant of Rupees 1,000 from the Fund to Syud Asghur Ali, a member of the Nizamut family, and a deserving Student of the College, to defray his marriage expenses.

2. His Excellency in Council authorises the Lieutenant-Governor to deal with such cases in future (as His Honor has done hitherto) following this precedent.

No. 281.

71

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

MOORSHEDABAD.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

Political.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 40, dated the 7th ultimo, with its enclosure, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rupees (1,000) one thousand from the Nizamut Deposit Fund to Syud Asghur Ali, a member of the Nizamut family, and a deserving Student of the College, to enable him to defray his marriage expenses.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 282.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 29th June 1860. } *Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From J. I. HARVEY, Esq., Sub-Treasurer, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 517, dated the 26th June 1860.)

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 264, dated 19th June 1860, I have the honor to state that the upper halves of the ten Government Promissory Notes, amounting to Company's Rupees 6,51,300, belonging to the Rajah of Cooch Behar, were forwarded with my letter No. 91 of the 31st May last, to the Agent, Governor General, North-Eastern Frontier, and their receipt was acknowledged by that Officer on the 8th June 1860, and the lower halves of the notes were transmitted to him on the 16th June 1860. I have not yet received an acknowledgment from him of the lower halves of the Notes, but on receipt of which I will forward a copy to your Office.

From C. T. DAVIDSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 64, dated the 25th May 1860.)

73

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 192, dated the 12th instant, desiring me to report how many of the Eurasians can be accommodated at Dacca besides the three Companies of the 19th Regiment who are now here.

2. In reply I beg to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that, after consultation with the Executive Engineer, I find that the whole of the Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment which has proceeded to Sylhet, including their families, could be accommodated in the Dacca Mills and House adjoining, which Mr. Foley, the Proprietor, is willing to let, for a year certain, at a monthly rental of Rupees 450.

From CAPTAIN E. A. ROWLATT, Principal Assistant Commissioner, in charge of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 156, dated the 25th May 1860.)

74

SIR,

WITH reference to your Office Memorandum No. 194, of the 12th instant, received yesterday, calling for a reply direct, and forwarding copy of a letter No. 193, of the same date, to the Commissioner of Assam, and annexure from the Commissioner of Dacca, regarding the location of 100 of the Eurasian Regiment at this place, I have the honor to report that, at the time the first intimation was received at this place of the Eurasian Regiment having been ordered on from Dacca to this Frontier, I was out at Joowai, in the Jynteah Territory; there I received from Mr. Shadwell, in charge of the current duties at Cherra, a letter he had received from Major Richardson, Commanding the Station, copy of which is annexed, from which and other sources of information I had received, it appeared to me so undesirable that the Detachment should be brought to Cherra; that on the 18th April I addressed the Officer Commanding, informing him that there was no longer any necessity for more Troops in these Hills, and suggested that he should take on the whole of his men to sylhet, where I had been given to understand accommodation was procurable.

2. Shortly after this, a letter having been received from the Magistrate of Sylhet, in reply to one from Mr. Shadwell, stating that he could not find accommodation for any extra men of the Eurasian Regiment at Sylhet, I again wrote to the Officer Commanding, informing him of this, and recommended him to send the Detachment intended for Cherra back to Dacca, unless he had received any orders which might prevent his doing so. On the 4th of May I again wrote to him to the same effect, as I feared that my previous letters had not reached him, sending him at the same time a copy of a letter No. 175, of the 27th April, from the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, in which he directed me "to issue such instructions regarding their disposal as may seem to be required by the state of affairs in the Hills, allowing the Detachment either to return to Dacca or to remain at Sylhet, as may seem most expedient." This last letter was sent Express by a Burkundaz with directions to hire a Boat and proceed down the Soorma till he met the Regiment, and I was subsequently informed that this and my previous letters were all delivered to the Officer in Command before the Regiment passed Cuttack.

3. From the above I trust that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will absolve me from blame in having interfered to prevent the Detachment intended for Cherra Poonjee coming up to this place. From the favorable turn affairs had taken, the Troops were not required and to have brought them up here would have put the Government to great expense; the feeding of them would also have been exceedingly expensive, and the risk of sickness would have been so great that it appeared to me I should not have been justified in allowing the Detachment to come to this Station unless their presence was absolutely requisite, which, had such been the case, I beg to assure His Honor that the best Buildings which the place would afford should have been procured for their accommodation. I also beg to annex for His Honor's information copy of a letter from Dr. T. Dillon, in Medical charge of Cherra Poonjee, to Major Richardson, which will, I think, confirm what I have stated as to the difficulty of accommodating a hundred of the Eurasian Regiment at this place.

75

From MAJOR W. RICHARDSON, Commanding at Cherra Poonjee, to J. B. SHADWELL, Esq., &c. &c., Cherra Poonjee, (No. 51, dated the 16th April 1860.)

SIR,

With reference to the subject of locating a portion of the Eurasian Regiment at this Station, I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday consulted Dr. Dillon, and the only conclusion we could come to was to empty our Regimental Hospital which might accommodate fifty, and hire a Bungalow in the Cantonment, one being vacant, which might hold fifty more.

We have no severe cases in Hospital, and our sick can be accommodated for the present in a House in the Lines, but Dr. Dillon considers that this arrangement will by no means answer in the rains, which may be expected in another month, and I would therefore strongly urge on the Commissioner of Dacca the propriety of the whole of the Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment being located at Sylhet during that season.

The Eurasians will find no accommodation here for cooking, and all kinds of food must be sent from Sylhet whereas at Sylhet itself the accommodation which sufficed some months back for 250 Sailors would answer for these men, and if Boats were kept up, they are only twelve hours from this Station. Every thing in the power of the Military Authorities shall be done to make the place comfortable for the men during their stay here.

From DR. THOMAS DILLON, Assistant Surgeon, in Medical charge of the Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion and Sanatory Officer, Cherra Poonjee, to MAJOR W. RICHARDSON, Commanding at Cherra Poonjee, (No. 25, dated the 25th April 1860.)

SIR,

As it is in contemplation to order up to Cherra Poonjee a portion of the Eurasian Troops coming to this Frontier from Dacca, as Sanatory Officer of the Station, I have the honor to state the following for your information:—

Firstly.—That I consider there is no proper accommodation here for the location of Soldiers of that class.

Secondly.—That I am of opinion if they are quartered here during the rainy season without such accommodation being afforded them as will protect them for the influences of damp and cold, very serious consequences will ensue to the men, and the probability is that the greater part of them will be rendered wholly unfit for duty.

2. It having been proposed to give them the Hospital of the Sylhet Light Infantry, I beg to record for your information, that I consider if the sick therein placed are now removed, it would be fatal to the lives of two men, and at whatever time such a measure should be carried out during the rains serious injury will be done to the sick, as they of necessity must be removed to damp mat houses.

3. It is only necessary to state that, during the months of June, July and August, there generally falls here from 300 to 400 inches of rain, to prove that under exposure of sick or healthy men, in such a climate as this would be highly detrimental to any number of the human species.

From *COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, to A. P. Youse, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 75, dated the 25th May 1860.)

76

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 193, of the 12th instant, calling for an explanation regarding the difficulty found in accommodating one hundred men of the Eurasian Regiment at Cherra.

2. In referring to my letters as per margin, I do not find that I stated that there was any accommodation for one hundred Europeans at Cherra; when I urged the prudence of sending up Europeans to Cherra the state of affairs in the Hills appeared very threatening, and the European residents both at Cherra and Sylhet seemed to be in much alarm. I, therefore, suggested the expediency of sending up Europeans without any particular advertence to the accommodation for them at that Station, in fact, I knew well there was nothing in the shape of Barracks for them, but I did not doubt that the means of housing them would be found without much difficulty.

No. 31, of the 30th March.
No. 32, of the 1st April.

I looked upon their being detached as a matter of considerable necessity, and the movements of Troops must in occasional exigencies of course be made without any previous provision of accommodation for them.

3. As soon as Captain Rowlatt was satisfied there was no necessity for the presence of the Detachment of Eurasians at Cherra, he appears to have addressed the Officer Commanding the Regiment, and desired him at first to take all the Regiment on to Sylhet, where he understood accommodation could be found for them, but when he learnt from the Magistrate of Sylhet that the men could not be readily accommodated there, he suggested to the Commandant that the Detachment intended for Cherra should be sent back to Dacca, and this he repeated in another letter, but the Officer having paid no attention to his recommendation, or acknowledged his letters, he wrote me, on the subject; and I beg to annex a copy of Captain Rowlatt's letter to me No. 145, of the 19th instant, and of the letter which, on receipt, I immediately wrote to the Officer Commanding, No. 228, of the 23rd instant.

4. Had the Officer Commanding acted on the advice of Captain Rowlatt, as I think he was bound to do, the half Regiment would have returned to Dacca, where they would have found accommodation, and have relieved, as I believe it was intended they should do, the Detachment of Her Majesty's 19th Regiment now there.

5. The services of the East Indian Regiment might have been valuable had the insurrection not been put down, but that being at an end, they were no longer required; the moral effect expected from the presence of Europeans in the Cossyah Hills would scarcely be hoped for from the residence of the East Indians, and I presume that this was a consideration with Captain Rowlatt, when he thought their services might be dispensed with.

From CAPTAIN E. A. ROWLATT, Principal Assistant Commissioner in charge Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, to the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier,—(No. 145, dated the 19th May 1860.)

SIR,

With reference to your Office Memorandum No. 205, of the 14th instant, received to-day, I beg to inform you that, as the Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment intended for Cherra Poonjee was not required at this Station, I wrote on the 18th of April to the Officer

Commanding, informing him of this, and suggested that he should take the whole of his men on to Sylhet, as I had been given to understand that accommodation was procurable there, whilst at this Station none was available.

2. In reply to a letter from Mr. Shadwell, the Magistrate of Sylhet, having written to say that he could not find accommodation for any extra men at Sylhet, I again wrote to the Officer Commanding, telling him so, and informed him he was at liberty to send the Cherra Detachment back to Dacca, unless he had received any orders preventing his doing so. On the 4th of May, I addressed him a third time, as I was doubtful whether the former letters had reached him; this last letter accompanied by a copy of your letter No. 147, of the 17th April, I despatched by a Burkundauz with directions to hire a Boat at the foot of the Hills, and proceed down till he met the Regiment. These letters were I am told delivered before the Regiment reached Cuttack. The whole Regiment, however, has proceeded on to Sylhet, and as the Magistrate informs me that no accommodation is available there for the Cherra Detachment, I would beg to suggest that as the Officer Commanding the Eurasian Regiment has not attended to my letter, that he be written to by yourself and directed to send all the men not required at Sylhet back to Dacca.

From COLONEL F. JENKINS, Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, to the Officer Commanding the East Indian Regiment at Sylhet,—(No. 228, dated the 23rd May 1860.)

SIR,

THE Insurrection of the Jynteahs having been brought to a satisfactory termination earlier than could have been expected, I wrote to Captain Rowlatt, Principal Assistant in charge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, to consult with the Magistrate of Sylhet about the disposition of the Regiment under your Command, and to communicate with you accordingly. That Officer now informs me that, finding it would be very difficult to provide accommodation for any part of the Corps at Cherra, where in fact no additional Force is now required, and that the Magistrate at Sylhet was unable to accommodate more than half the Detachment, he addressed you, and requested you would order back to Dacca that portion of the Regiment that was originally intended for the Cossyah Hills.

2. It appears however from Captain Rowlatt's communication that you have paid no attention to the request made by him, but taken all the Regiment on to Sylhet. I have, therefore, the honor to desire you will direct the return of the Cherra Detachment to Dacca, on receipt of this communication, a copy of which will be transmitted to the Major General Commanding the Division for his confirmation.

No. 258.

77

FROM H. BELL, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE MAGISTRATE OF SYLHET.

Political.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

SIR,

WITH reference to the instructions which you have received from the Commissioner of Dacca, in regard to the Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment which was ordered up to Cherra, but which is not now required there, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will be so good as to report whether accommodation can be procured at Sylhet for the whole of the Eurasians. You are requested to submit this report without delay.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exp. T. Young.]

From H. D. SANDEMAN, Esq., Officiating Civil Auditor, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1998, dated the 22nd May 1860.)

1

SIR,

WITH reference to your endorsement No. 233, dated the 27th ultimo; forwarding for my report copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine No. 6038 of the 20th idem, relative to the rate of allowance to be drawn by Mr. T. Griffin, 1st Class Engineer, while on leave on Sick Certificate, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that Uncovenanted Officers are entitled during the first year of their absence on leave under Medical Certificate to half salary under Clause 3 Section V of the Rules passed by the Government of India, on the 22nd February 1856, and this Rule was held applicable to the case of Civil Engineers and Overseers by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, under date the 29th May 1858. We are not in this Office aware of the Rule referred to by the Superintendent of Marine under which an Engineer whilst absent on sick leave is allowed to draw one-third of his net pay, nor is there any specific order fixing the period of service which an Uncovenanted Servant is required to complete to entitle him to the benefit of the leave Rules, but there is nothing to prevent an Uncovenanted Servant availing himself of either Medical or private affairs leave without any reference to the length of his period of service in Government employ with the exception of privilege leave to which an Uncovenanted Servant is eligible after one year's uninterrupted work.

No. 310.

Copy of the above letter forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine, with reference to his letter No. 5038, dated the 20th April last.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 1st June 1860.

} Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[ED. JOS. D'CRUZ.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6047, dated the 19th May 1860.)

2

HON'BLE SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 5767 of the 12th instant, reporting the loss of the Ship *Deva*, I have the honor to submit, for your Honor's information, copy of a letter No. 1410 of the 18th instant, from the Master Attendant, reporting his visit to the wreck, and to suggest that the Commissioner of Cuttack be directed to take charge of all property that may be washed on shore from the wreck.

2. With reference to the suggestions for a Spar Deck on the *Celerity*, a further report will be made.

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to COMDR. J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1410, dated the 18th May 1860.)

3

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 5766, dated 12th instant, requesting me to proceed to the wreck of the *Deva* between the Black Pagoda and False Point, I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded in the Screw Steamer *Celerity* for False Point on Tuesday, the 15th instant, and found her somewhere about thirty miles South from the Point. I went as near her as I could with safety, being about half a mile from her, and found she had settled down by the head with a list to port, her port bow being on a level with the water; the rollers were breaking right over her. Seeing no sign of any living being on board, and not feeling warranted to risk a Boat through these heavy rollers, I returned, feeling satisfied the first gale she will break up, and that it would be utterly impossible during this monsoon to attempt saving any of the cargo even should she not break up.

2. I have also to forward my report on the Screw Steamer *Celerity* with my remarks as to what alterations I would suggest being made in her. I joined her on the morning of the 13th, and found her drawing aft 12 feet 6 inches, forward 11 feet 6 inches very low in the water, the scuttles being awash even in the river, we started at 6 A. M., and steamed along very well, reaching the Upper Gasper Light Vessel at 5. As soon as we passed Kedgerie she felt the breeze, it blowing fresh from South-West at the time; she taking the water freely over her bows and abaft; the main chains so that the only dry spot was abaft the mizen. I was quite prepared for this, she was so low in the water. I anchored in the Gasper in five fathoms, to see how she would ride to a swell like there is in the Gasper, especially on a flood tide; so long as the ebb ran she rode very well, but when the flood made she was struck very heavily on the counter, shaking her fore and aft and sending a deal of water on board; but that was only what was expected with such a sharp run and over hanging stern. When we weighed we had great difficulty in cutting our anchor and nearly lost two men; the hawse pipes have a great slope, and even in smooth water are on a level with the water, so in a heavy sea it was a difficult job. We steamed through the Gasper and down the Eastern Channel, when she took a lot of water in fore and aft, it blowing fresh with a tumbling Sea; having got rid of the Pilots we took down, we started for the ridge station, a strong South-West wind blowing with a long heavy swell; when abreast the Channel Buoy, I requested the Engineer to put on steam and see what she could do; we went against this long swell from the South Channel Buoy to the ridge, a distance of 23½ miles, in 2½ hours, about 9½ per hour, during that time she made seventy-nine revolutions per hour, at a pressure of seventeen pounds of steam. The Engineer complained to me of the difficulty he experienced in getting the men to attend to the fires, and that the points of the Engines were rough from not having been used for so long a time, otherwise he would have got more out of her. I then steamed down for False Point to the wreck of the *Deva*, and although there was a long swell she behaved very well. On my return to False Point I anchored for a short time, I left there at 8 P. M. of the 15th, steaming straight for the Ridge and Outer Floating Light, which latter we reached at day light, and had a strong breeze all the way across. She was much more buoyant and took in little water, showing what a

difference a foot in the draught made. From the Outer Light Vessel, we made the best of the way to Calcutta, and although we had from the Outer Floating Light Vessel an ebb tied against us, we did the whole distance in 24 hours, 127 out of the 220 being against tide. As to her capabilities as a Sea boat I am much pleased, she is very buoyant, steers very well, and you would never know she was a screw, there is so little vibration as to her steam qualifications; her average speed was 9 with 65 revolutions, with a pressure of 13lbs, and the grade of expansion 5 feet 16 inches of the stroke of the piston. The Engines worked very smoothly, and when a little used will go even more so; the only alteration suggested to me was in the oil cups, she consumed about 15 to 16 tons of coal daily; the Engines were never worked up to their greatest power as they had been so long unused; and the people assisting the Engine were strangers both to the Engine and Vessel. I would also suggest two if not four ventilators be fitted into the Engine room. I never felt greater heat and greater want of ventilation.

3. The scuttles now in her never can be used even in the river. I would therefore suggest they can be taken out and plates of Iron put in their place; as she now is her cabins are useless in this climate; you could not use them; she is therefore in her present state useless for taking Officers down, and there is no place for them to go to escape a ducking. If she would bear a light Spar deck, I should think that the best plan that could be adopted; and as the cabins below are uselessly fitted with bunks and lockers, I would make a clean sweep of them, and doubt if the Spar deck would be much heavier, but the Builder will be best able to judge. I would particularly call attention to the hawse pipes; they must be moved higher up, for in a heavy sea I defy any one to hook the Cat. These are the principal suggestions I have to offer. She appeared to sail very well, so would leave the masts as they are, give her short top-gallant mast instead of the long poles she now has, especially during the South-West monsoon.

No. 301.

4

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 31st May 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6047, dated the 19th instant, with enclosure, reporting the result of the visit of the Master Attendant to the wreck of the Ship *Deva* between the Black Pagoda and False Point; and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions to the Commissioner of Cuttack to take charge of all property that may be washed on shore from the wreck of that Vessel.

2. With reference to Sections 100 and 101 of Act I. of 1859, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Police and the Master Attendant to be a Committee for holding an investigation into the circumstances which attended the wreck of the Ship *Deva*.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

You most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 583.

5

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE.

Fort William, the 31st May 1860.

Copy of Service Message forwarded by Electric Telegraph.

From Calcutta, 31st May, 4-10 P. M.

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal.

To Cuttack.

To Commissioner.

"Keep a good look out for any property that may be washed on shore from the wreck of the *Deva*.

Send a report after the Assistant who went to the wreck has returned."

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 302.

6

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE MASTER ATTENDANT OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Fort William, the 31st May 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to inform you that under Sections 100 and 101 of Act I. of 1859, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to be a Committee for holding an investigation into the circumstances which attended the wreck of the Ship *Deva*.

2. You are requested, at the conclusion of the enquiry, to submit a report to Government, containing a full statement of the case and of your opinion thereon, accompanied by such Extracts from the evidence and such observations as you may think proper.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 303.

7

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, CALCUTTA.

Fort William, the 31st May 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to inform you that under Sections 100 and 101 of Act I. of 1859, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint you, in conjunction with the Master Attendant of this Port, to be a Committee for holding an investigation into the circumstances which attended the wreck of the Ship *Deva*.

2. You are requested, at the conclusion of the enquiry, to submit a report to Government, containing a full statement of the case and of your opinion thereon, accompanied by such Extracts from the evidence and such observations as you may think fit.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6039, dated the 19th May 1860.)

8

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward the accompanying Packing Accounts of Civil and Marine Stores imported on the Ship *John Temperly*, with the blank Columns duly filled up by the Committee of Survey.

The nine Barometers received having been found broken, I would beg to recommend to your Honor that the attention of the Home Authorities be drawn to the suggestion of the Committee of Survey, who recommend that Barometers in future should be sent out not packed in cases but hung up in the Cabin.

The Naval Store-keeper has been directed to repair the broken Barometers, adding the cost of repairs to the Invoice price. The Tube Glasses, all of which were found broken, have been ordered to be sold, carrying the difference of their cost and that realized by sale to debit of Profit and Loss.

With regard to the damaged Stamps, a bill for Rupees 22-8 has been forwarded to the Agent of the Vessel for recovery.

Memorandum from ^{*}LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. B. YOUNG, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department,—(No. 1923, dated the 18th May 1860.)

9

READ Docket No. 201, dated the 16th ultimo, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and enclosures, relating to an increase proposed to the salary of Mr. Baker, the Blacksmith of the Kidderpore Steam Foundry.

RESOLUTION.—In a late Despatch (No. 57, dated 8th December 1859,) from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, which has been received in this Department, it has been intimated that the services of a Blacksmith for the Iron Bridge Yard had been obtained on a salary of Rupees two hundred per mensem, as it was not found possible to obtain a properly qualified person on a salary which was proposed of Rupees 150 per mensem.

2. The sum of Rupees two hundred a month appears therefore to be a fair salary for a really competent person, and not too much for the Blacksmith of the Kidderpore Foundry.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Memorandum be forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in reply to his Docket on the subject.

No. 311.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

10

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

ADVERTING to paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Despatch* from the
* No. 8, dated the 22nd December 1859. Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, received with Mr. Under-Secretary Chapman's letter No. 322 of the 6th February last, relative to the inadequacy of the salary of Mr. Baker, Blacksmith of the Kidderpore Foundry, I am directed to state that the Superintendent of Marine, in reply to a call from this Office, reports that "Mr. Baker bears a character for steadiness and sobriety, and is a hard-working man, anxious to perform his duty to the utmost of his power," and suggests that his pay be increased from Rupees 150 to Rupees 200 per mensem. *A reference was made to the Public Works Department of this Office, with a view to ascertain whether the salary proposed by the Marine Superintendent was a fair one for an Officer bearing so high a character, and performing the duties which are conducted by Mr. Baker.

2. It appears from a communication made by Lieutenant-Colonel Young that the services of a Blacksmith for the Iron Bridge Yard had been secured in England on Rupees 200 a month, as they could not be obtained for less. The proposed salary is therefore considered fair for a really competent person, and not too much for the Blacksmith of the Kidderpore Foundry.

3. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that sanction be given to an increase of Rupees 50 per mensem to Mr. Baker's salary as proposed by the Superintendent of Marine.

4. A Tabular Statement in the prescribed form is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Sgd. N. PENNIE.]

From MAJOR H. L. THUILLIER, Esq., Deputy Surveyor General, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1129, dated the 31st May 1860.)

1

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 280, dated the 18th instant, forwarding a Chart of the "Devee River" to be lithographed, I have the honor to suggest, for the consideration of the Marine Department, whether it would not be better to reduce the chart to $\frac{1}{2}$ Scale; in its present size, it is very unwieldy for lithographing.

2. I would also venture to suggest that the locality of the "Devee River" should be specified, or the name of the Sea into which it flows, be recorded.

No. 312.

12

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 6th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 5436, dated the 2nd ultimo, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you the accompanying
• No. 1129, dated the 31st May 1860. copy of a communication* received from the Deputy Surveyor General, and to request that you will be so good as to report on the suggestions therein made for the reduction of the Chart of the Devec River to $\frac{1}{2}$ Scale, and for the specification of the locality of that river.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. Jos. D'CRUZ.]

From LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1106, dated the 29th May 1860.)

13

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bengal, with reference to Special Narrative No. 1 of 1860, dated the 23rd of January.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART, G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 29, dated London, the 24th April 1860.)

MY LORD,

THE emergent Indent of the Government of Bengal, forwarded with your Marine letter dated the 27th of January last, No. 4, has received my consideration in Council, and I have now to apprise you that the Glass Chimnies, thirty-six in number, required for the Raffles Light House, will be despatched without delay direct to Singapore, as requested.

No. 314.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for information, with reference to his letter No. 773, dated the 23rd January last.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 6th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1112, dated the 29th May 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal, with reference to Special Narrative No. 8, dated the 29th October 1859.

14

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 27, dated London, the 7th April 1860.)

MY LORD,

THE Annual Indent for Marine Stores for 1859-60, transmitted with your letter No. 42 of the 4th November 1859, will be complied with, with the following exceptions, viz. :—

Rubble Chain $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. 2. The supply of the former size will be limited to 120
Ditto $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. fathoms, and the latter size to 60 fathoms, which will complete your established proportions.

3. The whole of your demand for Chain Cables will be provided; but it would have been desirable if you had specified the number of new Boats under construction.

Sheet Iron 6 feet by 2 feet. 4. Your demand for this description is considerably in excess
by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. of the established proportion, and the supply has been limited to one-half, until an explanation can be received upon the subject.

Sheet Iron 7 feet by 4 feet. 5. Supply limited to 300 Cwt, which will complete your established proportion.
by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Sheet Iron 8 feet by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 6. As the established proportion is already complete, none will
by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. be provided of this size.

Pig Iron No. 1: 7. The balance in Store being above three times the established proportion, the propriety of making a further demand requires explanation. None will be supplied.

Linseed Oil. 8. Notwithstanding the remark against this article in the Indent, the unusually large demand of 13,000 gallons (in addition to 9,000 gallons upon last year's Indent) calls for further information. To prevent inconvenience to the Service, 7,000 gallons of Linseed Oil will be provided; but it is desired that a special report may be made upon this subject, embracing the practicability of obtaining the Oil of Native Manufacturers.

9. Seeing that the very best Linseed imported into this country is the produce of India, it is reasonable to infer that the Native Oil, if unadulterated and sufficiently boiled, should be fully equal to the European, and its purity may be readily ascertained by chemical test or specific gravity.

No. 316.

15

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 6th June 1860.

Marine,

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a Despatch, No. 27 of the 7th April last, from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Indent for Marine Stores for 1859-60, and to draw your attention to the 3rd, 4th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of the Despatch in question.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[ED. N. PENHAIRO.]

From E. T. TREVOR, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 538, dated the 29th May 1860.)

16

SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of the Board of Revenue, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 204, dated the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and its annexure, for an explanation of the delay complained of by the Board of Trade, London, on the part of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in replying to a reference regarding certain deceased Seamen's accounts.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Collector reports that, as the information required by the Board of Trade relates to the accounts rendered from several of the Out-ports of deceased Seamen's effects, he had called upon the Officers concerned to furnish the required particulars, but before replies from all the Ports had been received, and until which the papers could not be returned to the Board, the duties were transferred to the newly created Office of Shipping Master, to whom the papers were made over; the matter then appears to have been lost sight of.

3. The Collector further states that he has had the papers brought back from the Office of the Shipping Master, and that he has written to such of the Officers who have not responded to the call. The Board have adopted measures to prevent any further unnecessary delay taking place in the matter, by directing the Collector to report every fortnight what progress has been made in furnishing the Return required by the Board of Trade, and so soon as the information shall have been forwarded, they will address you again on the subject.

No. 315.

17

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord H. U. Browne's Endorsement No. 776, dated the 12th April last, relative to a complaint preferred by the Board of Trade in England, regarding the delay of the Collector of Customs at this Port, in replying to certain references connected with the accounts of that Department.

2. In reply I am desired to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, explaining that the information had to be obtained from Officers at several distant Out-ports, and that, pending the receipt of their replies, the duties of the Office had been transferred to the Shipping Master. The Collector has now however had the papers brought back to his own Office, and steps have been taken to prevent any further unnecessary delay.

* No. 538, dated the 29th ultimo.

3. A further report on the subject shall be forwarded hereafter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
* to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 230, dated the 30th January 1860.)

18

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter*
from the Collector of Customs at Moulmein, relative
• No. 147, dated 9th January 1860. to the balance of wages and effects of Hugh Bruce
(alias James Scott), deceased Seaman of the Barque *Anne*, and to request that
you will, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
direct the Collector of Customs at Calcutta to report how the balance of money
remitted to him has been disposed of.

From W. TWEMLOW, Esq., Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Moulmein, to
CAPTAIN H. HOPKINSON, Commissioner Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces,—(No. 147,
dated the 9th January 1860.)

18 A

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 8, dated
4th January (received to-day), relative to the wages and effects of Hugh Bruce (alias James
Scott), deceased Seamen of the Barque *Anne* of Sunderbund, and to explain that the amount
received into this Office, is as follows:—

Wages left by the Commander	...	147	11	3
Found in his possession and forwarded by the Civil Surgeon of Moulmein	...	3	8	0
		151	3	3
Deduct amount paid to the General Hospital for funeral expenses	...	28	8	0
		122	11	3
Total Rupees	...	122	11	3

The Balance was forwarded to the Collector of Customs of Calcutta with my letter
No. 177, dated 15th March 1859, in accordance to the custom then prevailing.

No. 76.

19

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Fort William, the 6th February 1860.

Minute.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward in original the accompanying letter No. 230, dated 30th ultimo, with enclosure, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, relative to the balance of wages and effects of Hugh Bruce (*alias* James Scott), the Seaman therein referred to, and to request that you will be so good as to obtain the information called for from the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

P. S.—The return of the original papers is requested with your reply.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Ed. N. PENHEIRO.*]

JUNE 1860.

Department.

From LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
to A. R. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 960, dated the
18th May 1860.)

20

SIR,

I AM directed to call attention to this Office letter No. 230, dated the 30th January last, and to request that the report therein called for may be furnished as early as practicable.

No. 297.

21

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Fort William, the 23rd May 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to call your attention to the communication from this Office, No. 76, dated the 6th February last, and to request that the information therein called for relative to the property of Hugh Bruce *alias* James Scott, a deceased Seaman of the Barque *Anne*, may be furnished as early as practicable.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From E. T. TREVOR, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 529, dated the 28th May 1860.)

22

SIR,

I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Rivers Thompson's letter No. 76, dated the 6th February last, with its enclosures, requesting them to furnish the information called for by the Supreme Government, relative to the balance of wages and effects of Hugh Bruce (*alias* James Scott), deceased Seaman of the Barque *Anne*.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that on receipt of the orders of Government, the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, was called upon to report how the balance of money remitted to him by the Collector of Customs, Moulmein, with his letter No. 177 of the 15th March 1859, had been disposed of. To this Mr. Chapman replied, that the letter with the remittance referred to had not been received by him; but that if it had been despatched by the Mail Steamer *Cape of Good Hope*, which was lost whilst coming up the River in March last, its non-receipt was accounted for.

3. On this the Board addressed the Collector of Customs, Moulmein, requesting him to state whether the amount in question had been remitted by a Bill on the Sub-Treasurer, or in what other way, and by what Vessel, as it appeared that Mr. Chapman had not received it. Mr. Twemlow, the Collector of Customs at Moulmein, in reply to these questions stated, that he had forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, per Steamer *Cape of Good Hope*, on the 15th March 1859, the sum of Rupees 142-9-6 on account of deceased Seamen as per margin, by

James Scott	...	Rs.	122	11	3
James Matteson	...	"	19	14	3
Total	..	"	142	9	6

a Bill drawn by Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. of Moulmein, on Messrs. Apar and Co. of this City. A Treasury Bill not being available at the time owing to the lateness of the hour, a Mercantile one was therefore sent with the view of expediting the remittance. The Collector further stated that he had advised Mr. Chapman of the despatch of a second Bill of Exchange for that amount on the same firm. The Board again called on the Collector of Customs here to report how the remittance now sent had been disposed of, and they have just learnt from him that the Draft was made over to the Shipping Master of this Port for realization, and in adjustment of the Estates abovenamed.

4. As requested, the original enclosures received with your letter No. 76 of the 6th February last, are herewith returned.

No. 313.

23

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 6th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, relative to the balance of wages and effects of Hugh Bruce (*alias* James Scott), a deceased Seaman of the Barque *Anne*.

2. You will observe that the balance of the money in question, amounting to Rupees 122-11-3, together with 19-14-3 belonging to another deceased Seaman named James Matteson, was remitted by the Collector of Customs at Moulmein to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, by a Bill drawn by Messrs. Todd, Findlay and Co. on Messrs. Apcar and Co. of this City, and was made over by Mr. Chapman to the Shipping Master for realization.

3. I am desired to request that you will be so good as to ascertain from Mr. Sevenoaks in what manner the money in question has been disposed of.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6276, dated the 29th May 1860.)

24

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your Honor's consideration and orders, the accompanying letter No. 4, dated 1st current, giving cover to one from the Planters and other European Residents of the District of Luckimpore, representing the necessity of appointing a Steam Agent at Debrooghur; and with reference thereto, I beg to state that, under the circumstances indicated, I consider the appointment of a Steam Agent will be attended with much advantage both to the Applicants and the State, by enabling Government Boats to discharge and receive Cargo without needless delay, and Shippers to obtain freight without the difficulties now complained of, and under existing arrangements unavoidable.

I would therefore beg to recommend that a Steam Agent be appointed at Debrooghur on a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem. The usual Tabular Statement is herewith submitted.

Memorandum from CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 5943, dated the 17th May 1860.)

25

FORWARDED in original to the Clerk of the Government Boat Office for report. These documents to be returned with the report.

From LIEUTENANT B. W. D. MORTON, Collector of Luckimpore, to the Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 4, dated the 1st May 1860.)

SIR,

WITH reference to and in continuation of my letter No. 394 of the 27th ultimo, to the address of the Superintendent of Marine, I have the honor to forward a requisition signed by the Planters and other European residents of this District, I was under the impression that this requisition would have been made independently, but I find that the Planters have thought it better to send it through me.

From C. H. MORGAN, Esq., and others, Merchants at Debrooghur, to CAPTAIN HOWE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine,—(dated the 30th April 1860.)

26

SIR,

WE have the honor to request the favor of your submitting to the Superintendent of Marine this our application for the appointment of a Steam Agent at this Station.

The absence of such a functionary has been and continues to be the cause of great inconvenience to all the Merchants, Tea Planters, and other Shippers at the place as well as to the residents of the adjoining Districts in Upper Assam.

Though seven-eighths of the down cargo in this line is shipped by the inhabitants of Debrooghur and Sebsaugur we are without a Steam Agent and are subjected to the inconvenience of having to write for assignment of freight to the Agent at Gowhatty, a distance of some four hundred miles, and of having to wait about twenty days for a reply, and when that is received there is no Agent at the place to receive and ship our goods and parcels as is the case at all the other principal Stations along the line.

Gowhatty, we believe, was selected as the Steam Agent's Office for the assignment of freight, &c., &c., when that Station happened to be the last to which the Steamers came; but since the Vessels have been running on to Debrooghur, the continuance of the Agent's Office at Gowhatty, while contrary, we believe, to the usual practice of having the last Station on the line as the one for the assignment of freight, &c., &c., has been the cause of so much inconvenience to the largest Shippers in the province, that we feel assured it will be only necessary to bring the grievance to the notice of the Superintendent of Marine to ensure its being remedied.

In the event of an Agent being sanctioned we would beg to suggest that the Magistrate of Debrooghur be solicited to select and nominate a competent party to conduct the duties of the Office.

Tabular Statement.

[illegible]

Fort William,
The 7th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 318.

28

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Superintendent of Marine, with its enclosures, relative to a Memorial from the European Residents at Luckimpore, soliciting that a Steam Agent may be appointed at Debrooghur.

2. The Memorialists represent that they are exposed to great inconvenience through the absence of such a functionary, as although much the largest quantity of produce is shipped from Debrooghur and Sebsaugor, yet they are compelled to write for assignments of freight to the Agent at Gowhatty, a distance of 400 miles, and to wait twenty days for a reply.

3. The Superintendent of Marine considers the appointment would be attended with advantage to both the Applicants and the State, as the Government Boats would be enabled to discharge and receive cargo without needless delay, and the Shippers to obtain freight without the inconvenience of which they now complain.

4. He recommends that a Steam Agent be appointed on a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem.

5. A Tabular Statement in the prescribed form is herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Esd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6205, dated the 26th May 1860.)

29

HON'BLE SIR,

WITH reference to Junior Secretary Mr. Thompson's letter No. 274 of the 16th current, and its annexure, I have the honor to submit, for your Honor's information, the accompanying "Account of Tonnage and Freight per *Warrior*," dated 18th February 1859, East India House, forwarded to this Department by the Accountant General to the Government of India, showing the terms upon which Freight was engaged upon the *Warrior* for the conveyance of four Iron Barges to Calcutta.

2. In this document the primage is distinctly put down at 5 per cent upon the entire amount of freight, both upon the fraction payable in England and that payable here. Hence the bill in question has been subjected to the reduction complained of by the Agents.

3. I beg also to report that the general rule in this Department is to allow primage according to advice, which has invariably been 5 per cent.

4. I have to solicit the return of the original paper when no longer required.

ACCOUNT OF TONNAGE AND FREIGHT PER *WARRIOR*.

30

PAUL STAMP MASTER.

(Tender accepted 4th January 1859.)

From Stockton on fees.

For Bengal.

£. S. D.

£. S. D.

MARINE STORES.

Iron Barges four, complete in pieces, with sundry angle Irons and plates, and sundry bags of rivets.	For the whole	...	...	...	£	3,600	0	0
	Primage and average 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
						£	3,780	0	0
	One-third payable in England as per conditions	...	...	...	£	1,260	0	0

One-third payable in England as per conditions	£	1,260 0 0
Two-thirds payable in India, subject to due delivery, as per Bill of Lading at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee	£	2,520 0 0

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
The 18th February 1859. }

(Signed) G. RIED,
Accountant General.

(Signed) **FRED. SANDOS,**
Auditor.

No. 317.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

.31

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO MESSRS. ASHBURNER AND Co.

Fort William, the 7th June 1860.

Marine.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, protesting against the reduction of the primage on your Bill, for the freight of four Iron Barges sent out from England per Barque *Warrior*, from Rupees 10 to Rupees 5 per cent, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Superintendent of Marine, together with an account of Tonnage and Freight per *Warrior*, received from the East India House, showing the terms on which freight was engaged for the Barges in question.

* No. 6205, dated the 26th May.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. BENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. A. G. G. G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6190, dated the 25th May 1860.)

32

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your Honor's consideration, the proceedings of a Marine Court held by my order, for the trial of Mr. D. F. Manger, Licensed Mate Pilot, charged with breach of duty, in having, through wilful negligence and carelessness, ran the French Vessel *Giaour* aground on Saugor Sand, whereby she became a total wreck.

2. The Jury find the prisoner guilty of the charge, with exception of the word wilful; and record their opinion that the accident occurred in a great measure from the inexperience of the Defendant.

3. The Judge sentenced Mr. Manger to be suspended from employment for six Calendar months.

4. After a most careful perusal and consideration of the proceedings, I much regret at having been compelled to differ both with the finding and sentence. Mr. Manger, in broad daylight and during fine weather, ran the Vessel, of which he had pilotage charge, on a well-known danger, through neglecting to use the only safe protection against such a catastrophe, and which neglect, on the part of a Pilot, every one conversant with nautical matters must admit to be highly criminal.

5. Mr. Manger states that he did take a cast of the lead at a quarter to nine, but of this there is no proof beyond his own assertion; and from the tone of his defence I am not inclined to place much credit on his assertion, for, by his own admission, he evidently was entirely guided by the bearing of the Light Vessel and the time he stood a certain course. I do therefore most emphatically declare my opinion that, by omitting to give a close attention to his lead, which is admitted to be the only safe and sure protection against disaster, that he wilfully neglected to perform with due care the duty entrusted to him, and that this wilfulness is borne out by the evidence.

6. I further beg to represent that a suspension from employment for six months is a most inadequate punishment to a Pilot who has, through carelessness and neglect, caused the total loss of a Vessel entrusted to his charge.

7. Had a loss of life occurred on the present occasion, I should have considered it my duty to have recommended the Pilot to have been prosecuted criminally; and I submit that nothing short of dismissal was sufficient award for the Pilot's misconduct.

8. Your Honor will observe that Mr. Manger bases his defence on the assertion, that due notice was not given to the Service, by the Master Attendant, of the removal of the Light Vessel to her present position; but this is satisfactorily disposed of by the letters in the Channel Order Book, and the Chart published for the guidance of all Pilots.

9. In the letter of 7th December 1859, Mr. Obbard, River Surveyor, points out the changes of position of the Buoys and Light Vessel that will be effected; and to these changes the Officers' attention is particularly directed by the Master Attendant on the 8th December; and again, on the 18th January, the Master Attendant publishes, in the Channel Order Book, a letter from the River Surveyor, reporting that the suggestion made in the letter of the 7th December had been carried out; besides which a Chart of the Channel, showing the new position of the Light Vessel and Buoys, was published for the benefit of the Officers in March. Mr. Manger's defence is therefore untenable.

10. As this is the second instance, within a very few weeks, of Vessels having been run aground by inattention to the lead, I would beg to urge on your Honor to issue an order which shall insure that on all future occasions of serious accidents to Vessels, from such neglect of a paramount duty on the part of a Pilot, that the offender shall be summarily dismissed from the Service.

33

At a Marine Court held under Act XII. of 1859, in the Master Attendant's Office, Fort William, on Saturday, the 12th day of May 1860, for the trial of Mr. Licensed Mate Pilot D. F. Manger, charged with breach of duty.

PRESENT:

J. GRAHAM, Esq., Judge.

Jurors.

F. BELLAIRS, Esq.,	} Merchants of Calcutta.
E. JOHNSTONE, Esq.,	
CAPT. J. J. WOODCOCK,	
MR. C. WARDEN,	
	... Commanding Ship "Ellenborough."
	... Branch Pilot.

MR. THOMAS HILL, Prosecutor.

The Defendant, Mr. Licensed Mate Pilot D. F. Manger, present.
Names of Jurors called over, and Jurors sworn.
Charge read to the Court and Defendant.

Charge.

"That he, Mr. D. F. Manger, Mate Pilot in the Licensed List, being in Pilotage charge of the outward bound French Ship *Giaour*, did, through wilful negligence and carelessness, ground that Vessel during the forenoon of the 30th April last, on Saugor Sand, where she became a total wreck."

Report of the accident read, marked A., and appended.

Mr. E. Worthington sworn as Interpreter of French.

Captain J. B. Lachand called in and sworn and examined by the Prosecutor.—I commanded the late Ship *Giaour*.

The Defendant was her Pilot. The Ship was under the French Flag, 272 tons.

Loaded with rice for Bourbon.

Draft of water 14 feet 8 inches. French, with a crew of thirteen men.

The loss of the Ship happened on Monday, the 30th April last, about 9 A. M., fine clear weather, a good breeze, Ship going 5 knots, not very much Sea.

We passed a Floating Light about half past 7 A. M. on the right side close to her, about 50 or 60 feet from her.

We had no leadsman. The lead was on deck all ready.

The Pilot took several casts of the lead himself before we passed the Floating Light, as our people were all engaged securing the anchor and making sail.

After passing the Floating Light Vessel I did not observe him heaving the lead, but he may have done so without my observing him as I was busy about my own business.

Before the Ship struck Mr. Manger was on the lee side of the round house.

Shortly before we struck I observed him take the bearings of the Floating Light Vessel.

I cannot say if he hove the lead then, but immediately afterwards the Vessel struck.

Mr. Manger tried to put about, but as she did not stay he squared the after-yards and braced the head sails aback.

To try and back the Vessel off the bank, the jibs were up and sheets hauled to windward, and the mizen was set also.

The Ship did not move astern but continued grinding.

Mr. Manger then let go the anchor, but the head remaining in the same position, we in course of a quarter of an hour slipped the chain.

The Ship then began to make water, and the Sea rising over her, I, with consent of Mr. Manger, ordered the boats out with a man in each; we then tried with all sails aback to back her off as lowering the boats, lightened her a little but the rudder became unshipped and we could not do anything.

Every one went into the boats; before my boats were loaded the boat from the Floating Light Vessel came alongside and took some of us out.

The rollers were very heavy as the flood tide was making.

We left the Ship a total wreck, everything was lost. I have never been to this port before.

The Pilot was attentive to his work; he brought the Ship from Sea, and I asked him to take her down to Sea again, and during two days' steaming he was attentive, and when we

passed the Floating Light I saw him looking at a buoy, but as I thought we were in a large channel and in a long tack I did not observe him so closely. He had told me when we passed the Floating Light I could trim and set the sails as we should have a long tack.

When aground I could not see any buoy only the Floating Light Vessel to the North-West to North-West $\frac{1}{2}$ North. We took two bearings by different compasses, because Mr. Manger said the compass was wrong, in error.

I signed the report, reading it first.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—I think you were attentive to your duty.

I do not think you took the necessary precautions standing on towards the sand.

I saw you look towards the Floating Light.

I do not know if you attended to the lead.

I did not take the bearing of the wreck from the Floating Light Vessel after I got on board of her.

I did not remark how the Vessel's head was when you slipped the chain.

The anchor was not let go immediately upon her missing stays, but sometime afterwards.

You were on deck the whole time after passing the Floating Light Vessel until the Ship grounded.

I was on deck also the whole time myself.

It was some time, certainly, after missing stays that we let go the anchor.

After slipping the cable I think the sails were full, but I am not sure, for the Ship was lost and I was looking after the people.

When Mr. Manger ordered the anchor to be let go I made some remarks to him and held it on for a quarter of an hour, because as I told him, it was of no use, and we had to slip it. I told him that I thought letting go the anchor would only hold the Vessel on the sand.

But immediately he ordered a second time the anchor to be let go, it was let go.

The anchor was ordered to be let go twice, once when I made an observation to the Pilot and again when it was let go.

Examined by the Court.—Between the first and second order to let go the anchor the people were clearing it away and bracing the sails about.

I could see the Floating Light very distinctly, but I cannot speak if the hull was in sight.

But from the Floating Light Vessel my Vessel's topsails were in sight, although she was lying over very much.

The rudder unshipped about the time, the anchor was let go.

Witness retires.

Mr. Jacques Ballestrero called in and sworn and examined by the Prosecutor.—I was boatswain of the Ship *Giaour*. The Defendant was the Pilot of that Vessel.

He was aft when the Vessel touched the ground.

He was then looking about forward and aft and he hove the lead now and then, and I cannot say when or how long before the Ship struck. I was attending to my work forward.

The lead is hove from the mizen rigging, that is, from the raised deck abreast the house, not outside the rail.

When we touched he ordered me to take a cast of the lead, he also ordered the helm down and to let go the anchor.

As she touched the Pilot tried to stay but the Vessel would not, and everything was hove aback.

I hove the lead and found not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ less 2 fathoms, less than 2 fathoms.

An anchor was let go soon after the sails were thrown aback.

We slipped an anchor about a quarter of an hour afterwards; some of our sails were full. I cannot say how her head was.

I cannot say if the Pilot took a cast of the lead after passing the Floating Light, until the Ship struck or not, I was otherwise engaged.

He was on deck, and looking about his work.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—The lead could be easily hove from the poop; it was a good position to heave the lead from.

And it could be hove as quickly from that station as from the main chains.

I saw you heave the lead, but whether before or after passing the Floating Light Vessel, I cannot say.

As I have said before I cannot say if you hove the lead or not after passing the Light Vessel.

My place when working Ship is forward.

I heard you give the order to tack Ship after we struck.

I heard the order to put the helm down.

The Ship came up head to wind; the next order was let go the anchor and heave all aback.

I cannot say how the chain drew out when it was slipped.

The anchor was let go immediately the order was given.

I have been twenty-two years at Sea.

When I say I cannot tell whether the sails were full or aback I speak of the confusion; some set, some down, some braced one way or another, and in great confusion. I cannot tell which way the yards were braced.

Examined by the Court.—I did not see any buoys when aground.

I could see the Floating Light Vessel but not very well. I could not see her hull, but I cannot say I remarked it.

A boat came to our assistance and was of service.

The Pilot was cool and collected, and gave his orders quietly.

Witness retires.

Mr. R. Grant called in and sworn and examined by the Prosecutor.—I was on deck of the Floating Light Vessel when the French Barque *Giaour* passed close to us on the 30th April last, about 10 minutes to 8 p. m., ebb tide, moderate weather.

I did not observe any body heaving the lead in the Vessel.

The Ship lay down on the starboard tack, about South-East by South.

We went to breakfast, and during the time our 2nd Mate reported that he thought the Vessel was on shore.

I went on deck and saw she was bearing South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South, hull down, and apparently aground.

I was ordered to her assistance by Captain Barker.

I went to her and found her aground with her head to the Northward.

I had passed the Saugor Sand Buoy; it bears East South-East $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Floating Light Vessel.

I could not see the buoy when at the wreck from our boat, but I did not look particularly for it.

I did not sound going to the wreck.

I assisted the people from the wreck and brought the boats away.

The water was up to her deck, and the rollers were going on her stern when we left her.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—I took the bearing of the wreck from the Floating Light Vessel myself.

I think she was six miles good from us.

From the wreck I could not see the hull of the Floating Light Vessel, neither could I see the hull of the wreck from the Floating Light Vessel.

When I left the wreck the water was up to her deck.

The Gasper Light Vessel is in position. I cannot say if she is exactly in position, perhaps a little to the Eastward, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Lower Gasper Buoy.

The Saugor Sand Buoy about East South-East between two and three miles.

We have been in our present position five or six days before the *Giaour* passed or moved a little to the Westward to bring the Eastern Buoy of the Gasper on with Saugor Bluff.

The position was assigned by the Surveyor.

We were a short distance to the Eastward five or six days previous to your coming out.

I am quite certain the Upper Saugor Sand Buoy is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles from the Floating Light Vessel *Star*.

Examined by the Court.—On the 30th April the Floating Light Vessel was in her position.

When the 2nd Mate came and called me it was nearly 9 o'clock, more than half past 8 I got away in about ten minutes with the boat and sailed down to the Vessel.

I think I was about two hours getting to her.

Coming back with the three boats in tow the Ship *Ferozepore* coming in took the boats from me.

I could see Saugor Sand Buoy that day from the Floating Light Vessel.

I think we might have seen the buoy from the wreck.

Witness retires.

Mr. W. H. Fielder called in and sworn and examined by the Prosecutor.—I am an Acting Branch Pilot in the Service.

There are three buoys in the Eastern side of the Eastern Channel, placed to mark off the edge of Saugor Sand.

Saugor Sand is not safe to approach during the South-West Monsoon when there is a heavy Sea on.

It certainly is not safe to approach without the lead being kept going.

The bearings of the Floating Light Vessel are not to be trusted for approaching Saugor Sand, but the lead is, by deeping towards it.

If the lead was not going, and a buoy in sight, its bearings might be some guide.

But the safest and best mark is the lead, and without it, it should not be approached.

With the wind at South-West by South, and the ebb tide nearly done, I should keep the weather side of the Channel over to the Westward to meet the flood tide to the greatest advantage.

The Saugor Sand is very steep too, and keeping the lead going is a safe guide.

It is known to the service, and generally understood, that deepening towards Saugor Sand is indicative of approaching its edge.

Cross-examined by the Defendant.—If I was doubtful of the crew heaving the lead correctly I should heave it myself, and approaching a sand I have always done so.

I cannot say if a French seaman would distinguish between hard and soft grounds, I should not trust him, but heave it myself when I thought I was approaching the sand.

I do not see any difference in heaving the lead from the poop or main chains.

I might be satisfied heaving the lead from a small Vessel's quarter.

The water is smoother on the edge of Saugor; heavier Seas on the middle ground, and on the eastern edge of the Sea reef.

I should not consider it prudent to stand down South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South, 6 miles from the Gasper Light Ship in the last $\frac{1}{4}$ ebb.

Because I should be too close to the edge of Saugor Sand either on the sand, or so close that if I missed stays I should not have room to veer.

I would not stand within a mile or mile and half, but such would depend upon the weather.

It is necessary to make your tacks out, but not to approach too close, particularly in a small Vessel in a seaway, she would not make her course good.

In a handy Vessel, very smooth water, I think it would be possible to stand six miles South-East of the Light Ship, passing within hailing distance; the weather clear last quarter ebb; a mile and half is not in a heavy Sea a long distance to tack off the edge of the sand.

In a Vessel 14 feet 8 inches I should stand across the middle ground.

I should consider it prudent to stand down South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South from ten minutes to 8 until ten minutes to 9, from weather smooth water, sailing five knots from the Floating Light Vessel.

I am aware of the Floating Light Vessel having been shifted in the Gasper Channel, although it may not be in the Channel Order Book.

I was aware of the change when Mr. Obbard's Survey came out.

It is customary to publish the changes in the Bankshall Order Book.

I employ a person to procure me the first intelligence of changes. I cannot say where he obtains them.

I do not see any order in the Book about the change of position of the Gasper Floating Light Vessel.

I should place confidence in any intelligence I heard from Officers outside.

I cannot say about any other changes not having been reported.

The change of position of the Floating Light Vessel was a matter of notoriety in the service, they knew she would be shifted in course of time.

To me the Light appeared to have been shifted.

I do not remember. Yes, I do, that it was reported to me that the South Channel Buoy was painted red instead of white.

If the Floating Light Vessel had been moved three quarter of a mile to the Eastward of her old position, the consequences to a person unacquainted with the change would be serious, but a prudent Pilot would trust to his lead.

The authorized mode of obtaining intelligence of changes is through the Bankshall Order Book.

Working out at night, South-West Monsoon, I should place some dependence in the Light Ship but more in my lead that is the only safe guide.

Examined by the Court.—During fine weather I should see a Buoy in the Eastern Channel four miles from a height of 12 feet.

Standing South-East from the Floating Light, under similar conditions, the Upper Saugor Sand Buoy would be clearly visible.

I could use it as a guide if I did not see the buoy.

I should be in the chains myself, placing more dependence on my lead, but observing the Floating Light Vessel also.

I cannot recollect seeing a letter in the Channel Order Book about the change of position contemplated for the Gasper Outer Light Ship, but I recognise the letter as that I know of.

I consider it is the duty of every Officer to make himself acquainted with the orders and notices in the Channel Order Book.

Referring to the letter before me in the Channel Order Book I should understand that the Light Gasper Light Vessel was in the position assigned to her by the River Surveyor as noted in his letter of 8th December.

I consider letters in the Order Book as guides for me to act upon without reference to the signature.

I consider from the 11th to the 30th April sufficient time for me to make myself acquainted with any order.

Whether the Floating Light Vessel is in position or not it does not relieve the Officer in charge of a Vessel from the necessity of using his lead, as it is the only safe guide.

This closes the prosecution.

Mr. Manger being called upon declines calling upon any Witness, but desires time to prepare his defence.

The Judge allows him until Monday next, at 10 A.M., until when the Court adjourns.

SECOND DAY.

MONDAY, 14th May 1860, at 10 A. M., Court assembles pursuant to adjournment.

J. GRAHAM, Esq., *Judge*, and Jurors as upon the first day.

Defendant appears in Court, accompanied by his friend Mr. J. Le Patourel.

Questioned if prepared with his defence.

Answers that he is, but wishes his friend Mr. Le Patourel may be allowed to read it for him.

Defence is read and closed.

The Judge sums up.

Jury deliberates upon finding.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge, with exception of the word "Wilful."

The Jury also wish to record their opinion that the accident occurred in a great measure from the inexperience of the Defendant.

The Jury having found the Defendant guilty of the charge, with exception of the word "Wilful."

The Judge proceeds under Act XII. of 1859, to sentence the Defendant, Mr. Licensed Mate Pilot D. F. Manger, to be suspended from employment for six Calendar months.

THOMAS HILL,

Prosecutor.

J. GRAHAM,

Judge of the Court for the Trial

of Officers of the Pilot Service.

The Trial is now finished, and the Court adjourns.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

You have heard the evidence for the prosecution for the defence. I have not called in one witness. I will let the case rest on the evidence of those witnesses called in for the prosecution. I am charged with "wilfull carelessness and negligence," and it now remains with you, Gentlemen, to decide how far I am guilty from the evidence you have before you. The Captain admits I was attentive to my duty, and saw me heave the lead before passing the Gasper Light, but could not say when he last saw me heave the lead. The fact is, Gentlemen, the Captain, (after passing the Gasper Light) was employed trimming sails and getting them set fair; and as he admits, not doubting the Vessel was clear of all dangers, he took no further notice of what the Pilot was doing. The Captain saw me attend to my duty, heaving the lead and taking the bearing of the Light Vessel. There is no proof from this witness that I was wilfully careless or negligent, but to the contrary that I was attentive to my duty and took those precautions which a Pilot should take, viz., heaving the lead and taking the bearing of the Light Ship, both of which I did. Gentlemen you will therefore give me the benefit of this witnesses evidence. The next witness is the Boatswain, he says his station is on the fore-castle, he also saw me heave the lead, considered I was cool and collected; he heard the order given to go about, saw the helm put down, and the Vessel came head to wind; when she struck, the anchor was immediately let go; he also considers I was not careless, but attentive to my duty. The next witness is the Mate of the Floating Light, he states the Vessel passed the Floating Light at ten minutes to 8 and a little before 9; the Vessel was reported ashore on Saugor Sand, proving that the time in my report was correct, that the wreck bore South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South, distance six miles. The next person called in is Mr. Fielder, to whose evidence I beg most particularly to call your attention. Mr. Fielder is one of those Pilots, who detests the Licensed System, and has openly condemned it. It is very complimentary to Mr. Fielder to suppose that, notwithstanding his opinion of Licensed Pilots, he should do them justice on their trial, if he were called in. The evidence elicited from him does not exactly agree with the supposition that he has banished all ill-feeling towards the Licensed Pilots; he says that it is not prudent to stand on to Saugor Sand within one mile and a half. Why, Mr. President, the Channel between Saugor Sand and the wreck of the *Alma* on the last of a spring ebb tide is only three miles wide. Yet Mr. Fielder is going to half that and tack one mile and a half off Saugor Sand; he again says that Light Vessels are not to be depended upon, that you cannot trust to them, as known marks, as they are apt to arrive; that in fact the Light Ships that costs Government such sums of money are next to useless to Mr. Fielder. But, Gentlemen of the Jury, Mr. Fielder is the only person in the Pilot Service who does not depend on marks. I do, and always will; had either of the Saugor Sand Buoys been in sight would too gladly have used them. I only ask that when marks are moved in any way I may be informed of the fact, which brings me to the cause of the accident, namely, the removal of the Gasper Light without due notice. It was a matter of notoriety that the Surveyor had suggested the Light Ship being removed. But the Pilots, under the Master Attendant's order, are not the only men who navigate this River by many, using this very Light as their mark. How are they to know any more than myself that the Gasper Light has been moved three quarters of a mile further to the Eastward, if it is not published?

The Government Pilot on the Jury tried to make it appear that the order was published, and called the attention of Mr. Fielder to the Channel Order Book, and to a letter dated 7th December 1859, and one dated 11th April 1860, letters that do not bear on the question at all; even Mr. Fielder did not know the letter, he had heard a change had been suggested. Had I had due notice of the Gasper Light having been removed to the Eastward the accident would not have happened. The letters above-mentioned do not report the removal of the outer Gasper Light, that of the 7th December 1859, is a suggestion from the Surveyor; that of the 11th April 1860, is a report from the Pilot of the Floating Light Vessel *Hope*. Mr. William, a Pilot Licensed to Pilot Vessels of 350 tons and 15 feet water of his having placed that Vessel as an additional Light in the Gasper Channel, but there is no report of the Gasper Light having been removed three quarters of a mile East South-East of Morepore. Mr. Fielder admits that it is prudent to stand down six miles South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South from the Gasper Light. The facts are now before you, Gentlemen, I leave the matter entirely in your hands, satisfied that you will acquit me of wilful carelessness and negligence, of which there is not a particle of proof, but to the contrary. It is on proof that I have the lead myself; took the bearings of the Gasper Light. Neither of the Saugor Sand Buoys could be seen, having timed my departure from the Gasper Light ten minutes to 8, sailing five knots, the tide running one knot. I considered I was acting with prudence by stand down South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South for one hour. At a quarter to 9 I took a cast of the lead in six fathoms of water, and at ten minutes to 9 I put the helm down. Had the Gasper Light not been three quarters of a mile to the Eastward of her position I should not have grounded on Saugor Sand.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th May 1860. }

D. F. MANGER,
Licensed Mate Pilot.

From MR. LICENSED MATE PILOT D. F. MANGER, to CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant,—(dated 2nd May 1860.)

SIR,

I REGRET having to report the total loss of the French Barque *Giaour* under my Politage charge, on Saugor Sand, on the morning of the 30th of April, at ten minutes to 9 o'clock. Wind from South South-West to South-West by South, Gasper Light bearing North-West $\frac{1}{2}$ North, distance six miles.

I weighed from Saugor Roads at daylight and proceeded through the Gasper Channel under all sail. Passed the Gasper Light at ten minutes to 8 A. M., standing down South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South to South-East by South, sailing five knots, and the tide running one knot from South to South South-West. I expected to fetch close to the outer Saugor Sand Buoy.

At a quarter to 9 o'clock, not seeing the Buoy, took a cast of lead, had six fathoms. At ten minutes to 9 I put about, the Vessel struck in stays, came up head to wind and gathered stern way. I immediately let go my anchor to keep her from drifting up on the sand. At 10 o'clock the Vessel's head paid off the North-West. I made all sails, slipped my cable and tried to drive her off the sand into deep water, but without success. At 11 o'clock the Vessel had five feet water in the hold, and the rollers coming in with the flood tide, made a clean breach over the Vessel, and unshipped the rudder. At noon abandon the wreck as it was not safe to remain on board any longer and pulled for the Gasper Light.

After passing the Gasper Light I considered it quite safe to stand on South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ South, six miles; the outer Saugor Sand Buoy bearing South-East by South, 10 miles, which would put me about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles North-North-West of the Buoy, and half a mile off the sand.

No. 319.

34

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 7th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6190, dated the 25th ultimo, submitting the Proceedings of a Marine Court held for the trial of Mr. Licensed Mate Pilot D. F. Manger, who was convicted of having, through negligence and carelessness, run the French Vessel *Giavour* aground on Saugor Sand, whereby she became a total wreck.

2. The Judge has sentenced him to be suspended from employment for six Calendar months.

3. In reply I am desired to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with you in the opinion that suspension for six months is a very inadequate punishment for a Pilot, who has caused the total loss of a vessel entrusted to his charge, by careless and neglectful inattention to the lead. You have justly remarked that attention to the lead is a paramount duty of a Pilot, and the Lieutenant-Governor deeply regrets to find that two Vessels within the last few weeks have been run aground from culpable neglect of this paramount duty.

4. On the first of these occasions the sentence was suspension from employment for four Calendar months. Such slight punishments for conduct which endangers life and property to an extent which it is painful to contemplate, cannot but have the effect of impressing the Pilots of the Port with the idea that a very small degree of culpability is attached by Marine Courts to the offence of inattention to the lead; which even when it leads to the greatest disaster will be treated as a light fault. It is not improbable, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, that the wreck of the *Giavour* may be attributable to feelings generated by the dangerously light view which the Judge takes of offences which ought to be treated as criminal in a very high degree.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that you will furnish the Judge with a paper, which you will be so good as to draw out, explaining in a manner that will be easily understood by an unprofessional person, the object of attention to the lead, and the necessity of such attention in this River, in order to avoid the great probability of the destruction of the Vessels navigating it and of all on board.

6. When the Judge is fully impressed with this fact, the Lieutenant-Governor makes no doubt that his sentences will no longer be disproportionate to the gravity of the offence, when Pilots are convicted of the neglect in question.

Marine

JUNE 1860.

Department.

7. As the safety of the navigation is an object of the first magnitude, and as there is no safety where there is not great attention to the lead, the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes you to issue the warning suggested by you, that on all future occasions of serious accidents to Vessels, from such neglect of a paramount duty on the part of a Pilot, the offender shall be liable to be summarily dismissed from the Service.

8. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N, PENDING.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6319, dated the 31st May 1860.)

35

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your Honor's consideration and orders, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 8297 of the 28th instant, from the Secretary India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, on the subject of running their Steamers on the Dacca and Assam line for the next six months; and, with reference thereto, to report that I can find full employment on the Ganges for all the Vessels of Government; and that unless there are reasons against it of which I have no cognizance, I would suggest the offer be accepted and the Government Steamers withdrawn.

2. It would be necessary to bind the India General Steam Navigation Company to run a pair of boats either once a month or once in six weeks, as is now done by Government, and that all Government freight shall have a preference and be carried on the boats of the India General Steam Navigation Company at the rates now charged by Government for private freight on the Assam line.

3. The Government has no stock of Coal upon this line, but if the Government Steamers are withdrawn, I can see no objection to the India General Steam Navigation Company using Coal laid down by the Contractors for the Government Vessels; the Contractors, however, before concluding arrangements with that Company, to be given to understand that at the end of the six months the Government Vessels may be again placed on the line, and the conditions of the contract with Government will be insisted upon.

4. The use of the Pilots might also be allowed to the India General Steam Navigation Company, provided the whole expense of the Pilot Establishment be paid by that Company during the time their boats occupy the line.

From F. STACE, Esq., Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 8297, dated the 28th May 1860.)

36

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I am requested by the Directors of this Company to make the following enquiries from Government, and to solicit as early a reply as it will be convenient for you to give:—

1st. Whether in the event of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, putting their Steamers to run on the Dacca and Assam line for the next six months, the Government will withdraw their's.

2nd. In the event of this withdrawal, whether Government will give this Company all the support it can.

3rd. If the India General Steam Navigation Company's Limited Steamers run, whether Government will allow them to purchase its stocks of Coal, and at what prices; and also, whether Government will allow them to employ their Native Pilots which they now have at work.

No. 321.

. 37

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6319, dated the 31st ultimo, with its enclosure, relating to an offer made by the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to run their Steamers on the Dacca and Assam line for the next six months ; and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor will agree to the withdrawal of the Government Steamers from the line, provided the Company bind themselves to run a pair of boats once every month.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the Company using the Pilots and the Coal laid down by the Contractors for the Government Vessels on the line, if the conditions mentioned in your letter are complied with.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—
(No. 1016, dated the 30th May 1860.)

38

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 202, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of the loss of two cases of postage stamps ex *Devonshire*, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that the temporary loss of the boxes may be ascribed to great carelessness on the part of the Naval Store-keeper and his Assistants, who landed the cases on this occasion.

2. His Excellency in Council requests that the Lieutenant-Governor will take such notice as he deems necessary of the conduct of Mr. Rowe.

No. 323.

39.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

WITH reference to your communication No. 11484 of the 30th December last, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, on the subject of the loss of two cases of postage stamps which were being landed from the Ship *Devonshire*, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that, in reporting the case to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with you in ascribing the loss of the boxes to great carelessness on the part of the Naval Store-keeper and his Assistants, and the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has concurred in this opinion, and desired that such notice may be taken of Mr. Rowe's conduct in the matter as the Lieutenant-Governor may deem necessary.

2. Before passing any orders in the case the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of ascertaining the length and nature of Mr. Rowe's services in the Department. You are therefore requested to supply this information, accompanied with such recommendation as you may think fit to make in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Etd. N. PENHEIRO.]

Memorandum from W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 936, dated the 17th May 1860.)

40

THE undersigned has the honor to request that the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal will be good enough, with reference to paragraph 2 of his letter No. 249, dated 7th instant, to forward, for the information of the President in Council, the correspondence relating to the exemption formerly allowed to Steamers from payment of Tolls on the Nuddea Rivers.

•

No. 295.

41

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 23rd May 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will be so good as to report the circumstances which led to the exemption of the River Steamers from the payment of Tolls on the Nuddea Rivers, and the date of the orders of Government granting this exemption, the Supreme Government having desired to be furnished with a copy of the correspondence on the subject.

Marine Superintendent's letter No. 5925, dated 14th July 1859.
Government Endorsement No. 599, dated 20th September 1859.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6317, dated the 31st May 1860.)

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary R. Thompson's letter No. 295 of the 23rd instant, requesting me to report the circumstances which led to the exemption of the River Steamers from the payment of Tolls on the Nuddea Rivers; and in reply to state, for your Honor's information, that there are no records in this Office of Tolls ever having been levied on any River Steamers that adopted the route by the Nuddea Rivers, and that the first intimation of any such intention was conveyed to this Department in a letter No. 598 of the 20th September 1859, to the address of the Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, forwarded with Mr. Junior Secretary R. Thompson's Memorandum No. 599 of the 20th idem.

•No. 322.

43

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

MARINE.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

IN compliance with the request contained in the Office Memorandum of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 936, dated the 17th ultimo, the undersigned has the honor to send the accompanying copy of the correspondence* that

* From Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, No. 3152, dated 1st September 1859, with enclosure.

To Ditto, No. 598, dated 20th September 1859.

took place with this Office in connection with the exemption enjoyed by Steamers from the payment of Tolls in the Nuddea Rivers. No other correspondence on the subject can be traced in this Office.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6390, dated the 1st June 1860.)

44

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's Memorandum No. 246 of the 5th instant, forwarding copy of a Despatch, with enclosure, No. 22 of the 22nd March last, from the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the alleged injudicious mode of cutting the deck of the Steamer *Mor* (late *Harbinger*) on the occasion of her being taken to pieces and packed for shipment in England; and requesting me to furnish the report called for, relative to the information received by Mr. Ritherdon that the Vessel has been lengthened to the extent of twenty-eight feet, and the explanation given by that gentleman with regard to cutting the deck of the Vessel.

2. In reply I beg to submit copy of a Memorandum No. 1447 of the 21st instant, from the Master Attendant, with its enclosure, from which your Honor will observe that the Committee of Survey which had suggested that the entire wood-work of the Vessel should be renewed, state that the decks of the Steam Vessel *Mor*, at the time of Survey, were cut through at right angles in four places, and admit the correctness of Mr. Ritherdon's statement that the Vessel herself was in five sections, and assert that to connect the five sections together, simply shifting the butts as suggested by Mr. Ritherdon, would have afforded no bond, and the decks would have been most objectionable and inefficient.

3. With regard to the Vessel being lengthened as stated by Mr. Ritherdon, I beg to refer to my communication addressed to your Honor, No. 7818 of the 7th September 1859, and its enclosure, in which I recommended certain alterations to the Vessel as proposed by the Chief Superintending Engineer, and it will be seen from the Report submitted that the Committee affirm that lengthening the Vessel had nothing to do with shifting the deck planks, and caused no alteration in the position of the shaft or radii of the Wheels. The Paddle Box framing also was so much shaken and destroyed, that it was impracticable to put it together again with any efficiency.

Memorandum from CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant,—(No. 1447, dated the 21st May 1860.)

45

FORWARDED for the information of the Superintendent of Marine, with reference to Mr. Secretary Howe's letter No. 5855, dated 15th instant, and its enclosures herewith returned.

From THOMAS HILL, Esq., 1st Assistant, Master Attendant, and others. to CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant,—(dated the 18th May 1860.)

SIR,

IN compliance with your directions we have the honor to state, for the information of the Superintendent of Marine, with reference to his Secretary's letter No. 5855, dated 15th instant, and annexures as per margin, that the decks of the Steam Vessel *Mor*, at the time of Survey, were cut through at right angles in four places,—so far Mr. Ritherdon is correct that the Vessel herself was in five sections. The whole length of the Vessel being 103 feet, as we have already stated in our report, that to connect the five sections together, simply shifting the Butts as suggested by Mr. Ritherdon, would have afforded no

Copy of Government letter No. 246, dated 5th May 1860, from Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Letter No. 5855, dated 15th May 1860, from Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine, to the Master Attendant.

Survey Report dated 8th December 1859, from Mr. Thomas Hill, &c., to the Master Attendant, and Mr. Ritherdon's Sketch.

bond, and the decks would have been most objectionable and inefficient. Lengthening the Vessel had nothing whatever to do with shifting the deck planks, and caused no alteration in the position of the shaft or radii of the Wheels. The Paddle Box framing would have been used if it had been fit for the purpose, but as we have reported it was so much shaken and destroyed, that it was impracticable to put it together again with any efficiency.

2. In conclusion we would respectfully beg to remark that our recommendation to shift the deck on account of its being cut at right angles, was without reference to the preparation of the Vessel for despatch to India, as we were perfectly aware of the impracticability of sending out Vessels of the dimensions of the *Mor* with long deck planks over-laping the sections, but we considered it our duty for the complete efficiency of the Vessel to recommend an entire new deck.

No. 324.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, with reference to Under-Secretary Lord Browne's Endorsement No. 901, dated the 2nd ultimo.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 9th June 1860.

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Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[E.D. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6471, dated the 5th June 1860.)

46

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of your Honor, the accompanying documents in original, as per margin, being an application, with the necessary Medical Certificates, from Mr. Branch Pilot W. Davis, soliciting leave to proceed to England for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for fifteen months.

2. Under the circumstances stated in the Medical Certificates, I beg to recommend that leave may be granted to Mr. W. Davis, and that I may be permitted to pay to him the regulated passage allowance of Company's Rupees 1,435-5, and to solicit that your Honor will be pleased to move the Home Authorities to cause the payment of the monthly allowance of his rank, viz., Company's Rupees 200, to be made to him, during his absence.

3. I shall be obliged by the return of the original documents forwarded herewith, when no longer required.

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1507, dated the 1st June 1860.)

47

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will lay before the Superintendent of Marine the accompanying copy of a letter dated this day, from Mr. Branch Pilot W. Davis, together with two Medical Certificates in original which came enclosed in it, and under the circumstances therein stated, I beg to recommend that Mr. Davis be allowed fifteen months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and that the usual amount of passage money and monthly allowance be granted to him.

From MR. BRANCH PILOT W. DAVIS, to CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant,—(dated the 1st June 1860.)

48

SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose the Certificate and Statement from the Medical Board.

Certificate from DR. A. C. MACRAE, Presidency Surgeon, countersigned by the Standing Medical Committee,—(dated the 31st May 1860.)

49

WE do hereby Certify that, according to the best of our professional judgment, after careful examination of his case, we consider the state of health of Mr. Branch Pilot Davis to be such as to render leave of absence beyond Sea for a period of fifteen months highly desirable for his recovery.

Statement of the case of MR. BRANCH PILOT W. DAVIS, by DR. A. C. MACRAE, Presidency Surgeon,—(dated the 31st May 1860.)

STATEMENT of the case of Mr. Branch Pilot W. Davis, age 34, been nineteen years in the service. Has generally enjoyed a fair amount of health until about two years ago, when in England, whither he had gone on furlough he was attacked with inflammation, involving, he says, the whole of the left hand. For this he was sometime under treatment, which consisted of leeching and poulticing, &c., on the subsidence of the inflammation the ring and fourth finger were found to be contracted as they have remained ever since. The tendon of the middle finger is gradually contracting also. In any other profession this injury would be of comparatively minor import, but where not only his own life but that of many others may depend upon his activity and the full use of his limbs, it is a question whether he should be allowed to Pilot Vessels while his hand is in this state. Symes operation, dividing the tendon and liberating the finger, offer at first a promise of success, but as it appears to me that the disease extends much further and implicates much of the palmar fasciand tendinous sheaths extending to the fore arm, I question its propriety in the present case, and therefore recommend that Mr. Davis should be permitted twelve months' leave to visit Europe, that he may have the benefit of a favourable climate should any operation be ultimately deemed advisable.

No. 325.

50

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 9th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6471, dated the 5th instant, with its enclosures, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to permit Mr. Branch Pilot W. Davis to proceed to England for the benefit of his health and to be absent on that account for a period of fifteen months.

2. You are authorized to pay to Mr. Davis the regulated allowance of Rupees 1,435-5 for his passage, and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India will be solicited to sanction the payment to him of the monthly allowance of his rank, viz. Rupees 200 during his stay in England.

3. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 326.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 9th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6312, dated the 30th May 1860)

51

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your Honor's consideration and orders, copy of a letter from the Master Attendant, No. 1477 of the 26th instant, together with its enclosure, being a Petition from Mr. D. F. Manger, Licensed Mate Pilot, appealing against the decision of the Marine Court which tried him for the loss of the French Ship *Giaour*; and with reference to the assertion that the Light Vessel was moved without notice, I beg to refer to the 8th and 9th paragraphs of my letter No. 6190 of the 25th instant, in which I pointed out that due intimation had been given by the Master Attendant of the change of position of the Buoys, &c.

2. It will also be observed from the accompanying letter from the Master Attendant, that Mr. Manger actually had in his possession a copy of the new Chart on which the new positions were inserted.

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1477, dated the 26th May 1860.)

52

SIR,

I BEG to forward to the Superintendent of Marine a Petition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor from Mr. Manger, appealing against the decision of the Marine Court, which tried him for the loss of the French Ship *Giaour*.

2. With regard to Mr. Manger's objection to Mr. Branch Pilot Warden as a Juryman, it was overruled by the Judge for the following reason:—By Act XII., to prevent delay, the defendant was called on to make his challenge of any Juror, and was particularly asked if he objected to Mr. Warden in accordance with Sections VII. and VIII. of the Act; he then made no objection.

3. As to the objection that the position of the Floating Light Vessel was moved without due notice. On the 7th December a Report was furnished by Mr. Obbard, that the alteration in the Channel rendered a change of position of the Buoys and Floating Light Vessel indispensable, which I published in the Channel Order Book, and particularly warned the Officers to study the contemplated changes. On the 18th of January the River Surveyor, wrote, saying, agreeably to his letter of December 7th, the Buoys were moved, as by the warning conveyed in his letter dated December 7th, this was published; and on 18th March a Chart was furnished to the Officer's room at Bank-shall and to the Senior Officer at the Station, in which was distinctly marked the position of the Buoys and Floating Light Vessel they were now in, and also from whence they had been moved; a copy of this very Chart was in Mr. Manger's possession.

4. I would also remark that the Floating Light Vessel is often driven from her position, and that the only safe guide was the lead which Mr. Manger neglected to use, and for which, in my opinion, he deserves all the punishment awarded him.

Petition of LICENSED MATE PILOT DANIEL FALLA MANGER, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

53

SHOWETH,

THAT your Petitioner is a Licensed Mate Pilot.

THAT your Petitioner, on the twenty-fourth day of April last, left the Port of Calcutta in Pilotage charge of the French Barque *Giaour*.

THAT on the thirtieth day of April last your Petitioner, whilst in such Pilotage charge, had the misfortune to ground that Vessel on Saugor Sand whereby she became a total wreck.

That your Petitioner was tried before a Marine Court on a charge of "wilful negligence and carelessness" in the Pilotage charge of the said Vessel on the twelfth and fourteenth day of May instant.

That on the assembling of such Court your Petitioner, under Section VIII. of Act XII. of 1859, objected to Mr. C. Warden, a Government Pilot, serving as a Juryman on the trial of your Petitioner; and in compliance with such Section your Petitioner assigned the grounds of such objection, which was to the following effect, *viz*: That inasmuch as Mr. C. Warden was a salaried Pilot, and strongly prejudiced against the Free Licensed Pilots, and as he had openly on the Quarter-deck of the Government Pilot Vessel denounced the Licensed Pilots, your Petitioner, inasmuch as he is a Free Licensed Pilot, feared even handed justice would not be meted out to him.

That your Petitioner's objection was, as he respectively submits, improperly over-ruled.

That the trial proceeded, and your Petitioner was found guilty of the charge with exception of the word "wilful" on which the Court was pleased to sentence your Petitioner to be suspended for six Calendar months.

Your Petitioner respectfully submits that the logs of the *Giaour* was occasioned by the removal, without notice, of the Gasper Light Ship, three quarters of a mile East South-East.

That on the removal of a Light Ship or Buoy or any alteration whatever being made in the bearings by which Pilots are guided in the navigation of the River Hooghly, an order is inserted in the Channel Order Book kept for that purpose at Bankshall, and when inserted, is considered as notice to all Pilots of the contents of the Order.

That until an Order changing the position of a Light Ship or bearing or otherwise is entered in the Channel Order Book, Pilots are bound to observe and discharge their duties in conformity with the Orders as entered in such Book.

That the evidence taken on the trial of your Petitioner, and which he respectfully begs to draw your Honor's attention, clearly shows that no order for changing the position of the Gasper Light Ship had been entered in the Channel Order Book.

That the consequence of such change of position is, that instead of being able to stand down South-East, half-South, for eight miles, it is not safe to stand down more six miles.

That your Petitioner being a Licensed Pilot is entirely dependent on his earnings for his livelihood, receiving no remuneration from Government other than a proportion of his earnings as such Pilot.

That in addition to the loss of pay which will be caused by such sentence, the sentence will work another and more serious injury to your Petitioner, inasmuch as he will lose the opportunity of gaining knowledge and experience in his profession of Pilot during the term of such sentence.

That your Petitioner is dissatisfied with the said finding and sentence, and shows to your Honor the following grounds, either for an entire remission of such sentence or modification thereof, or for a new trial:—

1st. That until the publication of the Order for changing the position of the Gasper Light Ship, three quarters of a mile East South-East, by insertion in the Channel Order Book, your Petitioner could have, and had in fact, no notice of such change, and was bound to act and did act in Pilotage charge of the said Vessel in conformity with the order assigning the Gasper Light Ship to the position from whence she was removed.

2nd. That your Petitioner, having no notice of the change of the position of the Gasper Light Ship, stood down as usual South-East, half-South, for six miles, which was the proper mode of navigating the said Vessel. Kept her clear of all danger, but, in consequence of such change of position without notice, when your Petitioner put the Vessel about, she, to his surprise, grounded on Saugor Sands.

3rd. That the loss of the said Vessel, your Petitioner respectfully submits, was caused solely and wholly through the change of the position of the Gasper Light Ship without notice.

4th. That the verdict of the Jury was against the evidence, and,

5th. That the objection taken by your Petitioner to Mr. C. Warden, serving as one of the Jury on the trial of your Petitioner, was, for the reason stated in this Petition, a fair and reasonable objection, and ought not, as your Petitioner respectfully submits, to have been over-ruled.

Your Petitioner therefore respectfully and humbly submits to your Honor, for your Honor's consideration, the above grounds of appeal, and prays your Honor for an entire remission of the sentence passed upon your Petitioner, or for such mitigation of the same or other order as your Honor may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

No. 327.

54

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 11th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6312, dated the 30th ultimo, together with a Petition from Mr. Licensed Pilot D. F. Manger, appealing against the decision of the Marine Court by which he was tried for the loss of the *Giaour* on Saugor Sand, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor declines to interfere with the sentence passed on Mr. Manger.

2. I am also desired to request that you will be so good as to inform Mr. Manger that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, as it has been certified to him that the Vessel was wrecked through that Officer's culpable inattention to the lead, his punishment was not sufficiently severe, and it is therefore impossible to mitigate it.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ed. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6034, dated the 19th May 1860.)

55

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary R. Thompson's Memorandum No. 222 of the 26th ultimo, forwarding for report the documents noted in the margin,

Letter from Mr. J. P. B. Le Patourel, Licensed Master Pilot, to the address of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 5th April 1860.

Letter from Mr. J. P. B. Le Patourel, to the Secretary to Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 30th January 1860.

Letter from Secretary Superintendent of Marine, to Master Attendant, No. 1379, dated 4th February 1860.

Notice to Mariners by Mr. Le Patourel.

from Mr. Licensed Pilot J. P. B. Le Patourel, representing the disappointment experienced and the pecuniary loss sustained by him on account of the withdrawal of the permission granted to him in April 1859, to provide his own boat for the purpose of cruising off False Point in the prosecution of his duties as a Free Pilot.

2. With reference to the above, I beg to state that in submitting Mr. Le Patourel's proposition with my letter No. 3111, dated the 14th April 1859, I recommended that his application should be complied with as an experimental measure, and on receiving your Honor's sanction, I was requested in Mr. Officiating Junior Secretary E. H. Lushington's letter No. 247 of the 25th idem, to limit the experiment to six months, after which a Report was required as to the result.

3. This decision was conveyed to the Master Attendant on the 4th May for communication to Mr. Le Patourel, but Captain Reddie did not deem it fair to pronounce an opinion at the expiration of the time indicated, as the experiment had not had a fair trial. The required Report was, however, submitted on the 9th of December, or nearly eight months after the date of the sanction of Government for the trial of the scheme, and the Master Attendant then reported that he looked upon the experiment as a total failure, seeing that two Officers only had joined Mr. Le Patourel. This opinion was submitted to your Honor with my letter No. 11134 of the 19th December last, and your Honor's decision dated the 6th January 1860, directing the measure to be discontinued, was duly transmitted to the Master Attendant with a request to give effect to the orders.

4. Mr. Le Patourel knew from the first that his scheme was regarded as an experiment only, and sanctioned accordingly, and he has no claim that I can see for reimbursement from the State of the expenses he has been put to, which were incurred upon his own responsibility.

5. Referring to Mr. Le Patourel's solicitation to be permitted to regain the steps he has lost in the Pilot Service by the award of a Marine Court, I beg to state that such a concession would establish a very injurious precedent, and that there are no grounds for the application.

No. 328.

56

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO J. P. B. LE PATOUREL, Esq.,

*Licensed Pilot.**Fort William, the 11th June 1860.*

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th April last, with enclosures, relative to the orders of Government, withdrawing the temporary permission which was accorded to you to cruise off False Point in your own Vessel; and in reply to state that, as you were aware from the commencement that the scheme was sanctioned as an experiment only, the expenses attending the introduction of the project were incurred on your own responsibility, and you have therefore no claim for re-imbursement from the State for any loss which you may have sustained.

2. With reference to the 5th paragraph of your letter the Lieutenant-Governor sees no grounds for complying with your solicitation for permission to regain the four steps in the Pilot Service, which you lost by the sentence of a Marine Court for disrespect to your Superior Officer.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

Extract from a letter from the Bengalee Translator to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 1st June 1860.

57

PARAGRAPH 3. Permit me also to bring to your notice what appears to me to be a mistake in the boundaries of the Port of Futteypore, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd May, (page 1122) where the South-West limit is twice defined. In the first case, I think it ought to be the North-West, but I solicit your instructions on the subject.

Extract from a letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Bengalee Translator to Government, No. 1356, dated the 7th June 1860.

PARAGRAPH 2. The subject of your 3rd paragraph will be considered in the General Department of this Office.

No. 1357.

FORWARDED to the General Department for the issue of the necessary orders.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 7th June 1860.

RIVERS THOMPSON,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[END. C. BARLOW.]

No. 331.

. 58

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Fort William, the 13th June 1860.

Marine,

SIR,

THE attention of the Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to a mistake in the boundaries of the Port of Futteypore, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd May, where the South-West limit is twice defined; I am directed, with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Eden's letter No. 174 of the 13th February last, and its enclosures, to request that enquiries may be made of the local Authorities as to which of the two definitions is correct, and that the result may be reported to Government with a view to the rectification of the error.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[ED. C. BARLOW.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 1363, dated the 4th February 1860.)

59

HON'BLE SIR,

WITH reference to Under-Secretary Lord H. U. Browne's letter No. 85 of the 26th ultimo, I have the honor to report that the subject alluded to therein shall have my earliest attention. I beg to add that the second letter quoted in the margin of the one under acknowledgment (No. 2005 of 1st December 1859) has not been received in this Office.

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,—(No. 1564, dated the 9th February 1860.)

60

HON'BLE SIR,

WITH reference to correspondence on the subject of the revised definitions and rules for the Port of Mutlah, I have the honor to submit herewith, for your Honor's consideration, a draft Notification and Sketch of the same as called for in Mr. Junior Secretary Buckland's letter No. 1118, dated the 7th September 1857.

2. I regret that this matter has been so long delayed, which has been occasioned principally by its having, through misapprehension, been overlooked when sent back to the Master Attendant's Office for correction in October 1857, and the press of business at the time, dependent upon the state of public affairs, tended to prevent its being brought forward again.

NOTIFICATION

61

Act No. XXII. of 1855.

The limits of the Port of Mutlah are as follows :—

To the North-East a line down across the Atarabanca River, on a thousand yards inside the North-East point of the River Mutlah.

To the North-West a line drawn across the Beddheederea River, from Mallee Khal to the Northward.

To the North a line drawn East and West across the Khuratia River.

To the South a line drawn East and West, one thousand yards below Mallee Khal.

The limits of the navigable River and Channels leading to the said Port of Mutlah made subject to the said Act, are as follows :—

To the North the Port of Mutlah as above defined.

To the South a line drawn East and West in Lat. 21° 6' North, from the Meridian of 88° 35' East to 89° 0' East.

All parts of the navigable Channels called "Ward's" Channel and the Roymutlah Channel, and of the River Mutlah, between the said limits and below high water line at spring tides, are subject to the said Act.

PORT RULES.

WITH sanction

- RULE I.—No vessels above 200 tons shall move from one place to another between sunset and sunrise within the Port of Mutlah without permission of the Executive or such other Officer, hereafter to be appointed.
- RULE II.—All vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall take up such berth as may be appointed to them by the Executive or such other Officer as may hereafter be appointed.
- RULE III.—All vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall, if required, rig in their jibbooms and strike their masts if required to do so by the Executive or other Officer to be hereafter appointed.
- RULE IV.—Every ship or vessel shall remove any projecting anchor or other substance from her sides when required to do so.
- RULE V.—Vessels discharging ballast shall be bound to take up such berth as may be appointed.
- RULE VI.—A free Channel of 300 yards' width is to be kept for ships moving up and down the river within the Port of Mutlah, and also free passage to piers, jetties, landing places, docks and moorings, all vessels shall be bound to move when required.

RULE VII.—All vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall anchor, moor and unmoor, when and where required by the Executive or other Officer hereafter to be appointed.

RULE VIII.—All vessels shall be moved from place to place as required by Executive or other Officer.

RULE IX.—No vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall boil any pitch, dammar, or oil on board, or shall draw off spirits by candle, or other artificial light.

RULE X.—All vessels within the limits of the Channels leading to the Port of Multah shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the starboard foreyard arm, and all vessels underweigh at night shall show a good light at the fore royal, or upper foremast head, and when underweigh in tow of a Steamer shall, in addition to the mast-head light, show a good light at each foreyard arm, the Steamer showing the usual lights prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations.

From A. SCONCE, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council, to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 30, dated the 6th March 1860.)

62

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 2599 of 21st May 1857, to the address of Mr. Currie, I should be obliged by your informing me whether the Lieutenant-Governor wishes a Bill for levying Port dues in the Port of the Mutlah to be proceeded with.

2. Probably the Port and the limits thereof have been already declared in conformity with Sections III. and IV. of Act XXII. of 1855. But I do not understand clearly from the correspondence transmitted with the above letter that the rate of what is technically called a Port due has been determined by the Government.

3. The various Acts passed, relative to the Port dues of the different Indian Ports appear to have been framed to meet the special circumstances of each Port; and though the Calcutta Port Due Act No. XX. of 1857, should be taken as a guide for that of the Mutlah, probably some of the provisions should be either omitted or materially modified. If His Honor should so wish, I might ask the Superintendent of Marine to favor me with the Sketch of a Bill which he may consider adequate to the circumstances of the case.

No. 334.

63

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR FOR BENGAL.

Fort William, the 14th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 30, dated the 6th March last, and in reply to state that no application has yet been made to the Supreme Government for bringing Mutlah under the provisions of Act XXII. 1855; and though the limits of the proposed Port have been laid down by the Superintendent of Marine, and a draft of the Port Rules prepared, it does not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor expedient in the present circumstances of the Port and the improbability of the Railway being completed for another year, that any steps should now be taken for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes however to issue orders to the Chief Engineer to erect boundary pillars in accordance with the limits recommended by the Superintendent of Marine; and when the time for the completion of the Railway approaches, and there is a prospect of the Port coming into use, the necessary measures will be taken for placing the Port under the Port Act and making arrangements for legalizing the collection of Port dues.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 335.

COPY of the above letter, and of the one from the Superintendent of Marine, No. 1564, dated the 9th February last, together with its enclosure and the original Sketch therein referred to, forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Office, with a request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Chief Engineer for the erection of the boundary pillars, and that the original Sketch may be returned when no longer required.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 14th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[ED. N. PENNEBO.]

From COMDR. J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6055, dated the 19th May 1860.)

64

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your Honor's favorable consideration and orders, the accompanying letter No. 150 of the 14th instant, from the Government Builder and Surveyor, applying for an increase to his present salary on the grounds set forth by him, which I respectfully submit are forcible and worthy of consideration.

2. The importance of the duties performed by the Builder and Surveyor cannot be over-estimated in this Department, and the inadequacy of his salary must be evident when compared with the value of his services and the ordinary scale of remuneration prevailing in this country.

3. On this subject I would solicit your Honor's attention to my letter No. 3987 of the 11th May 1859, recommending an increase of pay to Mr. Melany.

From J. M. MELANY, Esq., Builder and Surveyor, Kidderpore Government Dock-yard, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 150, dated the 14th May 1860.)

65

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that you will do me the favor to submit to the Superintendent of Marine, this my respectful application for an increase to my present allowances as the Builder and Surveyor of the Government Marine Department on the following considerations :—

1st. That owing to the altered state of the country and its greatly improved commerce, the duties and the responsibilities of the Builder and Surveyor are now far more important and onerous than they were in the time of his predecessors, who enjoyed larger incomes.

2nd. That Mr. Seppings, whose duties were confined to Surveys only (the Dock-yard then being private property, and the work done by contract) received Rupees 1,254 per month.

3rd. That Mr. Simpson received Rupees 500 with Rupees 60 house rent, and the fees of all Surveys for the Registry of Merchant Shipping from which he derived an average income of 200 per month.

4th. That in the mean time every branch of the service has largely increased, and the expenditure of the Dock-yard has doubled, as will be seen by the accompanying Statement of Expenditure for the last sixteen years which shows an annual average for

Mr. Seppings of	Rupees	1,68,131	4	1
„ Simpson of	„	2,21,224	13	8
„ Melany of	„	5,23,866	11	10

2. I would further beg of you to bring personally to the notice of the Superintendent of Marine, the fact that while materials and labor have notoriously increased nearly 50 per cent during the last few years, my rates for work done are not higher than those of my predecessors.

3. I may be allowed here briefly to enumerate the duties of the Surveyor and Builder, namely,—

He is in charge of the Dock-yard and has to supervise, and is responsible for all work done there. He has to furnish plans and specifications, for every Vessel and Boat built for Government whether of Iron, or wood, whether built by the Dock-yard itself, by the Steam factory, by contractors in the Dock-yard or by private establishments in their own yards.

He has to supervise, and is responsible for the docking of, and repairs to all vessels taken into the Docks at Howrah.

He is equally responsible for all vessels under repairs belonging to the Royal and Indian Navies.

He has to Survey and Report twice, on every vessel taken up on account of Government, and he is responsible for all fittings on them whether for Troops, Convicts, Horses, or for Cattle.

He has personally to maintain the entire correspondence of his Office, to supervise its duties and accounts.

These multifarious duties involve great mental and bodily labor. Holidays are rare, and he is fortunate to have a Sunday entirely to himself.

4. I would beg therefore most respectfully to solicit a comparison of my salary with that of other Officers in charge of Establishments of equal magnitude and importance, whether in India or in England, public or private.

5. I do not presume to offer comment on the manner in which I have performed the duties entrusted to me, but I may be allowed to say, that I have never spared myself, to secure the interests of Government, to afford satisfaction to my superiors and to the services. I venture, however, to hope that the records of the Department and the personal observation of the Superintendent of Marine will show, that my efforts have not been unsuccessful.

Should the Superintendent of Marine consider my appeal deserving of consideration, I trust that he will do me the favor to submit it to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his favorable support.

66

A Statement of Expenditure for the last 16 years.

					Rs.	As.	P.
Mr. Seppings' in	1843	...	...	...	1,68,131	4	4
Mr. Simpson's "	1844-45	...	1,72,229	6 10			
Ditto "	1845-46	...	1,87,412	8 4½			
Ditto "	1846-47	...	1,68,896	14 10½			
Ditto "	1847-48	...	2,34,915	9 5			
Ditto "	1848-49	...	2,03,407	3 7½			
Ditto "	1849-50	...	1,62,328	3 3½			
Ditto "	1850-51	...	2,20,724	0 1½			
Ditto "	1851-52	...	2,26,734	6 11			
Ditto "	1852-53	...	2,55,522	7 1½			
Ditto "	1853-54	...	3,80,077	12 9			
					22,12,248	0	4
Mr. Melany's "	1854-55	...	3,59,743	9 11½			
Ditto "	1855-56	...	3,78,524	12 2½			
Ditto "	1856-57	...	4,60,911	8 6			
Ditto "	1857-58	...	7,18,532	15 1			
Ditto "	1858-59	...	7,01,620	13 7½			
					26,19,333	11	4½

JUNE 1860

Department.

No. 300.

67

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 30th May 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 6055, dated the 19th instant, with enclosure, I am directed to enquire what addition you would suggest to the salary of the Builder and Surveyor in the Kidderpore Dock-yard.

2. A Tabular Statement in the prescribed form should be furnished for transmission to the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From COMDR. J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6409, dated the 2nd June 1860.)

68

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's letter No. 300 of the 30th ultimo, and in reply, beg to recommend that the Builder and Surveyor be allowed a salary of 700 Rupees per month, as per Tabular Statement herewith submitted.

•

Tabular Statement.

Approved: From Home Dept. Government of India.		Office to which the Propo- tion refers.		NATURE OF CHANGE.		PROPOSITION.						Grounds of Proposition.		Remarks.		Remarks.		Orders.	
No.		Date.		Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.		PERMANENT.		TEMPORARY.		Casual or Extraordinary.		Vide separate letter No. 336 of this date.					
								Increase per Month.		Decrease per Month.		Increase per Month.		Decrease per Month.					
				Ra. As. P.		Ra. As. P.		Ra. As. P.		Ra. As. P.		Period.		Ra. As. P.					
				Ra. As. P.		Ra. As. P.													
				Master Builder 1st Asst. ditto 2nd ditto ditto 3rd ditto ditto 4th ditto ditto Draftsman Gunner Writers at 60 Rs. to 10 Rs. Engineer Drivers Dutty and Sweepers Chowkedars Total Rupees - 2,068		Master Builder 1st Asst. Ditto 2nd ditto ditto 3rd ditto ditto 4th ditto ditto Draftsman Gunner Writers at 60 Rs. to 10 Rs. Engineer Drivers Dutty and Sweepers Chowkedars Total Rupees - 2,228		560 0 0 300 0 0 150 0 0 130 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 80 0 0 384 0 0 20 0 0 213 0 0 21 0 0 8 0 0 2,068 0 0		700 0 0 300 0 0 150 0 0 130 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 80 0 0 384 0 0 20 0 0 213 0 0 21 0 0 8 0 0 2,228 0 0									
				Surveyor and Builder's Establishment.															

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th June. 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 336, dated the 14th June 1860.)

70

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council a copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Marine, No. 6055, dated the 19th ultimo, with enclosures, relative to an application made by the Builder and Surveyor at the Kidderpore Dock-yard for an increase to his present salary of Rupees 560 per mensem.

2. Mr. Melany represents that, although the duties of his office have latterly become much more onerous and responsible, he is in receipt of a smaller salary than even his predecessors. Mr. Simpson whom he succeeded received, in addition to Rupees 500 and Rupees 60 for house rent, all fees for the Registration of Merchant Shipping which averaged Rupees 200 per mensem. Mr. Seppings who preceded Mr. Simpson was in receipt of Rupees 1,254 per mensem.

3. In support of his assertion as to the increase of work Mr. Melany submits a Statement of the yearly expenditure of the Dock-yard since 1843, from which it will appear that the disbursements have doubled within the last few years.

4. The Superintendent of Marine states that the importance of the duties performed by the Builder and Surveyor cannot be over-estimated, and submits that the inadequacy of his salary must be evident when compared with the value of his services and the ordinary scale of remuneration in this country. He recommends that Mr. Melany's salary be raised to Rupees 700 per mensem.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor recommends the proposal to the favorable consideration of the Government of India.

6. A Tabular Statement in the prescribed form is herewith submitted.

[Exd. W. Hungerford.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

71

MARINE.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

READ again the Proceedings of the 26th April 1860, Nos. 13-15, relative to an application by the Superintendent of Marine, for sanction to the entertainment of an Establishment, at a cost of Rupees 545 each, for two of the Iron Barges sent out from England for Inland Navigation.

* No. 1222, dated 8th instant. Read also a communication* from the Home Department, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the above proposal.

ORDERED, that the following letter be written to the Superintendent of Marine.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Ed. N. PENHEIRO.*]

No. 337.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4763, dated the 12th April last, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Government of India in the Financial Department has sanctioned the entertainment of an Establishment, at a cost of Rupees 545 per mensem each, for two of the Iron Barges sent out from England for Inland Navigation.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 338.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 339.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 16th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

72

MARINE.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

READ again the Proceedings of the 3rd May 1860, Nos. 1-4, relative to a proposal by the Superintendent of Marine for the substitution of the Pilot Brig *Salween* for the Schooner *Spy* as a Survey Vessel, at an additional cost of Rupees 93 per mensem.

Read also a communication* from the Home Department, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the above arrangement.

*No. 1223, dated 8th instant.

ORDERED, that the following letter be written to the Superintendent of Marine.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ed. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 340.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 16th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4352, dated the 2nd ultimo, with enclosures, and in reply to inform you that the Government of India in the Financial Department has authorized the substitution of the Brig *Salween* for the Schooner *Spy* as a Survey Vessel, at an increased cost of Rupees 93 per mensem.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 341.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 342.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 16th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

73

MARINE.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

READ again the Marine Proceedings of the 3rd May 1860, Nos. 17-19, submitting to the Government of India a revised Tabular Statement of changes required in the Establishment of the Marine Superintendent's Office, involving an increase of Rupees 130 per month.

Read also a communication from the Home Department, No. 1246, dated the 13th instant, conveying the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the above increase.

ORDERED, that the following letter be written to the Superintendent of Marine.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Esq.* N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 345.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5139, dated the 23rd April last, submitting a revised Tabular Statement of the required Establishment of your Office, involving an increase of Rupees (30) one hundred and thirty per mensem, in excess of the amount sanctioned on the 17th February last.

2. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Superintendent of Proceedings and Current letters, upon the understanding that the salary of the appointment of Rupees (100) one hundred per mensem is not the augmented salary of the 1st Proceeding writer.

3. The Governor General in Council, under the circumstances represented by you, has also sanctioned your reverting to the original scale of pay in the case of the three following Assistants :—

Assistant Despatcher, original pay	Rupees	...	55
Senior Examiner, ditto	„	...	85
Junior Ditto, ditto	„	...	80

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 346.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of the Endorsement from this Office, No. 100 of the 17th February last.

FORT WILLIAM, }

The 19th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

74

MARINE.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

READ again the Marine Proceedings of the 17th May 1860, Nos. 3-5, relative to an application by the Superintendent of Marine, for sanction to the temporary entertainment of an Establishment at a cost of Rupees 96 per mensem, to take charge of the Steamer *Juboona*.

* No. 1249, dated the 13th instant.

READ also a communication* from the Home Department, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the above application.

ORDERED, that the following letter be written to the Superintendent of Marine.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

Marine

JUNE 1860.

Department

No. 347.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5309, dated the 28th April last, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Government of India in the Financial Department has sanctioned the temporary entertainment of an Establishment, at a cost of Rupees 96 per mensem, to look after the new Steamer *Jubona*.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 349.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

No. 348.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 19th June 1860.

} *Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6824, dated the 16th June 1860.)

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for your Honor's information, the accompanying letter in original No. 1642 of this day's date, from the Master Attendant, reporting the total loss of the Ship *Jeremiah Garnett* on the Western Sea Reef, and to state that I have sanctioned the sending the *Celerity* and *Despatch* to search for the missing men.

75

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the
Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1642, dated the 16th June 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report the total loss of the English Ship *Jeremiah Garnett* on the Western Sea Reef; the Ship left this on the 27th ultimo, was making water and put back leaky, the Captain got to the West and did not know where he was, when he struck on the Western Sea Reef and became a total wreck; the Captain on a spar drifted up to the Upper Gasper Light Vessel, and was picked up, so have all the Crew with the exception of the Mate, Carpenter, and an able Seaman, so with the sanction of the Superintendent of Marine I will send the *Celerity* to search the Western Channel and the *Despatch* to examine the Creeks about Sangor, as it is evident there is a strong set to the North and East, the Captain having drifted up to the Upper Gasper Light Vessel.

76

No. 350.

77

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
• •

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 19th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6824, dated the 16th instant, with enclosure, reporting the total loss of the Ship *Jeremiah Garnett*, on the Western Sea Reef, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your having sanctioned the sending of the *Celerity* and *Despatch* to search for the missing members of the Crew.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1256, dated the 14th June 1860.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to Mr. Junior Secretary Thompson's letter No. 242, dated the 3rd ultimo.

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Commander J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1105, dated the 14th June 1860.)

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6386, dated the 1st instant, submitting explanation from the Agents of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, in reference to the detention of the Mail Steamer *Burmah* at the Port of Akyab in March last for fifteen hours beyond the time allowed.

2. In reply I am directed to state that there has been a ~~clear~~ breach of the contract, for no saving of time on the voyage releases the Contractors from the obligation of leaving each Port at the end of the stipulated period of stay.

3. But under the explanation given, and with the assurance that the experiment which caused the detention on the present occasion, *viz.* that of not employing Coolies to assist the crews of the Mail Steamers in discharging cargo, will not be repeated, the Governor-General in Council does not desire to enforce the penalty to which the Contractors have rendered themselves liable.

No. 352.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Arracan for information, with reference to his letter No. 31, dated the 10th April last.

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1100, dated the 14th June 1860.)

SIR,

I AM directed to call attention to this Office Memorandum No. 936, dated the 17th ultimo, and to request that the papers therein called for may be forwarded without delay.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

80

MARINE.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

READ again the Marine Proceedings of the 25th May 1860, Nos. 19-27, relative to an application by the Superintendent of Marine, for sanction, to the entertainment of an Establishment for the Screw Steamer *Celerity*, at a cost of Rupees 1,868-5-4 per mensem.

* No. 1260, dated the 13th instant. Read also a communication* from the Home Department, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the above application.

ORDERED, that the following letter be written to the Superintendent of Marine.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENEIRO.]

No. 353.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5513, dated the 4th ultimo, with enclosures, and in reply to inform you that the Government of India in the Financial Department has sanctioned the entertainment of an Establishment for the Screw Steamer *Celerity*, at a cost of Rupees 1,868-5-4 per mensem.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 354.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 355.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6654, dated the 12th June 1860.)

81

HON'BLE SIR,

WITH reference to my letter No. 1685 of the 23rd February
Paragraph 4. 1859, submitting a draft of Rules, and drafts of Certificates of
competency under Section XI., and of service under Section XII. of Act I.
of 1859, I have the honor to submit, for your Honor's consideration, that a
reference having been made on the subject, I am of opinion that the 1st and
3rd Rules, which require from Masters and Mates desirous of obtaining Cer-
tificates of service, the production of testimonials of sobriety and good conduct,
are beyond the meaning of the Act.

2. Sections IX., X., and XI. provide for the examination of persons who
intend to become Masters or Mates of Foreign going or Home trade Ships, and
for the production of proof of sobriety, ability, and general good conduct,
to entitle such persons to a Certificate of competency; but the following Sec-
tion declares that every person who, before the passing of the Act, has served
as Master or Mate as described, shall be entitled to a Certificate of service.
This is merely a Certificate, upon proof given, that such and such a person
has already served in the capacity described, and I am of opinion that to
demand from such party any Certificate of character is unauthorized; and
that to withhold a Certificate of service on the ground of the applicant being
unable to produce a testimonial, would be unwarrantable and illegal.

3. A case has just occurred in which an applicant, for a Certificate of
service, was unable to produce a testimonial, and after inspection of the Act,
and consideration of the above points, I directed the Examiners to grant a
Certificate of service, in anticipation of your Honor's sanction, and I beg ac-
cordingly that your Honor will be pleased to cancel the Rules in question.

No. 358.

82

FROM RIVERS' THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,*

WITH reference to your letter No. 1411, dated the 20th July last, conveying the sanction of the Supreme Government to certain Rules for the examination of Candidates for Certificates of competency and service under Section X. of Act I. of 1859, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Superintendent of Marine on the subject, and to state that, for the reasons therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with that Officer in opinion that the 1st and 3rd Rules which require from Masters and Mates desirous of obtaining Certificates of service, the production of testimonials of sobriety and good conduct, are beyond the meaning of the Act and should be cancelled.

* No. 6654, dated the 12th instant.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Ed. N. PENNEIRO.*]

Extract from Marine Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—(No. 23 of 1860, dated the 29th March.)

83

Paragraph 11. Report on effect of Establishment of the "Volunteers' Home" for Junior Pilots forwarded, in reply to paragraph 22 of Marine Despatch, dated 22nd September (No. 3) 1858.

PARA. 11. The results attending the Establishment of this institution are most satisfactory.

12. The suggestion of the Master Attendant, that any future Superintendent of the "Home" should be called upon to impart instruction to the inmates in the elements of Navigation, is worthy of your consideration.

No. 363.

84

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 26th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

ADVERTING to Mr. Buckland's letter No. 30, dated the 19th January 1859, I am directed to transmit the accompanying Extract (paragraphs 11 and 12) of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 23 of the 29th March last, relative to the Establishment of the "Volunteers' Home," and to request that you will favor the Lieutenant-Governor with a report on the condition and prospects of the institution as well as with an expression of your opinion on the Master Attendant's suggestion that the Superintendent of the "Home" should be called upon to impart instruction to the inmates in the elements of Navigation; stating at the same time if any measures have already been taken to carry out this proposal.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

●
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ed. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6964, dated the 21st June 1860.)

HON'BLE SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 6824 of the 16th current,
I have the honor to submit, for your Honor's information, the accompanying
letter* in original, from the Master Attendant, report-
ing the return of the Steam Ship *Celerity* from her*
unsuccessful search of the missing Crew of the late Ship *Jeremiah Garnett*.

2. I shall be obliged by the return of the original letter when no longer
required.

85

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the
Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1662, dated the 19th June 1860.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform the Superintendent that the Steamer *Celerity* has
returned from her search of the missing Crew of the Ship *Jeremiah Garnett*. She examined
every part of the Western Channel, but could see no traces of them.

86

No. 362.

87

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 26th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6964, dated the 21st instant, with its enclosure, reporting the return of the Steam Ship *Celerity* from her unsuccessful search for the missing Crew of the Ship *Jeremiah Garnett*, and in reply to request that you will be so good as to state whether the wrecked Vessel was in charge of a Pilot, and whether any enquiry will be instituted into the circumstances under which she was lost.

2. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENNELL.]

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Marine Department,—(No. 23, dated London, the 29th March 1860.)

88

Paragraphs 1-2. Mr. Mate Pilot
Le Patourel adjudged to lose four
steps in rank.

PARA. 2. The charges of disobedience and disrespect to his superior Officer brought against this Pilot, were fully proved, and were substantiated by his own admissions made in the defence submitted to the Marine Court.

3. Although Mr. Le Patourel is one of those Pilots who have exchanged the salaried for the Free Service, he is not thereby withdrawn from the operation of those Regulations of the Service which have for their object the maintenance of proper discipline and subordination. His refusal, therefore, to obey orders was rightly visited upon him.

4. Inquiry should, however, be made into the allegations of Mr. LePatourel, that the Licensed Pilots receive insults and annoyance at the hands of the salaried Pilots, and that consequently many are deterred from accepting the conditions which the late Court of Directors were induced to concede to the Pilot Service, with a view of making some progress towards a system of Free Pilotage on the Hooghly.

No. 361.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

89

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 26th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

WITH reference to Mr. Buckland's letter No. 102, dated the 18th February 1859, I am directed to forward the accompanying Extract (paragraphs 2 to 4) from a Despatch* from the Secretary of State, and to request that you will be so good as to institute the enquiry directed in paragraph 4 of the Despatch, and to report the result for communication to the Home Authorities.

* No. 23, dated 29th March 1860.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

Extract from Marine Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 23 of 1860, dated 29th March.

90

Para. 45. Interference as to removal of Mr. Ducasse from post of Engineer in the Steam Ferry Boat *Benares*, declined by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

PARAGRAPH 16. As Mr. Ducasse was informed that a compliance with his request for leave of absence from his duties for a fortnight must involve his discharge from employment, as it would be impossible to provide a substitute for a short period, no injustice was done to him by dispensing with his further services. The testimonials which he brought forward are, however, of an extremely high character, showing him to have most ably discharged not only his own immediate duties in ordinary times, but the duty of others connected with the handling of the vessel to which he was attached, in the most energetic and meritorious manner, in moments of great emergency and danger from the fire of the Mutineers, and it is to be hoped that the services of Mr. Ducasse have been made again available.

— — — — —
No. 359.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for information and guidance.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 26th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

JUNE 1860.

Department:

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, (No. 6879, dated the 18th June 1860.)

HON'BLE SIR,

WITH reference to Mr. Junior Secretary Thompson's letter No. 312, dated the 6th instant, with enclosure, I have the honor to report that I concur in the suggestion to reduce the Chart of the Deves River to half scale.

2. With reference to Major Thuillier's 2nd paragraph I beg to state that the Deves flows into the Bay of Bengal about thirty-five miles to the Southward and Westward of False Point, or say in Lat. N. $19^{\circ} 57' 50''$.

No. 360.

92 . FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Fort William, the 26th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1129, dated the 31st ultimo, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of one* from the Superintendent of Marine, concurring in your suggestion that the Chart of the "Devee" should be reduced to half scale and specifying the locality of that River. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the measure.

* No. 6879, dated the 18th instant.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6908, dated the 19th June 1860.)

93

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's letter No. 313 of the 6th instant, and its enclosure, requesting me to ascertain from the Shipping Master in what manner the money on account of the two deceased Seamen referred to has been disposed of, and in reply to submit, for your Honor's information, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 80 of the 16th instant, from the Shipping Master, who states that the money in question has been received from the Collector of Customs at Moulmein, and will be remitted to the Board of Trade, London, by the Quarterly Roll ending the 30th instant.

From H. H. SEVENOAKS, Esq., Shipping Master, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the
Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 80, dated the 16th June 1860.)

94

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 6752, dated the 15th instant, and of its annexures, and to state in reply that the money on account of the Estates of the two deceased Seamen named in the margin, was received in this Office from the Collector of Customs at Moulmein on the 1st ultimo, and will be remitted to the Board of Trade, London, by the Quarterly Roll ending 30th instant.

	Ra.	As.	P.
James Scott ...	122	11	3
James Mattison	19	14	3

No. 364.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

95

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 230 and 960, dated the 30th January and 18th May respectively, calling for information relative to the disposal of the balance of wages and effects of Hugh Bruce (*alias* James Scott), a deceased Seaman of the Barque *Ann*, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of a letter *

* No. 6906, dated the 19th instant. from the Superintendent of Marine, with its enclosure, stating that the money in question has been received by the Shipping Master, to whom the draft was made over by the Collector of Customs for realization, and will be remitted to the Board of Trade, London, by the Quarterly Roll ending the 30th instant.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.[*Ed. N. PENEIRO.*]

From COMMANDER J RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6765, dated the 15th June 1860.)

HON'BLE SIR,

96

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's Memorandum No. 310, dated 1st instant, with annexure, from the Officiating Civil Auditor, reporting that an Uncovenanted Servant is entitled to one-half of his salary when absent on sick leave without reference to the time he has served, and stating that he, the Civil Auditor, has no cognizance of the regulation by which Engineers are allowed one-third of their salary whilst absent from duty on leave.

2. I beg to transmit copy of the rules drawn up for the guidance of Engineers which have been sanctioned by Government under orders conveyed in Memorandum No. 378, dated 25th July 1854, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal; and to invite attention to Clause 9, permitting an absentee on sick leave or private affairs to draw one-third of his pay during such period of absence.

3. In practice, this rule has caused much inconvenience in consequence of the impracticability of obtaining skilled labor for the remnant of the absentee's salary, and it follows that when a First Class Engineer proceeds on leave his post must be filled up by a person of inferior qualification who would not otherwise be placed in charge of a Vessel's Engine Room, and the result is risk to the machinery.

4. I am therefore very desirous of introducing a non-effective list to the Factory Establishment, on which shall be borne all absentees whether on private or sick leave, so that the full pay of the post according to his class, will be available for the incumbent.

5. By sanctioning this proposition, there will be no longer a necessity for filling up vacancies with men of an inferior class and attainments.

6. In the case of Engineers serving in the Indian Navy under covenant, no deduction is made from their net pay when absent from their duty on private or sick leave, their names are struck off from the Ship's books, and others appointed on full pay and allowances in their lieu; but with Engineers uncovenanted in the Bengal Marine, the absentee is retained in the Vessel's Abstract and he draws one-third of his pay, leaving only two-thirds for the person appointed to act for the absentee who, on return to duty, rejoins his Vessel.

7. Now, however well this system may work in an Office where no responsibility rests on the Clerk who is admitted on the pay available, it is obvious that the rule can never be advantageously applied to Vessels, it being impossible to get either Engineer or Officer of sufficient experience for the balance of the absentee's salary, and that when applied, it necessarily must be attended by hazard to the Ship and Engine. I would therefore beg to suggest, for your Honor's consideration, that a non-effective list be established for Officers, Engineers and Apprentices of the Bengal Marine, not covenanted, to which shall be transferred all absentees whether on leave from sickness or private affairs.

Rules for Regulating the Appointment, Allowances, &c., of Engineers belonging to the Government Steam Service in Bengal.

THE following Rules for regulating the Appointment, Allowances, &c., of the Engineer's Establishment, are promulgated by order of Government:—

1st.—Engagement of Engineers.

All Engineers who engage at Calcutta for Service in the Steam Vessels or Factories of the East India Company, and all persons who engage in the Engineers Department for the purpose of learning the Craft, will be required to do so for General Service on board any of the Government Steam Vessels in peace or in War, wheresoever those Vessels may be employed, or to serve on shore in any of the Steam Factories or Foundries of the East India Company established for the Manufacture or Repair of Machinery, or in their Mint Establishments. But all appointments to the Engineers' Establishment will be subject to a Medical Examination of the individual in the first instance.

2nd.—Appointment of Engineers.

All Engineers will be appointed by Warrant in the same manner, and under the same Regulations, as the Warrant Officers of the Indian Navy. Engineers will be distributed into three Classes with the denomination of—

First Class Engineers.

Second Class Engineers.

Third Class Engineers.

The Classes will rank respectively in that order, and the Engineers will rank with each other according to seniority on the Official List of their Class;—they will have rank on board Ship relatively with Warranted Boatswains, Gunners and Carpenters, and in succession to those Officers.

No person will be deemed eligible for an appointment as an Engineer in the East India Company's Marine Service, or for promotion to the higher Classes, until he shall have passed an Examination before a competent Engineer, or some other Officers to be appointed for that purpose, or until he shall have produced a Certificate to the same effect from a respectable and competent Engineer as to his qualification for each Class as hereinafter stated.

3rd.—Qualification for First Class Engineer.

No person will be considered qualified to hold the Warrant of a First Class Engineer who is not able to keep accounts and to make Notes in the Log of every particular of the working of the Engines and Boilers.

He must be thoroughly acquainted with the principles upon which the Machinery works in all its parts, and be capable of setting right any defects which may arise in the Engines or Boilers, and also to adjust the length of the various Rods and Motions, Side Valves and Eccentrics.

He must have been at Sea as an Engineer, and be capable of working, starting, stopping the Engines, &c., and be able to make rough Sketches, correct in proportions, of any part of the Machinery.

He must be able and willing to exert himself practically as a workman upon occasions, either in driving, packing, or repairing the Engines.

He must be willing to instruct in his Art such Lads, European or Native, as the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or the Indian Government, may place under him as Apprentices.

4th.—Qualification for Second Class Engineer.

He must be equal in education to the First Engineer, and but little inferior in mechanical acquirements, with the exception of the nicer points of adjustment of Slides, &c., and his improvement on all such points of knowledge will be the road to his promotion to the post of First Class Engineer as vacancies occur.

5th.—Qualification for Third Class Engineer.

He must not be inferior in education to Second or First Engineers, and will be selected either from the Senior Class of Apprentices, or appointed direct to the Service from a Factory. He must be accustomed to Engine-work and acquainted with the principles of the Engine, with the names of its parts, their several uses and effects in producing motion; and if found qualified, he will be eligible for promotion to the higher grade as vacancies occur.

6th.—Employment of Engineers on Shore.

An Engineer of either Class may be required to perform duties on shore, or to make repairs of Machinery in the Mint, or in any Factory, or on board other Steam Vessels than that to which he is attached.

7th.—Scale of Pay and Allowances of Engineers.

For the first three Years after appointment.			From the Fourth to the Seventh Year inclusive.		From the end of the Seventh Year.	
Per Annum.			Per Annum.		Per Annum.	
Per Mensem.			Per Mensem.		Per Mensem.	
First Class	Rs. 2,000 or	Rs. 166 10 8	Rs. 2,500 0 0 or	Rs. 208 5 4	Rs. 3,000 0 0 or	Rs. 250 0 0
Second Class	" 1,800 or	" 125 0 0	" 1,750 0 0 or	" 145 13 4	" 2,000 0 0 or	" 166 10 8
Third Class	" 1,000 or	" 83 5 4	" 1,250 0 0 or	" 103 5 4	" 1,500 0 0 or	" 125 0 0

It is to be distinctly understood that, although Engineers will be entitled to increase of pay according to the foregoing scale, whilst belonging to the Service, no Engineer will have any claim to be continued in it longer than the Government require his services.

An additional allowance will be given of—

Rs. 2 a day to a *First Class Engineer*.

" 1-8 a day to a *Second Class ditto*.

" 1-4 a day to a *Third Class ditto*.

for such period as the Steam is up, or the Engines working, or while employed in repairing Machinery in any Factory, Mint or Work-shop, ashore or on board, any other Steamer than that to which he is attached, or while employed in fitting the Engines to any Steam Vessel.

The First Engineer will be allowed 8 Annas a day for each Apprentice placed under his tuition when attached to a Steamer during the period such Lads are taught by him on production of a Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Steam Vessel. Such Fee, however, will not be allowed on account of any Apprentice after he has been raised to the rank of Journeyman.

Every First Class Apprentice promoted to the rank of Journeyman will be entitled to an increase of Rs. 10 per month to his pay.

Engineers in the Company's Sea Service will be supplied with Rations, and will be provided with Quarters on board Ship or ashore at the expence of Government, or when such are not provided or supplied they will be entitled to Compensation at the rate of 8 annas per day for Rations, and 25 Rupees per month for Quarters.

No allowance for House Rent will be granted to an Engineer absent from his Ship at Sick Quarters, the General Hospital being open for his reception.

When a Ship is in Dock, or under repair, which unfits her for the habitation of Officers and Crew, the Engineers will be provided with Quarters afloat or on shore in the same way as other Officers.

When promoted to a higher Class an Engineer will have the benefit of service in the lower Class or Classes at the rate of three years' service in the lower, for two years in the higher, (three years' service in either of the lower Classes being reckoned as two years in the First Class) and will become entitled to the pay and other benefits of that higher Class accordingly. Thus an Engineer having served four years and six months either in the Third or Second Class, on being promoted to the First Class, will come on the Pay and Allowances of an Engineer of the First Class after three years' service, or to Rupees 2,500 per annum, or 208 Rupees 8 annas 4 pie per mensem. Or an Engineer of the Third Class having served four years and six months in that Class, on being promoted to the Second Class, will come on the Pay and Allowances of Second Class Engineer who has completed three years' service, which is Rupees 1,750 per annum or 145 Rupees 13 annas 4 pie per month.

Engineers who have not been appointed to any Class and who are not employed on the Sea Steamers are designated unclassified Engineers, and beyond their pay they have not, under any circumstances, other Allowances. They may be transferred according to their abilities to either of the three Classes of Engineers; three years' service as an unclassified Engineer or Engine Driver, counting as two years in the Class to which they may be removed for determining the rate of pay they may become entitled to; or, in other words, all unclassified Engineers and Engine Drivers are, for the above-named purposes of calculation of pay, as also for absence on Leave or for Pension, to be considered as Engineers of the Third Class.

When an Engineer of either Class attached to a Steamer is absent at Sick Quarters and his place not filled up, or when from any cause any appointment of the Engine Room Establishment of Engineers is vacant, the Engineers Junior to the absentee shall, for the time such appointment remains vacant, enjoy, as regards allowances only but not pay, the advantages that would result from a successive rise of the Juniors of the Ship's Establishment to fill the vacant appointment, and the indulgence shall extend to the Journeyman or Senior Apprentice, provided that the latter be of the First Class and that both hold Certificates of eligibility for promotion. Thus the Chief Engineer being absent at Sick Quarters the Second Engineer for the time being will enjoy the Apprentice Fees and higher rate of Steam Money; and the Third Class Engineer, in like manner, will enjoy the Steam Money of the Second Class; and the Journeyman or Senior Apprentice, under the above conditions, the Steam Money of the Third Class Engineer.

Journeyman and Apprentices whilst attached to Sea Steamers will be allowed Rations or Compensation for the same, on the same scale as Engineers, and when disembarked they will return to the Work-shop on the footing of others of their Class.

8th.—*Allotment or Family-money.*

Engineers of either Class may allot any portion, not exceeding half their pay, for the benefit of their families.

9th.—*Leave of Absence.*

Leave of Absence for short periods will be granted from time to time to Engineers either for the recovery of health or on account of private affairs, whenever a sufficient case may be made out and the Government may be satisfied as to the necessity for the grant of this indulgence. On all such occasions the Absentee will be entitled to one-third of his net pay (i. e. exclusive of Steam-Allowance, Apprentice Fee and Compensation for Rations and Quarters) for the period of authorised absence.

Absence without leave will subject the Absentee to loss of appointment.

10th.—*Pensions.*

The Rules dated the 4th January 1831, for regulating the grant of Superannuation Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants, will be applicable to cases of Engineers incapacitated for further employment.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

Offg. Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM ;
Marine Superintendent's Office, }
The 1st August 1855.

~~Marine~~

JUNE 1860.

Department.

No. 366.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 6765, dated the 15th instant, with enclosure, representing the inconvenience arising from the present rules regulating the salary to be allowed to Naval Officers who are absent on private or sick leave, and recommending the formation of a non-effective list, on which should be borne all such absentees, in order that the full salary may be available for the acting incumbent, I am desired to enquire what salary you would propose to allow to the Officers who may be placed on the non-effective list.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHAIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6569, dated the 9th June 1860.)

99

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration and orders of your Honor, the accompanying letter No. 1532 of the 4th instant, from the Master Attendant, forwarding an application for Pension from Mr. Volunteer Pilot H. Dowell, together with an Invaliding Roll from the Medical Committee, reporting that Officer to be permanently incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his profession, I beg therefore to recommend that Mr. Dowell be placed on the Pension List, on a Pension of 30 Rupees per mensem, and that a Volunteer's passage allowance, amounting to Rupees 478-7, be granted to him as a special indulgence. The period of Service already completed by Mr. Dowell is three years and six months.

2. I would beg to draw your Honor's attention to the concluding remark of the Invaliding Committee, reporting that the Invalid's present debilitated state is the result of a severe injury received by him previous to his admission into the Service.

From CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the
Superintendent of Marine,—(No. 1532, dated the 4th June 1860.)

100

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward to the Superintendent of Marine the accompanying copy of a letter dated this day, from Mr. Volunteer Pilot H. A. Dowell, together with a Medical Certificate in original which came enclosed in it, and under the circumstances therein stated, I beg to recommend that Mr. Dowell be placed on the Pension list on a Pension of 30 Rupees per month; and that a Volunteer's passage money asked for as a special indulgence be granted to him.

From MR. VOLUNTEER PILOT H. DOWELL, to CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant,—
(dated the 4th June 1860.)

101

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith a Certificate from the Presidency Standing Medical Committee, pronouncing me as unfit for the duties of my profession, and beg therefore that I may be placed on the Pension List. I beg also that Government will grant me as a special favor a Volunteer's passage money to enable me to go to England as I have no friends to assist me here.

Certificate from the Presidency Standing Medical Committee.

THE Presidency Standing Medical Committee having carefully examined Mr. Henry Alexander Dowell, of the Bengal Pilot Service, are of opinion that he is permanently incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his present profession, such as heaving the lead, &c., in consequence of relaxation of the ligaments of and great debility of both wrist joints, the result of a severe injury received by this Officer previous to his admission into the Service.

102

No. 367.

103

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6569, dated the 9th instant, with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that, under the circumstances therein represented, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to permit Mr. Volunteer Pilot H. Dowell, to be placed on the Pension List on the usual allowance of his rank, viz. Rupees 30 per mensem, and, as a special indulgence, to draw the passage allowance of a Volunteer to enable him to proceed to England.

2. The circumstances referred to by you in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, with regard to Mr. Dowell, having received a severe injury prior to his admission into the Service, will be brought to the notice of the Home Authorities.

3. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 368.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer, for information and guidance.

No. 369.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6586, dated the 9th June 1860.)
HON'LE SIR,

104

WITH reference to Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's letter No. 272 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a Tabular Statement of the three Extra Assistants required to aid in completing the Annual Statements of the Naval Store-keeper's Department.

No. 370.

106

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter,* and of its enclosures, from the Superintendent of Marine, relative to an application made by the Naval Store-keeper for permission to entertain, for a period of three months, three Extra Assistants, on a salary of Rupees 25 each per mensem, to aid in the preparation of the Annual Statement of his Office.

2. Captain Weston represented that, although his Office Establishment had been employed up to late hours throughout the year, the work was more behindhand than at the same period last year, owing to the increase of business and the insufficiency of hands in the Office.

3. The Superintendent of Marine supported this application, and the Lieutenant-Governor has, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, which is now solicited, authorized the entertainment of the Assistants required by the Naval Store-keeper for three months.

4. The usual Tabular Statement is herewith forwarded.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

No. 371.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted No. 5541, dated 5th May 1860. in the margin, with their enclosures, and in reply " 5586, " 9th June " to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in anticipation of the sanction of the Supreme Government, to authorize the entertainment in the Naval Store-keeper's Office of three Extra Assistants, on a salary of Rupees 25 each per mensem, for a period of three months, to aid in preparing the Annual Statement of his Department.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[E. N. PENNEBO.]

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1182, dated the 26th June 1860.)

108

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Endorsement No. 324, dated the 9th instant, forwarding the further report of the Marine Authorities regarding the Steamer *Mor* which was called for on the requisition of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, contained in his Despatch No. 22, dated 22nd March 1860.

2. With the Secretary of State's Despatch was forwarded a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Ritherdon, under whose direction the Steamer *Mor* was shipped for India, and in this Memorandum Mr. Ritherdon states, with reference to the charge, that the injudicious mode of cutting the decks of the Vessel had occasioned the necessity for an entire renewal of the deck; first, that no other mode of cutting was possible without great attendant disadvantages; and secondly, that the mode of cutting adopted did not actually render necessary the entire renewal of the deck.

3. It is not clear from the Report now furnished, whether the Superintendent of Marine admits that there was a mistake in the view which was taken here of the culpability, attaching to the mode adopted for cutting the decks, or whether he adheres to that view, and as it is right that the reply to the Secretary of State's Despatch should be explicit on this point, I am desired to request that Captain Rennie may be called upon to say whether he admits Mr. Ritherdon's explanation to be satisfactory or not.

4. From the letter dated 18th May, addressed to the Master Attendant by the Committee of Survey, it would appear that the statement made in their Report dated the 8th December, that the Vessel was "sent out in four Sections" was incorrect, and the 2nd paragraph of the same letter, though obscurely worded, also appears to contain an intimation that they did not intend to attach blame to Mr. Ritherdon for the manner in which the Vessel was prepared for despatch to India. If this is the case, and if the Superintendent of Marine acquiesces in the opinion so expressed by the Committee, I am desired to say that a distinct withdrawal of the charge, which was so broadly stated in the first instance, appears to be due to Mr. Ritherdon.

No. 372.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for explanation on the points referred to.

● By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 29th June 1860.

} Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHELO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 5413, dated the 1st May 1860.)

109

HON'BLE SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Proceedings of a Committee directed by me to enquire into the circumstances that called for the Memorial of the Assistant Harbour Masters addressed to your Honor, in which they accused Mr. Eales, the Acting Harbour Master, of treating them in a very unbecoming and tyrannical manner.

2. The Committee, after careful consideration of the evidence, together with what has been adduced in defence, is of opinion that Mr. C. Eales when Officiating Harbour Master did not treat the Assistant Harbour Masters in a becoming manner; with this opinion I beg leave to differ for the following reasons.

3. It was clearly incumbent on the Petitioners to prove that their complaints were well founded, and in no way exaggerated, and in this I submit they have totally failed. There is no evidence to prove the assertion that they were constantly sent for to Mr. Eales' house, in all weather, unnecessarily.

4. There is positive proof that the assertion of their having frequently got into trouble from inattention to verbal orders is untrue.

5. The statement that they were treated as menial servants by being addressed occasionally by Mr. Eales from a window could only originate in the minds of men who have a most exaggerated opinion of their own position, indeed one of the Assistants complains he was not treated as a gentleman.

6. The assertion that they were punished without trial on Mr. Eales' recommendation is an absurdity and an utter impossibility, and every one of these Petitioners denies that on any one occasion has he been interfered with whilst in the performance of the duty entrusted to him.

7. They admit that when Mr. Eales first joined, they were treated by him with every courtesy, but that his conduct to them eventually altered, and that he abused and threatened them; of the abuse there is not one syllable of credible evidence, and I am led to believe that Mr. Eales is not a person given to make use of foul language. That he threatened them there is no manner of doubt, but I am of opinion this was fully warranted by the misconduct of the parties, and that their petition has been called forth by a combination on the part of the Assistant Harbour Masters to try and get rid of an Officer who, some time after assuming charge, had endeavoured to introduce a stricter system of obedience and discipline than had previously existed, and against which they rebelled.

8. I consider that the high testimonial granted to Mr. Eales by the Officiating Master Attendant is quite sufficient to prove the energy and ability with which he conducted the duties of his Office.

9. In conclusion, I beg to append copy of a letter from me to the Master Attendant for communication to the Assistant Harbour Masters, inviting them to submit individually any complaint they might wish to prefer, it was immediately on my assuming charge of this Office, and as no further complaint was preferred I was led to believe the whole case had been got up by Mr. Owen, the Officer who was dismissed for highly insubordinate conduct.

110

From CAPTAIN H. HOWE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine, to CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant,—(No. 2986, dated the 12th April 1858.)

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 471 of the 9th ultimo, forwarding a Memorial addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from the Assistants to the Harbour Master, complaining of the treatment experienced by them from their immediate superior, I have the honor, by direction of the Superintendent of Marine, to forward for your information, and for communication to the Memorialists, Extract, paragraph 1, of a letter No. 669, dated the 7th instant, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, stating that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot receive a Memorial so wanting in respect and exhibiting such a spirit of insubordination.

I am at the same time to desire that you will impress upon the Assistants to the Harbour Master that, while any well-grounded complaint from any individual amongst them will be duly attended to if properly and respectfully submitted, no combination can be allowed, and no Memorial of this description will be received in future; but if an Officer has cause of complaint he is at liberty to submit it in due course through the proper channel, should he fail in obtaining redress from his immediate superiors.

111

TO THE PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN SITTING IN COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

BEING one of the Assistants that signed the charges against Mr. C. Eales, the then Officiating Harbour Master, and having been since appointed to another situation that takes me away from Calcutta, I have taken the liberty of making this as my solemn declaration.

It is now some time since I signed the letter against Mr. C. Eales, that I cannot at this distance of time recollect every single instance of Mr. C. Eales' conduct towards me, but cannot help expressing myself that in all instances, Mr. C. Eales took a pleasurable pride in not only insulting me by words but also by his action.

On the 6th May 1857, the Ship *I. Montgomery* caught fire in the Mocrings of the Bankshall. I, as well as other Assistants in the Harbour Master's Department, were on board to render such services as may be needed. Shortly after Mr. C. Eales met me on board, and told me to pass up the buckets of water. I was then cheering the men to do so, when Mr. C. Eales again told me that I was not obeying his orders. I then told Mr. C. Eales that I was doing the utmost I could, but that the men below in the between-deck were hailing those on deck not to throw water down, as they could not haul the sails, &c., &c., away from where the fire was then raging. On this Mr. C. Eales came up to me and shook his finger in my face, saying that I shall hear further of my conduct.

On the following day I was sent for by Mr. C. Eales to his Office in Bankshall, and was asked by him whether I am aware of the conversation that had transpired between us on board the Ship *I. Montgomery*. When I had answered in the affirmative, Mr. C. Eales then got up and shaking his finger again in my face, told me that "he should be a bar to my promotion, and if he left the Office, he would still keep a record for reference to prevent my ever advancing in the Department;" and Gentlemen he has kept his word.

The 17th March 1860.

RICHARD BARNARD.

At a Marine Committee assembled by order of the Master Attendant on Thursday, the 19th day of April 1860, in the Master Attendant's Office, Fort William, to enquire into the cause and particulars of a complaint preferred against Mr. Charles Eales, when Officiating Harbour Master by the Assistant Harbour Masters.

PRESENT :

Captain Thomas Hill, 1st Assistant Master Attendant.
Captain Daniel Tapley, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant.
Captain William White, Steam Service.

Mr. C. Eales being present, read order for assembling the Committee.

Read Memorial containing the complaint.

Mr. Thomas Baptist called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I was so during the incumbency of Mr. Eales.

I was a party to a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal against Mr. Eales.

I recognize the Memorial before the Committee, and acknowledge my signature to it.

I was induced to sign the Memorial from personal grievance.

I believe I was somewhat influenced by others to sign the Memorial, but I had my own personal grievances to complain about.

I complain that Mr. Eales' manner towards me was harsh and uncourteous. That he addressed me out of the window of his house, every time between 8 and 9 p. m. It was on an occasion of emergent duty, but I think he might have called me into the house and spoken to me. I cannot say his manner of speaking was on that occasion harsh and uncourteous.

I do not remember any other occasion I had to complain against.

By Mr. Eales.—I know the late Mr. Owen, an Assistant Harbour Master. He was dismissed the Service.

Had not Mr. Owen brought the Memorial to my notice I should not have memorialized on my own account.

I should not have done so but have spoken to Mr. Eales himself, which I believe I did.

On one or two occasions Mr. Eales reprimanded me, and in one case I acknowledged I was wrong, and asked him to overlook the error, which he did.

I cannot be certain of the hour when I went to Mr. Eales' house, but I am certain about the door being open.

I have no remembrance of Mr. Eales calling out of his window to me during the day time.

I was never interfered with in the putting Ships into or taking them out of Moorings. I was allowed to exercise my own judgment.

I cannot say that I ever received any verbal orders that led to inconvenience to the Public Service, but I do not recollect having received any verbal orders.

I do not remember any instance of an Assistant being punished by Mr. Eales with loss of pay or suspension from duty.

I understand punishment to be inflicted by the Master Attendant.

The window I was spoken to from was about 30 feet from the ground; on that occasion the order I received was verbal.

I do not believe Mr. Eales would have sent for any Assistant to his house unnecessarily.

I do not remember how many times I was sent for, but I have called on my own accord. Witness retires.

Mr. Thomas Geary called in and examined.—I am Deputy Harbour Master now. I was Assistant under Mr. Eales.

I was a party to and signed a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal against Mr. Eales.

I became a party to it because Mr. Eales had been very harsh to me upon two or three occasions.

Upon one particular occasion on board a Vessel called the *Sydney* was very harsh indeed, and on another time I was blamed for not performing a duty I was not warned for.

I only recollect receiving one harassing order.

Mr. Eales during the first part of his incumbency was very kind to me, but latterly became very harsh.

Mr. Eales never sent for me to go to his house at night.

I was never punished from the incorrectness of a verbal order causing an accident.

I was never interfered with except in the instance of the *Sydney*.

I knew the late Mr. Owen; he was dismissed the Service.

He originated the Memorial. Had he not have brought it to my notice I should not have preferred any complaint personally.

My principal object in signing the Memorial was to secure a formal trial if I met with an accident, for several Officers had been punished by suspension or dismissal without any trial.

I do not know under what authority they were punished, but it was during Mr. Eales' incumbency; there were more suspensions and dismissals then than in all the years of my servitude. I have been nearly eleven years in the Department.

I reside at Cooly Bazar and never received any verbal orders.

Mr. Eales' manner latterly was very uncourteous towards me.

By Mr. Eales.—Your kindness consisted in a courteous manner, and with reference to my acting as Deputy Harbour Master after Mr. Ducasse's death.

I cannot account for your change of manner towards me in the case of the *Sydney*. The order was not emergent, but it was during the mutiny, and I was directed to be on board very early; the Ship was going to Madras with Troops.

You expressed your surprize that the Vessel was not moored. The second time you came on board not the first time you visited her that morning.

I do not remember about any increase in the number of Assistants, but there was a great deal of work during the mutiny.

I have always supposed the punishments inflicted upon the Officers of the Department to be from higher authority than Mr. Eales.

I received a reprimand for not boarding a Pilot Vessel, on the occasion of my not having received any orders, or having the look out tour of duty.

The reprimand was from the Master Attendant, but from your representation.

I did not represent my grievances personally, because I thought it would have been accompanied by your remarks that would have caused it to be set aside or not attended to.

I did not wish to be the first to complain, and I thought the Memorial of all would have more weight.

Had any other person than Mr. Owen got up a Memorial I should have signed it.

My principal object was to secure myself a fair trial in the event of meeting with an accident.

I have certainly made myself a party to the whole of the Memorial by signing it, but there are some paragraphs I do not concur in, for instance I do not consider that I was made a messenger of, although I have conveyed orders from Mr. Eales.

I was not altogether left to my own judgment; by your telling me I ought to have done so and so on certain occasions, certainly that was subsequent to the operations, but I was never interfered with during the performance of my work.

In the reprimands I complained against you told me "I neglected my duty, and was wanting in energy."

This was subsequent to Mr. Peterson being appointed Deputy Harbour Master. With reference to the Circular I had to convey to the Shipping throughout the Harbour, I complain of the distance and labour imposed upon one man, instead of the Harbour being divided to several of us. I was kept from 6 A. M. to 5-30 P. M. for four days on the River during the freshes.

I was not limited to any time, but to carry out the orders. I had to carry my meals with me. I had not any other duties to perform during that time.

There was about 300 Sail of Shipping in Port over a space of four or five miles.

I remember your telling me that I was selected because you thought I could give my evidence more clearly in case of going into Court.

I certainly thought the explanation complimentary, but I would rather not have had the duty to perform.

Witness retires.

Mr. J. Waddell called in and examined.—I was in the Department as an Assistant Harbour Master when Mr. Eales was Officiating Harbour Master.

There was an Assistant also of the name of Owen.

He was dismissed the Service. I believe he was reported for insubordinate conduct. I do not recollect if he was tried.

I know that there was a Memorial presented to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal about that time against the Officiating Harbour Master.

I was a party to it, and see my signature to it.

I felt myself aggrieved that a party should have been dismissed the Service without trial.

I cannot recollect any personal grievance or complaint against Mr. Eales individually.

I cannot recollect who presented the Memorial, or where it was when I signed it.

Individually I do not think I should have memorialized Mr. Eales' permanent authority. I cannot recollect any particular instance of discourtesy; he has reprimanded me in course of duty, but I do not complain of that.

By Mr. Eales.—I was not influenced by Mr. Owen to become a party to the Memorial. I do not recollect being punished during your incumbency.

I do not know if you could punish us without reference to higher authority.

I have no recollection of having been called to Mr. Eales' house during the night to receive orders.

Witness retires.

Mr. F. Williams called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master.

I signed a Memorial against the Officiating Harbour Master Mr. Eales.

I concurred with the prayer of the Memorial.

So far as I can recollect Mr. Owen brought the Memorial to my notice.

I should not have memorialized individually.

Had it not been owing to Mr. Owen, there would not have been any Memorial at all.

I was never sent for to Mr. Eales' house to receive verbal orders at night.

Mr. Eales never made a messenger of me.

He has treated me with discourtesy at his house in the Cossitollah in the day time and evening. He called to me from his window, but after seeing who it was he treated me civilly.

Mr. Eales never interfered with my work.

I was not sent for to Mr. Eales' house. I went to report myself to him when I had not finished my work or otherwise.

I cannot speak whether it is the rule to report progress to the Harbour Master at his own house after Office hours.

I may have been twelve times voluntarily. I was never called.

By Mr. Eales.—I was never punished when you was Harbour Master.

You recommended me to be admitted into the Department.

I say I was treated uncivilly by your calling out, when I went to your house, *koon hie*.

I took it to be addressed to myself, but I am not sure you knew I was there. You might have been speaking to your Peon inside the house.

I always told the Peon to tell you I was there.

Once you came downstairs to speak to me and Mr. Munro; it was on a Sunday and raining at the time, but I was only acting at that time.

I made a practice of going to Mr. Eales' house, but I do not know if it is a rule to do so.

Mr. Eales never order or called me to attend at his house.

I receive my orders in writing officially from the Office.

I could have reported my progress to the Harbour Master in writing.

I do not know of any Officer getting into trouble for obeying a verbal order. Mr. Owen was punished for disobeying me.

You never threatened me with your fist.

Witness retires.

2.30 P. M., no other Assistants being off duty, the Committee adjourns over until to-morrow 10 A. M.

Saturday, 21st April 1860.

Committee re-assembled pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Eales present.

Mr. Thomas Browne called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master.

I am a party to and signed a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I signed it as one of the Department. My personal motive was from the manner in which the Officiating Harbour Master spoke to us. It was uncourteous and harsh; he used the term "you Sir," "you Sir," as speaking to us.

And on one occasion had me punished without any inquiry.

The Memorial was brought round by the late Mr. Owen. I signed it of my own accord, and should have memorialized on my own account if I had known how to go about it. Certainly we all thought Mr. Owen had been harshly dealt with, and that influenced me to a certain extent.

I was never interfered with in the performance of my duties.

I was resident at Cooly Bazar, and was never called to Mr. Eales' private residence.

By Defendant.—Mr. Owen came to me and took me in his Buggy as I was going home, and he was going to Cooly Bazar to go round amongst the Assistants who lived there, but he did not directly or indirectly ask me to sign the Memorial.

I do not remember any single instance of discourtesy immediately before the Memorial was sent in. I cannot specify any length of time in particular.

I was afraid to make a personal representation to the Master Attendant of my grievances.

In signing the Memorial at last I was driven to it.

I was cut 50 Rupees of my pay during Mr. Eales' incumbency by the Authorities, Mr. Sutherland, then Master Attendant, I believe.

I understand that the order for punishment comes from the Superintendent of Marine.

I have never been wanting in respect to Mr. Eales. I certainly on one occasion lost my temper, but I held my tongue beyond saying, in reference to a parcel of Cargo Boats that would not move for me, "that if Mr. Eales had been there himself to make them move, I could have hauled the *Atiel Rohoman* into the Moorings."

I lost my temper from the manner in which I was spoken to.

Witness retires.

Mr. John Day called in and examined.—I am one of the Senior Assistant Harbour Masters.

I am aware that a Memorial was sent to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I do not know who it was preferred by.

It was proposed by the greater body of the Assistants.

Because during the time Mr. Eales was in Office they were dissatisfied with the treatment they received.

My personal motive for signing the Memorial was treatment I received. At first Mr. Eales spoke to me in a civil manner, but some time afterwards he never treated me civilly: if I went to ask him a question on duty he snapt at me as if I was a *topus* or common Cooly.

Had Mr. Eales remained in the Office, I certainly should have personally memorialized against him.

I was not asked to sign the Memorial. I signed it on my own accord: my object also in signing the Memorial was to secure redress of general grievances as well as personal ones, for I never had to attend at Mr. Eales' residence, or carry messages or got into difficulties from verbal orders, but I have been spoken to on board a Ship by Mr. Eales in a very harsh manner, and have felt much hurt, because I have always taken a pride in doing my duty satisfactorily, and no Officer in the Department as Harbour Master ever treated me in such a manner before. I have been about fourteen years in the Department, and in the service of Government since 1839.

I also complain of having been treated harshly at his house when I called on duty, and having been told with reference to that occurrence the next day that if he, Mr. Eales, had found a single scratch against me on record, he would have made an example of me.

I have never suffered such treatment from any Officer I have served under. Mr. Eales' conduct towards me was harsh and arbitrary.

By Defendant.—I came to your house between 7 and 8 P. M. after dark. The lower door was open. I was addressed by you from the upper window. From the ground I cannot say how many feet.

I was careful in making the Peon understand my message and my name. I cannot say why I was addressed by you *koon hai*, instead "of who is that" in English, and you certainly did shake your finger at me and address me very harshly.

You had no jacket or waistcoat on.

I did not send in a Memorial personally because it would have been sent up by Mr. Eales with his remarks, and I should have been in the wrong box, have got into trouble; but when the whole body complained there was some chance of an inquiry, and less chance of the whole body being dismissed.

I deliberately declare that I did not, on the occasion of my being called to out of Mr. Eales' window, say, the order I had received had been written by either "a fool" or "a madman," and I never on any occasion used such expressions towards Mr. Eales.

I never answered Mr. Eales disrespectfully, abruptly, or improperly.

I received a letter from Mr. Eales expressing himself surprized at my improper manner towards Mr. Peterson, my immediate superior, as he had always found me civil towards him in the Office and on duty.

In some instances when I went to Mr. Eales' house his manner was courteous and becoming, and on some occasions he came downstairs to meet me.

Mr. Eales did not to my knowledge ask me if I would like to become a candidate for the Office of Deputy Harbour Master, or intimate to me directly or indirectly anything of that kind, but incidentally he became aware that I did not wish for the appointment.

I recollect speaking to Mr. Eales about the additional duty that would fall upon us owing the extension of the Port, but I cannot say if Mr. Owen was with me or not.

I do not recollect having made any observation in an under tone, "that the other Assistants may do as they like, but be d—d if I do," and I am sure if I had, I should not have gone unpunished under Mr. Eales, but indeed I do not recollect any such circumstance.

The letter I received about my conduct towards Mr. Peterson had reference to clearing the *Simoom's* anchor. I called out loudly because there was much noise at the time, and it was thought I did so improperly.

I resided about three or four minutes' walk from Mr. Eales' house.

Calling at his house was no inconvenience.

Witness retires.

Mr. John Currie called in and examined.—I am Assistant Harbour Master.

I signed a Memorial against Mr. Eales, Officiating Harbour Master.

I had good reason for doing so. Mr. Eales suspended me for three months for obeying his orders.

I put a Ship into a berth pointed out by his orders, and he desired me to move her again, and put her into the Moorings. The Captain did not allow it. I moved the Ship the next day a little higher up, when Mr. Eales told me to move the Ship again. He shook his finger in my face, and said he would have me punished, and I had three months' pay stopped.

I have been sent for to Mr. Eales' private residence, and been treated worse than if I was a menial servant, as late as eleven at night during rainy weather.

He gave his orders to me out of his window upstairs.

And he never treated me civilly whilst he was in Office.

I suppose Mr. Eales' superior is the Master Attendant or Superintendent of Marine were the Authorities who punished us.

I made no complaint because I thought if it went through Mr. Eales he would not forward it.

I do not know how the Memorial was sent.

No one asked me to sign it. It was on board the Hulk.

I knew the late Mr. Owen. He did not speak to me about it or ask me to sign.

I do not know who drew it up or wrote it.

When I moved the Ship as directed I was not aware that I overlaid another Vessel's anchors.

My pay was cut by order of the Master Attendant.

I resided about quarter of a mile from Mr. Eales' house. On the occasion I speak of, I did go and obey his orders.

I have carried a letter from Mr. Eales to some Ship. I do not know if on duty or not.

I have never been interfered with in execution of my work.

By Defendant.—I do not know of any instance of a letter having been returned to any one or refused to forward a letter from any individual, but a letter we wrote collectively was returned to us from the Office. I do not know, but suppose by the Harbour Master.

It was signed by all the Assistants and complained against our treatment. It was not the Memorial but another letter, addressed to the Harbour Master to be forwarded up.

I cannot say who it was sent to. It was accompanied by a letter, saying it could not be received, signed by every one. We must write individually.

I cannot say if the letter was sent through the Harbour Master by order of the Master Attendant. The letter was signed by the Harbour Master.

I read the Memorial before I signed it. It is correct, and I signed it with a good will.

I certainly would have signed it even if I had not lost three months' pay.

There was an inquiry into the instance when I was punished.

I am aware that Guns at night are signals that require immediate attention.

I did not think my Memorial individually would be forwarded by Mr. Eales, but I do not conceive Mr. Eales would have kept back the Memorial of us all, and on mine he might put remarks to my injury.

We sent a copy of our Memorial to England by a Sailing Ship.

I never was treated civilly by Mr. Eales all the time he was in Office. I was never spoken to at Mr. Eales' house except out of the window.

I think you treated me so because you thought I was your servant, not the Government's.

I am a Native of Oporto, but understand English sufficiently to read it and write a little.

Witness retires.

Mr. W. Jury called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I signed the Memorial before the Committee.

I did so from the ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Eales towards me generally and particularly.

I have been called into the Office and threatened and talked to in a manner very few people could stand.

I have been called at all hours to Mr. Eales' house at night, and not always upon duty.

When not on duty I was treated civilly, but when on duty I was treated very much like a dog, singing out to me from his windows and in a manner unbecoming any superior.

He has sent me on duty when I was sick and unequal to it, in spite of my remonstrances.

He never interfered with me in the performance of my work.

By Defendant.—I am not aware who punished me on one occasion when I was fined five days' pay, but I think the Harbour Master recommends the infliction of punishment.

I recovered my mulct of five days' pay, but I consider that was not through you, but my own exertions.

I did not memorialize individually because any individual would become a black sheep, but when a body of men resolve to memorialize that must have weight, and one cannot be blamed more than another; the feeling was general against your treatment of us.

When you sent for me in the day time you usually sent for me to the landing place of your house stairs, you standing a flight of them above me, and at times your manner was harsh and uncalled for.

In one instance during the mutiny you sent for me to enquire about a party of rebels; on several occasions you also treated me civilly, and asked me to bring my family into his house for their better protection.

I was not otherwise punished during Mr. Eales' incumbency.

My house was within a few minutes' walk of Mr. Eales' then residence.

I went to his house sometimes late and sometimes early; the door was not locked, but the door was closed, put to, not fastened.

I do not remember any Assistant getting into trouble for obeying a verbal order.

Witness retires.

• *Mr. Angelo called in and examined.*—I am Assistant Harbour Master.

I am a party to a Memorial against Mr. Eales.

I complained because Mr. Eales' manner was very harsh, and I was afraid of being punished and punished unjustly.

I am a Native of the Phillipine Islands.

Mr. Owen read the Memorial to me, and I understood it very well.

He did not ask me to sign it; I signed of my own accord, and I think it quite correct.

I did not like to bother the Master Attendant with any complaint, I thought he would not like it.

By Defendant.—I sailed with you as Gunner of the Steamer *Tenasserim*.

I was not well pleased with your treatment of me. You was sometime very harsh.

I do not recollect your having recommended me for the Harbour Master's Department; during the first period of your being in the Office you was kind to me, but latterly harsh to me and all of us.

In two instances you shook your finger at me.

When I went to your house I stood out in your compound, and you gave me orders out of your window.

I think Mr. Owen read the Memorial to me because he thought he had been badly treated; our reason was because you were harsh to us.

On one occasion you praised me for doing my duty properly.

I never complained to you, because I was afraid.

I was not punished by you in any way. I never got into trouble from obeying verbal orders. I believe punishment is inflicted through recommendation of the Harbour Master. You praised me about two months after you came into the Office, and you never interfered with me.
Witness retires.
Adjourns over to Monday, 10 A. M.

Monday, 23rd April.

10-30. Committee re-assembled.

Mr. John H. Munro called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. That is my signature, now before the Committee.

It is attached to a letter forwarded to the Office about the bad usage we were subjected to. I read the letter myself and concurred with the prayer of it generally.

I was one of the first that took it in hand.

I knew the late Mr. Owen. He was not the first that suggested it, it was from the whole of us.

I complain of having been punished without any inquiry having been made.

I consider I owed my punishment to the recommendation of Mr. Eales.

I consider I was treated by Mr. Eales as a menial servant, having carried messages and orders and been sent for to his house at night.

I have never got into a difficulty, about a verbal order, beyond being abused and threatened.

His manner was very offensive and he threatened me with his finger; this was in his Office. And he could not expect us to respect him when he showed us none.

Had Mr. Owen not been dismissed I should have memorialized on my own account, on account of my brother Officers, and my own family.

Generally speaking, when I went to his house, he called to me out of the window.

It was possible he was in his night dress; but he could have called me to the stair head to speak to me, especially during heavy rain.

I cannot say he has interfered with the execution of my work.

By Defendant.—I believe it was during the strong southwardly winds, about the month of May, that the collision happened I was punished for without inquiry.

I did not personally represent my own grievances from the time. I was punished up to the time of the Memorial, because I saw other representations unattended to, namely, Messrs. Owen, Edmon, and Currie.

I know it is the duty of the Harbour Master to forward complaints to the superior authority.

I have no positive proof that the Harbour Master kept back these complaints, but the parties never received any answer in reply to these representations.

I am not aware whether the Harbour Master has power to recommend punishment or not. My letter of punishment was signed by the Master Attendant.

I cannot say if the present Memorial went beyond Mr. Eales or not.

One object in signing the Memorial was to ensure an inquiry into our conduct before punishment.

Orders on board ship are sometimes given by the Captain to Officers at a distance from him on emergent occasions, but usually a message would be sent.

I do not consider the occasions when I was sent for to Mr. Eales' house were emergent, because an order written and sent to me would have been much more quickly attended to.

I was sent for to Mr. Eales' house to the best of my recollection about ten times.

I believe the Harbour Master's Assistants should live within one mile of the River bank, and at the Coolie Bazar 500 yards.

I do not know the rule for the Harbour Master.

I do not remember ever having been reprimanded by Mr. Eales for improper language or manner to him.

I do not think, speaking to me out of your window was to save time, or from any consideration to me.

By Committee.—Mr. Eales did on one occasion caution me against intemperance, but I never was punished for it.

Witness retires.

Mr. Francis called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. About two years ago I signed a Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. No one induced me to sign it. I signed it of my own accord.

I signed it on public grounds, because I saw my brother Officers punished and dismissed without a trial; and my object was to secure a trial for ourselves. And on one or two occasions Mr. Eales spoke to me very harshly and generally in an unbecoming manner.

Apart altogether from Mr. Owen's case, the department would have memorialized against Mr. Eales.

By Defendant.—I did not memorialize singly, because if I had I should have been made a black sheep. Of course all who signed it are black sheep.

We waited so long in hope of your changing your manner towards us, and then after Mr. Owen's dismissal we signed the Memorial.

It was our impression that the Memorial would procure us protection against your harsh conduct and secure us a trial.

I never was punished myself under your incumbency, but understood my superiors could punish me.

Witness retires.

Mr. J. C. Evans called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master.

I signed a Memorial against Mr. Eales, on public grounds.

I have no private grounds of complaint. I signed as one of the body of Assistants, to secure a fair trial before punishment, and not the redress of my private grievance.

Witness retires.

Mr. Bartlet called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I signed a Memorial against Mr. Eales upon public grounds, not because I had any private grievances to complain about. I should not have murmured about trifles. I keep no log of them.

The public grounds was to secure an inquiry into our cases before punishment should be inflicted.

Witness retires.

Mr. F. Albert called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I signed a Memorial against Mr. Eales, when he was Officiating Harbour Master. I did so from the way I had been treated during the short time I had been in the Department.

I never could get a civil answer nor was treated like a gentleman.

I complain of Mr. Eales' manner to me, not his language; he never used any bad language.

I have never been sent for to his house or got into difficulty through obedience to verbal orders. I was punished without any inquiry, I believe, by Mr. Eales. I suppose through Mr. Eales. I know he has in direct authority to punish us. No one asked me to sign the Memorial. I signed it of my own accord.

I should not have made any personal representation, although I had my pay cut without inquiry.

By Defendant.—I was suspended for fifteen days in your time from pay, but ordered to work. I believe the Master Attendant signed the letter, but you forwarded it to me.

You did not interfere with me when I was at work.

I do not know any thing about any other Assistants.

I first saw the Memorial on board our Hulk. I do not know how it got there.

Witness retires.

Committee adjourns over until 10 A. M., to-morrow.

Tuesday, 24th April.

Noon. Committee re-assembled as before.

Mr. John Outwaite called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I signed the Memorial now before the Committee.

I read the Memorial before I signed it.

I concurred in the prayer of the Memorial generally, on public grounds as well as from any private feelings.

I complain of having been treated harshly and unbecomingly.

I cannot say I have been sent for to Mr. Eales' private residence or been punished for obeying verbal orders.

I was afraid to represent my grievances individually, because I thought I might be dismissed.

I joined the body of the Department for greater security.

I believe I was suspended once without any inquiry.

I know the Master Attendant and Superintendent of Marine, and the Authorities who punish us, but I suspect upon the recommendation of the Harbour Master.

By Defendant.—I was suspended without any inquiry by you, or by your recommendation. I received the Memorial at my own house. I cannot say by whom, a Peon, or Manjee of a Boat.

You interfered with me on one occasion, but not personally, or in the actual carrying on a job of work.

There are some of the prayers of the Memorial I signed and concurred in from public grounds. They did not attach to me personally, but I had personal grievances.

You never called me names, or used bad language.

You once did remark upon some manner of my intemperate habits. I asked you for your authority, and was driven out of the Office.

The public grounds I had for signing the Memorial was to secure better treatment, and a proper inquiry.

You did admonish me about laxity of duty, but without grounds.

Witness retires.

Mr. G. Davis called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I signed a Memorial against the Harbour Master about two years since I read it first.

I signed it on account of the treatment received from Mr. Eales when in Office.

He threatened me several times, and on one occasion called me a rascal (when my hawser had been broken), and added it was a pity I was not broke also.

I have been sent for many times by night to Mr. Eales' house, on occasions of duty. Sometimes he would come down and speak to me, sometimes call out of the window, and some times in Bengallee, and I had to wait to see him.

This occurred when I was sent for, as well as when I went to him for report.

I have conveyed verbal orders on duty, but not as a menial servant, and I have never been punished for obedience to verbal orders or got into any difficulty through them, but I have been treated uncourteously.

By Defendant.—I heard the Memorial read, but I cannot say who read it. Several of us signed it there.

I was influenced to a certain extent by the treatment Mr. Owen received.

You threatened me and spoke harshly on several occasions.

I believe I was punished by the Master Attendant, through your recommendation.

There was an inquiry into the accident for which I was punished.

The Committee had to enquire if I was wrong.

I assert that you did call me a rascal, and abuse me.

I did not represent my grievance, because I did not believe it would be forwarded; but I know it is the Harbour Master's duty to forward our complaints. I believe that you did not keep back the Memorial because it was before several persons' eyes at the time.

I was sent for to your house sometimes on emergent at others on ordinary duties.

I was kept standing in the sun for sometime. I was on that occasion on duty in the Hulk, and after waiting I was told that I was not wanted. I judged I was only sent for to ascertain if I was attending to my turn of duty in the Hulk.

I believed that when you called out of your window *koon hie* you called to me, when I answered "Mr. Davis," you came down to me. I do not think you called to your servants.

I do not know your object in speaking Bengallee, only suppose you did not feel inclined to speak English.

I was warned by you about intemperance, but deny having been drunk.

I do not remember ever having been sent out of a Ship in consequence of being intoxicated.

Had I memorialized myself I should have done so against harsh treatment, and abusive language.

I should have signed the Memorial if I had not been fined a month's pay, because I considered I felt I was treated like a common cooly; and although I have been on some occasions well treated, when you first took charge of the Office afterwards unkindly, and drove me out of your Office. You did not abuse me in your Office but afloat, when you threatened me with your hand.

I do not recollect your telling me that you considered me the most inefficient Officer in the Service, and dreaded putting me to a job.

I recollect Mr. Owen was punished for obeying a verbal order, at least he told me so.

I do not recollect any other. I generally understood my orders; they were quite clear.

I have seen Commanders reprimand their Officers, but not in an abusive manner.

I have been reprimanded myself.

Witness retires.

Mr. Nicholas called in and examined.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I signed the Memorial now before the Committee.

I did so for the good of my brother Officers as well as myself and family.

I signed the Memorial also because seeing my seniors punished.

I was afraid my time would come. I was sent for to his house, and he threw a chit out of the window. I cannot say if the duty was emergent or not.

I took the note to Howrah to the Superintendent of the Docks there.

By Defendant.—I do not know if the duty was emergent, because if the note had been sent to my house it would have saved time.

I owe the opportunity of getting out the Department to you.

You never abused me or called me names.

Witness retires.

Mr. Edmon called in and examined.—I am Assistant Harbour Master. I signed a Memorial about two years since.

I read and concurred with it, particularly and generally. Mr. Eales treated me very harshly, spoke harshly, would not hear me, and made as if he would turn me out of the Office.

I have been sent for and have gone to his house ; his treatment of me on those occasions was harsh.

As the head of the Office, Mr. Eales did not treat me courteously. I was never treated as a menial servant, but I have been punished without inquiry.

I have had verbal orders to obey, but have never suffered in consequence, and have not been interfered with in the execution of my duty.

I have never been deficient in respect to Mr. Eales.

By Defendant.—I mean by harshness being spoken to in an uncivil, uncourteous, and threatening manner with the up-lifted finger.

I did complain against what I considered an injustice, but the letter was returned to me.

I was afraid to memorialize individually, because my letter would be accompanied by one from yourself, and I should perhaps be dismissed without inquiry.

I believe we are punished through the recommendation of the Harbour Master by the Master Attendant. I am certain I was punished through you from what Mr. Eales said to me, not from any positive proof.

I first saw the Memorial on board the Hulk.

Mr. Owen was not there, but I went several times to his house about the time he was suspended. On one occasion when you threatened to turn me out of the Office, I lost my temper only on one occasion. ●

Witness retires.

Mr. G. Davidson called in.—I am an Assistant Harbour Master. I complain of Mr. Eales turning me out of his Office, when I wanted to be relieved from a duty because my child was dying of Cholera. That was one cause of my signing the Memorial.

I have been sent for to Mr. Eales' house, and have acted upon verbal orders without suffering from any accident or punishment. I have not been treated like a menial servant, but I have been insulted and oppressed by Mr. Eales' pointing his finger at me before the boat people ; but he has not called me names or abused me ; but after I had performed the duty he had insisted upon, when my child was ill, and I told him the child was dead, he said I might go to — with her.

I did not complain of this to the Master Attendant, but did not like to do so.

By Defendant.—The expression I say you used towards me was in the Office. You spoke loud, as if in a passion.

If I had complained and have got satisfaction from the Master Attendant, you would have worked me out of the Office.

I saw the Memorial on board the Sloop, but I think Mr. Owen took it there.

I would have signed it singly but was less afraid to sign with all the others.

I do not recollect who signed a Bill against me for Rupees 21-8.

I cannot say who the order came from.

I say it was about half past ten in the morning when you told me to go with my child.

Witness retires.

Mr. Peterson called in and examined.—I am Harbour Master.

Mr. Owen is dead.

„ Lakin is dead.

„ Andrew is dead.

„ Duncan is dead.

„ Barnard has been removed to False Point Light Station.

„ Williams has joined the Inland Service.

„ Swatman is on the Sick List.

„ Edmon on duty.

By Defendant.—I never during the time I was Deputy Harbour Master heard you use any improper language, or saw you shake your hand at any of the Assistants.

I am aware that the Harbour Master has no power to recommend or suggest punishment.

I am aware that during the mutiny and your incumbency that the duties were very arduous and incessant, and that the Department had a large increase to meet the work.

You have told me that Mr. Day's manner was disrespectful towards you on many occasions.

I met you constantly on the River during the mornings.

I cannot judge whether any Memorial would have been sent up if Mr. Owen had not taken an active part, or had not been punished.

When I was present with you I never heard you treat the Assistants improperly.

• You always treated me courteously enough, and the Office people.

Witness retires.

Mr. Martin called in and examined.—I am Head Writer or Clerk of the Harbour Master's Office.

By Defendant.—I do not remember any Assistant Harbour Master spoken to harshly or threatened with dismissal, or by being menaced with the hand or finger.

I do not remember any being sent about with letters.

Punishment was inflicted by order of the Superintendent of Marine. The Harbour Master cannot punish of his own authority.

I remember once Mr. Munro wanting a written order. I cannot say if he got it. Orders were generally written ones.

I have generally heard the Assistant Harbour Masters ask for written orders.

I believe the Memorial originated from Mr. Owen from what he told me, and he said he had friends at Home who would fight for him and have Mr. Eales dismissed.

I believe if there had been no Mr. Owen, there would not have been any Memorial.

I have heard Mr. Day, Mr. Munro, Mr. Currie, Mr. Edmon, Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Bartlett speak to you in a disrespectful manner and use improper questions.

Mr. Day usually answered by yes, never adding Sir. Mr. Edmon and Munro also.

I never heard you use any improper words towards the Assistants. Had you about 10-30 A. M., when we were in Office daily, called out loudly or made use of any very harsh expression, I must have heard it.

I have always received very courteous treatment from you, and have never heard any complaint from the Writers.

Hurdoopersaud Burall called in and examined.—I am a Writer in the Harbour Master's Department.

I remember that several of the Assistant Harbour Masters were disrespectful to you; Mr. Day, Mr. Munro, Mr. Currie, Mr. Edmon, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Outhwaite; sometimes they were very harsh and gesticulated; their manner was very disrespectful. ●

I never heard you make use of any improper language towards them or shake your finger at them.

I never heard you use a very coarse expression towards Mr. Davidson. From where I sit, if you spoke loud, I could have heard you.

You never abused me; on the contrary were kind.

Witness retires.

Committee adjourns over until day after to-morrow, at 10 A. M., the 26th instant.

The Committee desire to record that much desultory matter has been omitted from the minutes of evidence. The witnesses giving their testimony with great bitterness and heat, were with difficulty kept to the subject matter of the Memorial.

The Committee after careful consideration of the evidence, together with what has been adduced in defence, is of opinion that Mr. C. Eales, when Officiating Harbour Master, did not treat the Assistant Harbour Masters in a becoming manner.

THOMAS HILL,

1st Assistant Master Attendant.

DANIEL TAPLEY,

2nd Assistant Master Attendant.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Clerk, Government Boat Office.

To the President and Members of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges, as set forth in a Memorial to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

GENTLEMEN,

THE evidence adduced on the enquiry into the complaints and allegations against my character, embodied in an appeal to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by the Assistant Harbour Masters, concocted upwards of two years ago, has, I humbly submit, wholly failed to substantiate the several accusations, or to carry conviction to the minds of the Members of the Committee, who have so patiently exhausted the evidence arrayed against me. Apart from the proof established in the depositions of several of the complainants, of the late Mr. Owen having been the sole originator of the appeal in question, I have had undoubted reason for believing that, through his own personal influence and instigation, the greater portion of the signatures were obtained; and a further ground of assurance of their having lent themselves to his influence lies in the fact of their being generally illiterate men, incapable of reading or comprehending intelligibly what they have subscribed to, and who are consequently parties to accusations, the full purport of which has been suppressed or verbally misrepresented by their author.

The leading grievance advanced is the harsh treatment they have experienced at my hands, chiefly in having raised my finger and addressed them in a loud authoritative manner. To this charge I must plead guilty to a certain extent, as when going my rounds daily on the River I frequently had occasion to address my Assistants from my Boat in passing Ships they may

happen to be on board of at the time; but I most emphatically declare the act of raising or shaking my finger, as alleged, was entirely confined to the occasions of my having to give instructions of an important nature to those of the Assistants who were Foreigners, possessing a very limited knowledge of the English tongue, and thus to emphasize an order only, were they ever subjected to, what their more designing companions have adroitly magnified and construed into insult and disrespect against their collective body.

Another fruitful source of complaint contained in the Memorial, though but partially borne out by the evidence, is "their being summoned to attend at my private residence at all hours of the day or night." Now that residence was at a measured distance of 950 yards from the River; and on occasions of my having to communicate with any of these my Assistants, the alternative lay between my waiting upon them at their houses respectively, or their attending me, where, at such a season, I could only be found, my private dwelling. There were in all thirty such Assistants, of whom three occupied houses within about a hundred yards of the spot on which I resided; and twice only were any of these three persons so cited. Many whose names appear in support of this "grievance" resided at Coolie Bazar, two miles from my house, not one of whom, as stated in evidence, was ever made to attend, as represented in the Petition; while of two calls from the Hulk (moored closed to the shore) one involved the attendance of the instigator of these charges, the late Mr. Owen, whose conduct on the occasion led to his suspension and subsequent dismissal by the Government of Bengal. No night attendance has ever been required but on emergencies and when my office was of course closed and abandoned, where but at my private residence were the necessary orders to be communicated; as to such orders being verbal or written, fifty things may occur to render the latter inconvenient or impossible, the assertion of any individual having got into trouble from a misconception of instructions given verbally, is wholly disproved by evidence, and was recklessly introduced into the appeal to constitute a grievance where none existed. Whenever I have addressed any one "from my window" it has been when, from the lateness of the hour, the doors have been closed, the lights extinguished, and the servants no longer in attendance, or when, during day-light, it was either at early morning or evening and then only when I have been in dishabille, and to one of our profession, I cannot conceive any evil likely to occur from an order being communicated from a window not twenty feet above the person addressed immediately below it. I may also remark it was during a very eventful period (the Indian Mutiny) I held the post of Harbour Master, when, in addition to the great increase of duty of the post generally, and to the ordinary risks and accidents in the River arising from the freshes, the exigencies of the Public Service in the nature of sudden orders effecting the departure or arrival of Troop Ships, or moving them in and out of moorings according to the circumstances of the hour, involved an incessant demand on my time and attention, insomuch as to summon me frequently from my bed no less than five or six times during the night, when it could scarcely be expected for me to descend the stairs and open the door to communicate to each of my Assistants the instructions I had to give them. I may here be permitted to remark that on one occasion, about 10 p. m., I was visited by the Head of the Marine Department, (Captain Howe) the Superintendent of Marine, who called on public duty, and before I was aware of his presence was addressed by him whilst standing at my window immediately above, and on my preparing to go down to receive him, he particularly requested me not to do so, but communicated his instructions from where he was standing, and afterwards withdrew, nor had I subsequent reason to think that my having addressed him from my window was ever construed into a slight or disrespect even towards him.

The allusion in the appeal to the consequences arising from a delayed arrival at my residence has evident reference to the facts connected with the suspension and dismissal of the individual above mentioned, Mr. Owen, who paid no attention to a summons from me for fully three hours after receiving it, although it was his "look out" on board the Hulk at the time, his unbecoming conduct when he did attend, has been already described in the Proceedings of the case which were placed before the Superintendent of Marine.

To the charge of punishment "having been inflicted without an opportunity for explanation having been afforded," I can offer no reply, having had no voice on such matters, the infliction of any punishment resting entirely with superior authority, the Harbour Master not being competent even to *recommend* any punishment for his Subordinates.

The case set forth of "pay having been cut for absence from duty, with a Medical Certificate lodged to prove the cause of such absence," must I presume, be that of Mr. Owen himself, who, on the occasion alluded to, was found guilty by the late Master Attendant of a "discreditable evasion of duty," and suitably punished, but not by any "deduction of pay."

As to a discretionary power having been denied the Assistants in the performance of their duties, I need only point to evidence elicited on the enquiry as a complete refutation of the accusation.

Of my incompatibility of temper and incompetency my immediate Superiors will doubtless be considered the most competent judges, and on their verdict I rely for a refutation of the gratuitous and malignant calumny. As a satisfactory reply however to one instance of this charge "incompetency," I take the liberty to append at foot an Extract of the Annual Report of the Master Attendant during my incumbency, expressive of his opinion of my character and qualifications.

I now pass on to comment more particularly on portions of the evidence of those of the Memorialists who, in concert with the late Mr. Owen, are the undoubted plotters and abettors of those charges I am called on to refute. These are Messrs. Day, Munro, Currie, Geary and Outhwaite, without whose influence and prompting the other Memorialists would in all probability have confined their representations to general grounds, in view of securing for themselves trial or enquiry prior to summary punishment, as evinced in evidence before the Committee.

At the Head of the Assistant Harbour Masters stands the name of Mr. Barnard, who, from inability to attend the Committee, submitted a written statement of his grievances. It is unnecessary for me here to remark on this, beyond admitting that Mr. Barnard *may* have been correct in what he avers, so far as relates to his *rising* in the Service, as during the whole of my term of Office I could only regard Mr. Barnard's presence as a burden to the Department, from his general inaptitude and inefficiency, and I was only deterred from bringing this to the notice of higher authority solely in consideration of his long servitude, his advanced years, and other considerations affecting his family.

I now turn to that part of the evidence of Mr. Day, where he alludes to Her Majesty's Steam-Ship *Megara*. It is perhaps needless for me to particularize in detail what I have to record on this evidence; suffice it to say that Mr. Day, as may be expected, entirely perverts the whole of what, actually, passed on the occasion. Mr. Day came to my house late in the evening after returning from this Vessel, and on my asking him if he had placed her in the berth directed, he shouted out in the most defiant and disrespectful manner, "no, I haven't, how could I do it when you send me an order written either by a fool or a mad man." On this I requested Mr. Day to retire, which he did after some demur. The following day he called of his own accord at the Office and expressed contrition for his offensive conduct, on which he was warned against his disrespectful manner of addressing me, on this occasion particularly, and otherwise generally.

The epithets contained in the evidence of Mr. Davis imputed to me, I shall only pause to give my most emphatic denial to. The terms "rascal," "coolie," &c., were never uttered by me in my condemnation of Mr. Davis' lubberly and unseaman-like conduct, which brought about the issue in the case of fouling alluded to by him. I freely admit having had great provocation on this as well as in many other instances to admonish him for his want of skill and knowledge in performing his duty, which the records of the Harbour Master's Office will bear abundant testimony.

Lastly.—I have to descant on that part of the deposition of Mr. Davidson where he has had the unblushing effrontery to accuse me of having applied to him the vilest term of abuse the English language can possibly convey, and this too under circumstances which ought to have excited in me the deepest sympathy. I can only characterize this wanton, infamous, assertion on the part of Mr. Davidson as a most atrocious falsehood, and I here affirm in the most solemn manner that such an expression, or any observation approaching thereto, was never given utterance to by me; and I thus fearlessly and publicly appeal to each and every Member of my official Superiors and others to bear me out in the assertion of my never having made use of an improper expression, either in blasphemy or otherwise, nay, it is scarcely human to conceive that if Mr. Davidson's averment be true, that he could possibly have restrained his feelings at the moment from exacting instant redress, instead of acting as he did in not taking the slightest notice of the alleged insult.

To the best of my recollection the duty which took him from the Hulk at the time was of an emergent nature, when no intimation had reached me of the dangerous state of his child's health.

Adverting to the statements of some of the Memorialists to the effect that I have refused to receive or forward any written complaints, signed individually or collectively against my conduct, to superior authority, I have only to observe that the assertion is wholly unfounded.

In conclusion I respectfully solicit attention to the nature of the evidence adduced by Mr. Peterson, who was an Assistant, and latterly Deputy Harbour Master during my term of office, as well as that of Mr. Martin, the Head Clerk, and his next Subordinate, all of which I submit is sufficient in itself to rebut and disprove the base and groundless charges brought against me by the hardened misconduct of a refractory and undisciplined body of men, which, whether as regards the public service or those officially connected with it, is equally injurious and subversive of what ought to prevail.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th April 1860. }

C. EALES,
Late Officiating Harbour Master.

Extract from the late MR. SUTHERLAND'S Annual Report of 1856-57, on the working of the Harbour Master's Establishment, &c., &c.

"Of Mr. Eales I cannot speak too highly. I have found him most intelligent and zealous, and he performs his duty on all occasions with cheerfulness and alacrity. He was of course entirely new to the business of the Harbour Master's Department, but he has made himself familiar with the working of it, which he directs in a most creditable manner."

From the Assistant Harbour Masters, to the HON'BLE F. J. HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated March 1858.)

HON'BLE SIR,

We the undersigned Assistant Harbour Masters in the service of Government are desirous of approaching your Honor with the following representations, and we humbly and respectfully request your Honor's kind consideration of the subject.

2. We are fully aware how thoroughly your Honor's valuable time is taken up by matters of far weightier importance than anything affecting men in our position, and while therefore we attach, as we cannot help doing, every importance to our own affairs, we shall the more appreciate an attentive consideration of our case on the part of your Honor. We are convinced that any such attention can have but one result, an impartial view of the subject by your Honor.

3. As Members of a Service which requires in the performance of its duties implicit obedience, and as men accustomed to obey, we are fully alive to the disadvantages we labour under in placing ourselves, as we fear we may be considered to do in this letter, in opposition to our immediate superior Mr. C. Eales, Officiating Harbour Master of this Port, but we nevertheless repeat our conviction that if your Honor can but afford us the time, we shall have an impartial hearing.

4. Nor should we have placed ourselves under the disadvantages alluded to did we not consider ourselves driven to do so by the circumstances we would now bring forward.

5. With every feeling of respect, and humbly pressing for your Honor's kind consideration, we would bring to the notice of your Honor that we one and all complain most bitterly of the way in which, since Mr. Eales' appointment to the post of Officiating Harbour Master of this Port, we have individually and as a body been treated by that Officer, and in which we were never treated before.

6. Our work is hard (and not one of us ever grumbles at that), from sunrise to sunset, and at all hours of the night, exposed all day and often at night to alternate extremes of heat, cold, and wet, and our work is the more arduous not so much from labour and exposure as from the very heavy responsibility almost daily entrusted to us in a dangerous River in the moving and mooring of large and costly Vessels with Cargoes of enormous value on board, and yet when our weary work is done and we are either at home, or on board the Hulk, seeking that rest from labor which all in this country so much want, we are constantly sent for by Mr. Eales to go up to his House in Cossitollah, no matter what the time or the weather may be, there to receive some verbal order, the very performance of which, from no record having been preserved of its exact import, has frequently got us into trouble. We are sent for by Mr. Eales in a verbal message by a Native servant. Many of us from straitened circumstances, being utterly unable to afford even a Palkee, are compelled to walk along distance to his house, and we arrive there to get as we have said a verbal order, which it is dangerous to disobey, and perhaps, as we have more than once found, dangerous to perform and given to us too by Mr. Eales from his upper window while we stand in his compound below. If we venture to remark on the order, or if we have been unfortunate enough to be late in arriving at his house from a variety of circumstances, of which he is too hasty to hear any explanation, we are at once assailed with threats of punishment, and Mr. Eales' fist is pointed at us as if we were his lowest menial servants. Rough as our calling is and inferior though we be, our European instincts cannot but resent such treatment. It is our pride to know that to our hard labour, intelligence and sobriety is daily entrusted the entire responsibility of moving safely and without the loss of a rope or spar the magnificent Ships that crowd this Port, and we repeat we cannot but resent such treatment, and, however, silent the resentment may be, orders thus given cannot, we humbly submit, be carried out in the same spirit of willing obedience they would otherwise command. The shortest memorandum in writing is all that we require, for, while it would save us from treatment which menials would complain of, it would be our order for reference in case of mistake.

7. Again, we are actually ourselves employed by Mr. Eales to carry from one to another these his verbal messages.

8. Since Mr. Eales' appointment more than one of us have been punished by suspension and deductions from our pay, upon charges of which we have been allowed no opportunity of clearing ourselves.

9. One of us has actually after seventeen years' service had his pay cut for being absent from work with a Doctor's Certificate of ill health, filed in the Harbour Master's Office.

10. We have other grievances arising from incompatibility of Mr. Eales' temper and his incompetency, as we humbly conceive it to be, for the post he holds, but it is far from our desire to intrude on the valuable time of your Honor simply with a detail of grievances which might after all only be considered by your Honor as petty complaints unworthy of your attention and unworthy of ourselves. Our only intention in alluding to the matter is to bring more fully before your Honor the object of this letter, which is to obtain, if possible, from your Honor your opinion of our duties in reference to the following questions:—

11. Whether we are bound to go at all hours of the day or night to the Harbour Master's private residence for orders and there to be treated as menial servants?

12. Whether it is right that our orders, considering the risk to very valuable property which a mistake might entail, should be given to us verbally? And whether we are bound to attend to verbal orders except of course under very peculiar circumstances?

13. Whether we are to be punished for accidents arising out of the proper performance of an incorrect verbal order, or from a misconception of a verbal order?

14. Whether, when a charge is brought against one of us, he is to be deprived of all chance of acquitting himself of it, and is to be punished without trial?

15. Whether, in the performance of our duties during the night, we are not to have some discretionary power in carrying them out, with reference to the state of the tides, the fogs, or the weather generally?

16. In conclusion, we most earnestly protest against any supposition of want of respect on our part towards our superiors, or any unwillingness whatever to act under the orders of Mr. Eales. We can and will obey him as cheerfully as any one else. At the same time, we would most respectfully urge our claim to be treated with common courtesy, and to be assured that, while we do our duty well and faithfully to our employers, the authority which is given to, and which we respectfully recognize in those above us, is not to be made use of to insult and oppress us.

17. Humbly hoping that, amid the press of far weightier matters occupying your Honor's time, your Honor may find leisure to give this matter due and kind consideration.

No. 373.

112

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5413, dated the 1st ultimo, submitting the Proceedings of a Committee held to enquire into the grounds of the complaints preferred by the Assistant Harbour Masters against Mr. Eales, who in 1858 was acting as Harbour Master; and in reply to inform you that, after perusing the whole of the evidence, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs fully in the view of the case taken by you.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. U. BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1323, dated the 22nd June 1860.)

113

COPY of this Despatch forwarded to the Government of Bengal in continuation of Endorsement No. 807, dated the 14th April 1860.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 30, dated London, the 16th May 1860.)

MY LORD,

WITH reference to the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of my letter in this Department, No. 9, dated the 20th February 1860, respecting the intended trial of an Iron Steam Boat, constructed upon the plan and design of Mr. Winter, for the navigation of the River Ganges, I now apprise you that the trial has been made on the River Mersey, in the presence of Mr. Hughes, of the Department of the Controller of the Navy, whom the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty deputed to Birkenhead for the purpose of conducting it, and of reporting the result.

2. It appears from the Report of Mr. Hughes, that the main engines, boilers, and paddle-wheels are skillfully and substantially built, and that the whole of the machinery is of good materials and workmanship, and has been manufactured by Messrs. Laird & Co. (the Contractors) in accordance with the drawings and specifications furnished to them.

3. Mr. Hughes considered, however, that in engines of this description the adoption of only one horizontal air-pump, upon which their efficient performance depends, is objectionable; and he considered the general arrangement, as well as the details of the condensers, the air-pump, the feed and bilge-pumps, and the mode of working all the pumps, by separate and auxiliary engines, to be also objectionable; neither did he consider those parts of the Machinery calculated to ensure either efficiency or durability, or to be fit for the service intended.

4. Having considered the whole subject, I have determined in Council that those parts of the engines and machinery shall be removed, and that they shall be replaced by others, to be constructed upon the plan recommended by Mr. Hughes, namely, "that a separate condenser, air-pump, feed-pump, and bilge-pump, placed *vertically*, should be fitted to and worked by each of the main engines, instead of the present arrangement, consisting of only one air-pump, one feed, and one bilge-pump, placed *horizontally*, worked by separate engines, and unconnected with the main engines."

5. Directions have been given for these several alterations to be made, not only in the engines of the Steam Boat which had been tried in the Mersey, but also in the engines for the other (or fourth) Boat provided for the Navigation of the Ganges, upon Mr. Winter's plan of construction, and which engines (being identical with the others) had been retained on Messrs. Laird's premises pending the trial, in case any alteration might be found requisite in them.

6. It is of importance that the alterations which have been suggested by Mr. Hughes, should be adopted to the engines and machinery for the two Steam Boats, on precisely the same plan and arrangement which have been already despatched to you per Ship *Accrington*, *Messina*, and *Dora*, and which are by this time (it is expected) being put together at Calcutta. Orders have been given for the preparation in this country of the several parts of those engines upon Mr. Hughes's plan and arrangement, and the new machinery will be forwarded to you as early as practicable, with proper drawings and instructions to enable your Engineers to fit the whole together, in substitution of those portions of the present machinery which have been reported "objectionable."

7. If the public service should require the employment on the Ganges of those Boats before the objectionable parts of the engines are substituted by others, the Boats might be made available by working their engines "non-condensing," as they were originally designed to be worked, whenever it might be deemed expedient to do so.

No. 374.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for information, in continuation of the Endorsement from this Office No. 212, dated the 23rd April last.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 29th June 1860. }

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—
(No. 5332, dated 16th June 1860.)

114

READ the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 72 of 1860, dated the 8th May:—

MY LORD,

IN your letter dated the 19th January 1860, No. 11, you transmit, with your favorable recommendation, an application from the Government of Bengal, for the grant of a Pension, to Mr. Nicks, Superintending Engineer, attached to the Steam Foundry at Kidderpore.

2. Mr. Nicks' actual service exceeds twenty-two years; but it has been interrupted by an interval of seven and a half years, during which time he was not in the employ of Government; he is consequently not entitled to a Pension under the rules, and I must decline to admit him to a Pension of one-third of his salary.

3. In consideration, however, of his having actually served twenty-two years, of the favorable testimony borne to his character, and of your recommendation in his favor, I authorize you to grant to Mr. Nicks a special Pension of Rupees 70 per mensem, in lieu of the gratuity already awarded to him.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 16TH JUNE 1860.

ORDER.—Ordered, with reference to the papers noted in the margin, that

From Government of Bengal, No. 772, dated 2nd December 1859, and its enclosures.
Financial Resolution, No. 10546, dated 16th do.
Letter from Mr. G. Nicks, dated 12th January 1860.
Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 324, dated 20th January 1860.

a copy of the above-mentioned Despatch be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, for information and for communication to the Superintendent of Marine, with an intimation that Mr. Nick's Pension will take effect from the date on which he ceased to be borne on the Establishment of the Foundry, and on his refunding the gratuity granted

to him under orders in this Department, dated the 16th December last.

Ordered also, that a transcript of the same Despatch, together with a copy of the foregoing Order, be forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor, Fort William, with reference to the communication from this Department, No. 10547, dated the 16th December 1859.

Ordered likewise, that a copy of the Despatch be sent to the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, for his information and guidance.

No. 375.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine for information and for communication to Mr. Nicks, with reference to Endorsement from this Office No. 808, dated 23rd December last.

No. 376.

COPY of the above forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to Endorsement from this Office No. 809, dated 23rd December last.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 28th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Sd. N. P. P. P.]

From E. T. TREVOR, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 623, dated the 20th June 1860.)

115

SIR,

IN continuation of my letter No. 538, dated the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, in his letter to the Board, No. 133 of the 14th instant, reports that no replies have as yet been received to the communication made by him to the parties noted on the margin, regarding the queries put by the Accountant to the Board of Trade, London, in connection with certain deceased Seamen's accounts. The Board have, however, directed him to call on the defaulting Officers to furnish the necessary information forthwith.

Magistrate of Rangoon.
Resident Councillor of Penang.
Principal Assistant to the Commissioner, Akyab.

No. 377.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department, in continuation of the letter from this Office, No. 315, dated the 6th instant.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 29th June 1860.

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Ekd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From G. F. COCKBURN, Esq., Commissioner of Cuttack, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. H., dated the 2nd June 1860.).

116

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Telegram dated 31st ultimo, from Junior Secretary, directing a good look out to be kept for any property washed ashore from the *Deva*, and to send a report after the Assistant has returned from the wreck.

2. In reply I beg to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, that a Police Jemadar and other Officers are in the vicinity of the wreck, but have succeeded in saving only a few trumpery articles.

3. They will continue to try and save all that they can, and I have desired the Officiating Magistrate of Pooree, S. Lushington, Esquire, to authorize them to incur any expenses on account of boatmen or labourers necessary to effect a saving of property or placing it in safety.

4. The Officiating Magistrate has reported the Vessel to have been some three feet under water on the 24th ultimo, and that for several days after the wreck; it was impossible to board her owing to the heavy surf.

5. In regard to the Assistant, Mr. Wavell, who had been directed to proceed to the wreck, the Officiating Magistrate has reported that he countermanded the orders, as he received information which showed the step to be unnecessary.

6. The place of the wreck, I may observe, is not near to Pooree, but a long way up the coast, out some distance from the shore, with an usually very heavy surf on, and the part of the adjoining country very desolate from sand, jungle, and salt ground.

7. The information referred to by the Officiating Magistrate is, I believe, what was reported in the newspaper, that the Master Attendant of Calcutta in a Steamer had visited the vicinity of the wreck and found that nothing could be done by him.

8. It is reported that the Vessel had on board some Machinery of value belonging to Government, and it is possible in this case that part of it may be recoverable, but not, I apprehend, by anything that can be done down here, where there are no divers, or men of experience in such cases, or appliances necessary.

9. The wreck and anchor boat belonging to Calcutta may perhaps have some success when the weather moderates if sent down.

10. Further information will be communicated after the expiry of two weeks.

FROM COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 6638, dated the 12th June 1860.)

117

HON'BLE SIR,

WITH reference to Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's Memorandum No. 212 of the 23rd April last, and enclosures, I have the honor respectfully to recommend that your Honor will be pleased to move the Home Authorities to forward, for the use of this Department, the duplicates of the Steam Tug and sundry Stores and Machinery shipped on the *Dava*, as there is no probability of any of the Stores being saved from the wreck of that Vessel.

From S. WAUCHOPE, Esq., Commissioner of Police, and CAPTAIN JOHN G. REDDIE, Master Attendant, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 8th June 1860.)

118

SIR,

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 303 of the 31st ultimo, we have the honor to report on the causes which led to the loss of the Ship *Deva* on the 9th May last, about thirty miles South of False Point.

2. We have taken the evidence of the Officers of the Ship noted in the

Captain Osborne.
William Routledge, Chief Officer.
John Forbes, 2nd Officer.

margin, and had he not left Calcutta previous to this enquiry, we should have examined the Boatswain, who was the first to discover the

dangerous position of the Ship. We may also mention that the Chart and Chronometers of the Ship had been sent to England some time before orders were given for the present enquiry. The evidence we have taken enables us, however, to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of the wreck.

3. The *Deva*, of 941 tons A I for fourteen years, sailed from Liverpool on the 6th January, bound for Calcutta, laden with Machinery, chiefly for this Government. She appears to have been properly officered and manned, well found, and handy, and Captain Osborne, up till the day of the wreck, seems to have been a careful and cautious Commander.

4. On the 9th May, the date of the wreck, the longitude of the Ship was found by observation to be 88° 5' E, and by dead reckoning 87° 17' E, showing a difference of forty-eight miles which the Captain naturally attributed to a current of two miles per hour setting to the Eastward. Finding himself so far from shore he hauled the Ship right in for the land, and at 4 P. M. he took another observation which agreed with the dead reckoning, showing that during the last four hours there had been no current. This observation, the Captain states, agreed with that he took at noon, but the result, whatever it may have been, is not entered in the Ship's Log. The Captain believing that his observations were correct, and he was still many miles from land, continued to stand in towards the shore, the Ship going seven knots or thereabouts till 9-30 P. M., keeping a bright look out for the land or False Point Light. At 9-30 P. M. Captain Osborne discovering no signs of the land, for the first time seems to have thought it advisable to take a cast of the lead, and while the line was being passed for that purpose, breakers were discovered close ahead. The Captain and Second Mate, whose watch it was, were on deck at the time. The latter who was forward ran aft, and while passing let go the lee main braces, and then proceeding to the Poop put the helm hard down to bring the Ship round. This manœuvre was not however successful, and within ten minutes from the time the breakers were first seen the Ship ran ashore, and though attempts were made to back her off, she never moved. From the time the breakers were first seen confusion seems to have reigned in the Ship and the Captain to have entirely lost his presence of mind, never having given any orders, or, if any were given, none were heard by those close to him.

5. On finding that there was no chance of saving the Ship, Captain Osborne came up next day to Calcutta for assistance in a Steamer which passed, and on the 11th May the Crew took to their Boats and were picked up by Ships and brought to Calcutta. No lives were lost. The Ship is now almost a total wreck.

6. After a careful consideration of the evidence we have arrived at the conclusion, that the loss of the Ship *Deva* was in the first instance attributable to the want of care on the part of the Commander, in neglecting to heave the lead on approaching an unknown Coast. Neither he nor the Chief Mate had ever sailed before to Calcutta. The Second Officer had made several voyages to this Port. The great difference between the observation at noon by Chronometer and the dead reckoning should have inculcated caution, and when the observation at 4 P. M. showed that there was no current during the previous four hours, it was the bounden duty of the Commander to have hove the Ship to, with her head out, and taken a cast of the lead before dark. Horsburgh and every authority say "caution is requisite in the night as then the low Coast is seldom seen, and if the lead be neglected or over-hoved, Ship's proximity to the shore may first be discovered by the noise of the surf." Moreover it seems that he had due warning from the Second Mate, who, when he came on deck at 8 P. M., stated, when asked his opinion, that the water appeared darker, meaning that he thought they were in soundings. Notwithstanding the Captain continued to run in till 9-30 P. M., when, apparently becoming distrustful of his position, he determined, when too late, to have a cast of the lead.

7. Secondly, we are of opinion that as ten minutes elapsed after the breakers were seen, and before the Ship went ashore, had the helm been put hard up instead of down and a stern board been made as there was a strong South-West wind direct off the shore, the Vessel would in all probability have gone off, but the Captain appears in the time of danger to have lost all presence of mind, and all to have been confusion on board, every one giving orders, and the yards being boxed about without any reason.

8. We may state in a few words that in our opinion the causes which led to the wreck of the *Deva* were from Captain Osborne being too confident in the correctness of his Chronometers, from his neglecting to attend to all warning and failing to use the lead in due season.

No. 380.

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

119

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MARINE.

Fort William, the 28th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

FROM the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the wreck of the *Deva*, it appears that some of the Crew of that Vessel, whose evidence it would have been desirable to have taken in the case, had, owing to the length of time which elapsed before the investigation commenced, left this Port under engagements with other Ships.

2. In order to avoid similar delay in future, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request that you will be so good as to watch all cases of shipwreck which may occur in the vicinity of this Port, and immediately report to the Lieutenant-Governor any which in your opinion may require the appointment of a Committee, under Act I. 1859, to enquire into the circumstances of the loss of the Vessel.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From G. F. COCKBURN, Esq., Commissioner of Cuttack, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 33, dated the 15th June 1860.)

120

SIR,

REFERRING to my letter No. II., dated the 2nd instant, I have the honor to submit that the Officiating Magistrate of Pooree reports the arrival of men engaged by a Mr. Stevens who has become the purchaser of the wreck of the *Deva*, and the Police have been directed by the Officiating Magistrate to return to their usual duties.

2. From the Telegram received from Government, I was inclined to believe that some more active exertions than usual would be expected in this matter on the part of the local Authorities, it being rumoured also that the *Deva* had on board a quantity of Machinery belonging to Government.

3. I beg to enquire whether, under present circumstances, there is any necessity for the Magistrate to interfere specially in the matter. If the Government will gain thereby he should do so; otherwise it seems advisable to leave the purchaser to make his own arrangements.

No. 356.

FORWARDED to the Superintendent of Marine for report, as to whether any arrangement has been made with a view to the recovery of Machinery referred to in paragraph 2; and the return of this paper is requested with his reply.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FORT WILLIAM, }
The 25th June 1860. } Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[*Exd.* N. PENHEIRO.]

From COMMANDER J. RENNIE, C. B., Superintendent of Marine, to the HON'BLE J. P. GRANT,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(No. 7056, dated the 25th June 1860.)

121

HON'BLE SIR,

With reference to Mr. Junior Secretary Rivers Thompson's Memorandum No. 356 of the 25th instant, forwarding an original letter* from Commissioner of Cuttack, intimating the arrival of men engaged by the purchaser of the wreck of the *Deva*, and that the Police have been directed by the Officiating Magistrate of Pooree to return to their usual duties, I have the honor to report, for your Honor's information, that no arrangement has been made with a view to recover the Machinery, as the report made by the Master Attendant precluded all hope of such being possible.

* Herewith returned.

2. Should any of the Machinery however be recovered through Mr. Stevens' exertion, I presume Government will still have a lien on it, but have to pay a handsome salvage to Mr. Stevens for the rescue, and it may be necessary for the Magistrate to intimate this to Mr. Stevens, and to retain in his possession all property recovered which belongs to Government.

3. If the Machinery is insured, of which we have no knowledge, the whole would appertain to the Underwriters.

No 382.

.122

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CUTTACK.

Fort William, the 30th June 1860.

Marine.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter No. 33, dated the 15th instant, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of one from the Superintendent of Marine, No. 7056, dated the 25th idem, and to request that an intimation may be made to Mr. Stevens to the effect suggested by Captain Rennie in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of his letter.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[EXD. N. PENHEIRO.]

From R. F. STACK, Esq., Officiating Solicitor to Government, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 86, dated the 6th June 1860.)

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 71, dated the 16th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of the Advocate General's Opinion on the case submitted by the Marriage Registrar of Darjeeling regarding the intended marriage of a Native Christian named Jacob.

Opinion of W. RITCHIE, Esq., Advocate General,—(dated the 5th June 1860.)

Assuming that no protest is entered within the prescribed time, and that the requisite oath or declaration has been made by one of the parties, the Registrar may legally and indeed is bound to issue the Certificate under the Act, unless he be satisfied upon the information given to him, that there is a lawful impediment to the marriage by reason of one of the parties being not a widower as described by him, but the husband of a living wife, who has not been legally divorced from him. If it appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar that such impediment exists, he ought not to issue his Certificate under the Act. But a mere doubt in his own mind as to whether a legal impediment may not exist, in consequence of his not being fully satisfied as to the truth of the party's statement on oath or solemn declaration will not suffice to justify the Registrar in withholding the Certificate, if the intended husband, in such a case as the present one, represent himself in the notice of marriage upon his oath or declaration, as a widower, and affirm in such oath or declaration that no legal impediment exists to the marriage in the form required by the English Statute.

2. In the case stated by Dr. Campbell, the legal presumption *prima facie* is that Jacob's first wife Clara is still alive, and consequently that he cannot legally describe himself as a widower or marry a second wife. If Clara had not been heard of for seven years, the presumption would be different and Jacob would incur no penalty by marrying a second time, although even then, if it turned out that Clara was alive at the time of such second marriage, that marriage would be absolutely void. As it is, however it is possible that Clara who has not been heard of since 1857, may be dead: and if Jacob represent to the Registrar that he believes she is dead, and if he is willing to put the sincerity of his belief to the test by incurring the penalties of perjury and of bigamy, to which he will be exposed if he represent himself as a widower and marry in that character, knowing his first wife to be alive, I do not think the Registrar should refuse to issue the Certificate, unless he have some reason other than that founded on the mere presumption that a woman not heard of since 1857 must be supposed to be still alive, to believe that Clara is still living. If however the Registrar should have some solid reason for believing that Clara is still alive (*e. g.* if she has been seen by some credible witness at a time subsequent that at which Jacob represents she was last heard of) I think he should decline to issue his Certificate until the impression that she is still living has been removed from his mind by further explanation, supposing the circumstance to admit of it.

3. If however Jacob, as is sometimes the case with Native Christians, has applied to the Registrar for advice as to whether he can be lawfully married or not, I think the Registrar should point out to him that he ought not to marry again, and that he will incur great peril and the risk of entering upon a void and illegal marriage, if he does so without having satisfied himself that his first wife is really dead. If he decline to follow that advice, the Registrar should leave him to take his own course in regard to the marriage, taking care not to issue his Certificate, if Jacob fail to comply strictly with the provisions of the Statute and Act describing himself as a widower, or if he the Registrar still entertain a belief founded on the parties admission or on credible evidence that the first wife is still alive, and consequently that there is a lawful impediment to the marriage.

4. If the difficulties in the way of the marriage be sufficiently removed to justify the Registrar in issuing his Certificate, he may also lawfully attend at the solemnization of the marriage and register it, unless in the meantime further information reach him sufficient to satisfy him that the first wife is still alive, and that therefore a lawful impediment to the marriage can be established.

No. 83.

3

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To A. CAMPBELL, Esq.,

*Marriage Registrar of Darjeeling.**Fort William, the 11th June 1860.*

Ecclesiastical.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 383, dated the 5th ultimo, and in reply to forward herewith a copy of the Advocate General's Opinion* on the case submitted by you regarding the intended marriage of a Native Christian named Jacob.

* Dated 5th June 1860.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Exd. N. PENHEIRO.]

From LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
—(No. 1123, dated the 15th June 1860.)

4

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 81, dated the 23rd ultimo, and in reply to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the outstanding charge, amounting to Rupees 80, for washing and mending surplices belonging to the Vestry of St John's Church, from 1st January 1859 to 30th April 1860. This charge will not, it is understood, in future be defrayed by Government.

No. 100.

5

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.

Fort William, the 23rd June 1860.

Ecclesiastical.

VEN'BLE SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, with enclosure, and in reply to forward the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, conveying the sanction of that Government to the outstanding charge of Rupees 80, for washing and mending surplices, belonging to the Vestry of St. John's Church, from the 1st January 1859 to the 30th April 1860. You will however observe that it is not the intention of Government to defray such charges in future.

2. The original enclosure of your letter is returned as requested.

I have the honor to be,

VEN'BLE SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

*Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*No. 101.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Civil Auditor for information and guidance.

No. 102.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer for information and guidance.

No. 103.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Officiating Accountant to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 23rd June 1860.

}

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated the 5th June 1860.)

HON'BLE SIR,

6

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by the Junior Secretary of your Government to the Venerable the Archdeacon,* with enclosures, informing me of the desire of the Home Government that the Government Churches in India should be available for the performance of Presbyterian Service, and enquiring whether I am aware of any Churches, built wholly or partly, at the expense of Government on land not permanently its property.

2. In reply, I have the honor to state that I am not aware of any Churches so built, except St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, which is, I believe, made over to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta as Trustees.

3. On the general subject I beg to inform your Honor that I had already received a communication of the wishes of the Secretary of State from the Supreme Government, but that long before the subject was submitted by the Governor of Madras to his consideration, I had assented to the principle and signified this to the President in Council in a letter† dated 22nd October 1859, while in March last I consented to the performance of the Service of the Church of Scotland in Christ Church, Sealkote.

† To W. Grey, Esquire, Secretary, Government of India.

4. On receiving from the Supreme Government the letter of the Secretary of State, I replied by sending a copy of the regulations which had been agreed to by the Scotch Minister and congregation at Sealkote, and which I thought might be a basis for the "suitable regulations," of which Sir Charles Wood speaks in his letter.

5. That there should be such "suitable regulations" seems absolutely necessary, to avoid confusion, and to preserve the rights of the Church of England, to whose use these Churches have been consecrated, and I therefore venture to hope that your Honor will not take any decided steps in the matter until they are issued by the Supreme Government, as they should of course be made to apply equally to all the provinces of the Presidency.

No. 104.

7

FROM RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th June 1860.

Ecclesiastical.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 824, dated the 30th April last, enclosing Despatches from the Secretary of State on the subject of rendering the Government Churches available for the performance of the Presbyterian Service, and calling attention to the necessity of securing for Government a complete title to the land on which any new Church might be built, wholly or partly, at the Public expense.

2. In reply I am desired to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Bishop of Calcutta on the subject, stating that he is not aware of any Church built on land not permanently the property of Government, except St. Paul's Cathedral, of which the Bishop and Arch-deacon are Trustees.

* Dated the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[E. N. PENHEIRO.]

TABULAR STATEMENT of matters of Routine for the month of June 1860.
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	At the requisition of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, orders issued for supplying Captain H. O. Mayne, Commanding Mayne's Horse, with a copy of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> ...	2nd June 1860.	
2	License granted to the Master of the Ship <i>St. Bernard</i> for the conveyance of Emigrants to Mauritius ...	2nd " "	
3	Received from the Colonial Government at Demerara, a report of the arrival at that Colony of the Indian Emigrant Transport <i>Shah Jehan</i> . (No Orders.)		
4	Application for Pension from Mr. Thomas Gregory, an Assistant in the Bengal Secretariat, together with the Civil Auditor's Report on the case, forwarded for the favorable consideration of the Government of India ...	5th " "	
5	Copy of a Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor, received from the Revenue Department of this Office, to the effect that every proposal for the erection of buildings must, in the first instance, be considered in the Department for the use of which the buildings are required. (No Orders.)		
6	Report of Casualties in the Civil and Marine Branches of the Service, received from the Officiating Civil Auditor, forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State ...	2nd " "	
7	A Treasury Order for Rupees 581-15-2 issued on account of Cane Mats supplied to this Office ...	31st May "	
8	Mr. A. M. McGregor, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, and attached to the Bengal Division, appointed to Nuddea. ...	6th June "	
9	Mr. J. Ward, Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, appointed to Rajshahye ...	6th " "	
10	At the requisition of the Government, North-Western Provinces, orders issued for supplying a copy of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> to the Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah ...	9th " "	
11	The letter from the Commissioner of Cuttack regarding the case of Cowlash Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the District, cancelled from the records and returned to him at his own request ...	14th " "	
12	The thanks of the Asiatic Society conveyed to the Government for the addition made to their Library of certain Publications. (No Orders.)		
13	The Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier, informed, with reference to his application for sanction to an excess charge incurred at the Durrung Post Office, that the Lieutenant-Governor has no authority to pass charges incurred in the Postal Department ...	1st " "	
14	The Protector of Emigrants informed, in reply to his letter of the 6th instant, that the documents referred to by him have not been received in this Office ...	11th " "	
15	Application for extension of leave of absence from twenty days to four weeks, from the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cachar, granted ...	11th " "	
16	The Sub-Treasurer authorized to discharge a Bill for Rupees 2,526-8-3, for contingent charges incurred in the Bengal Secretariat Office during April last ...	12th " "	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
17	Application from the Master of the Ship <i>Bushire Merchant</i> for a License to convey Emigrants to Mauritius, granted ...	19th " "	
18	The arrival of the Indian Emigrant Transport <i>St. Croix</i> at the Port of Demerara, reported by the Colonial Government. (No Orders)	.....	4th Jan. 1860
19	The removal of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan from the Government of Fort St. George, and the Hon'ble Mr. Morehead's having assumed the functions of the Governor, reported by the Government of Fort St. George. (Noted.)		
20	Received from the Government of India copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, notifying the appointment of Mr. Herman Merivale, C. B., to be one of the Under-Secretaries of State for India. (No Orders.)		
21	Memorandum by the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals stating that the Report called for in Orders No. 606, was despatched on the 12th June, (No Orders, the Report having been duly received) ...	.....	9th June "
22	The number of days that should, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Dacca, be granted to Deputy Magistrate in Cachar to attend the examination at Dacca, (Noted) ...	.....	11th " "
23	Leave of absence, for six days, granted to Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Magistrate of Sarun, to attend the examination. ...	18th " "	13th March "
24	In compliance with his request four copies of the Orders of Government dated 23rd May last, on the subject of the examination of Assistants and others, forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna ...	18th " "	
25	Five more copies of certain Rules circulated with Orders No. 487, dated 5th January last, supplied to the Commissioner of Patna as applied for by him ...	19th " "	5th May "
26	Captain H. G. Revery informed that his Dictionary of English and Hindoostanee technical terms is not needed in the Public Offices of this Government. ...	20th " "	22nd Feb. "
27	The request of the Board of Revenue to be regularly supplied with the Reports on the Geological Survey noted, and the second volume of the Reports in question forwarded ...	22nd " "	
28	At the request of the Government of Fort St. George, instruction issued for six copies of Roussac's Calcutta Directory for 1860, being forwarded to that Government...	25th " "	
29	The Secretaries to the Hooghly Public Library informed in reply to their application that the Government does not supply to Public Libraries such publications as the Decisions of the Sudder Court. ...	25th " "	
30	The Secretary to the Calcutta Public Library informed that copies of Theobald's Acts of the Legislative Council cannot be supplied ...	25th " "	
31	The Report of the Proceedings in the Emigration Department received from the Protector of Emigrants and forwarded by endorsement to the Government of India ...	25th " "	
32	Instructions issued for supplying an additional copy of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> for the Camp Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces ...	27th " "	
33	A Bill for Rupees 13-8 on account of expense incurred in shipping a supply of Chinese Green Dye Plants for the Government of Madras, passed and debited to that Government ...	28th " "	18th March "

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
34	In compliance with the request of the Bombay Government, instructions issued to the Pay and Audit Departments for discharging a Bill for Rupees 1,100 on account of subscription by that Government to certain numbers of the Indian Annals of Medical Science ...	28th June 1860.	
35	A Bill for Rupees 46-7-3 being the cost of two Thermometers for the use of the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp, passed ...	28th " "	
36	Ten copies of the Act of Parliament XXII. and XXIII. Vict. Cap. 41, forwarded to the Board of Revenue ...	29th " "	19th June "
37	The Commissioner of Cuttack authorized to purchase twenty copies of Baboo Brojokissore Ghose's History of Pooree, at Rupees 4 per copy ...	30th " "	
38	The Director General of the Post Office in India informed in reply to his reference, that the copy of the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> intended for him is regularly sent to the General Post Office ...	30th " "	
39	A Draft for Rupees 306-4-0, together with the golden Sovereign bequeathed by the deceased return Emigrant Ramnauth, forwarded to his mother through the Magistrate of Shahabad ...	30th " "	
40	Despatch No. 50, dated 7th April, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and certain other papers regarding the mode of conducting the correspondence between the Home and Indian Government, received from the Government of India. An Office Order recorded by the Secretary for carrying into effect the instructions conveyed in the above Despatch ...		
41	Copy of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors conveying instructions in respect to the making up of packets for transmission to England and of another from the Secretary of State drawing attention to the instructions contained in the former, forwarded to the other Departments of this Office ...	30th " "	

TABULAR STATEMENT of matters of Routine for the month of June 1860.
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	Report from the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, as to whether Dr. Payne is capable of performing efficiently the two duties of Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum and Medical Officer in the Emigration Department. (No Orders.) ...	.....	14th May 1860.
2	The Government of India solicited to place at the disposal of this Government the services of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Durant, with a view to his being appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon of Pooree. ...	.
3	At the requisition of the Commissioner of Burdwan enquiry made of the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, if a Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be soon available for appointment to the Cutwah Dispensary. ...	2nd June 1860.	
4	Relative to the retention of Native Doctor Emaum Ali in the Police Battalion and the nomination of another Doctor to Sahebgunge ...	4th " "	
5	• Payment of extra allowance sanctioned to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nobogopal Ghosal for the period he had independent charge of the Medical duties of Midnapore ...	8th " "	
6	The appointment of Bengallee Class Native Doctors Kashee Chunder Sen and Poolin Chunder Dey respectively, to the Jail Hospitals of Tipperah and Furrædpore, approved	9th " "	29th March 1860.
7	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Beepin Behary Bose appointed to officiate as House Physician of the Medical College Hospital ...	6th " "	
8	Application made to the Military Department of the Government of India, for placing the services of Senior Apothecary Charles Hayes at the disposal of this Government, with a view to his appointment to the post of Officiating Apothecary to the Medical College Hospital ...	11th " "	
9	The repair of the main stair case of the Medical College Hospital sanctioned, at a cost of Rupees 74. ...	11th " "	
10	Dr. A. J. Dale appointed to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Rajshahye ...	11th " "	
11	• The Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, informed in reply to his letter that the services of Bengallee Class Native Doctor Issur Chunder Sircar are required for the Civil Station of Gobindpore ...	13th " "	
12	Returns of Patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore for the months of April and May 1860. (No Orders.)		
13	• Petition from Dilwalla Sing, Native Doctor, attached to the Rohilcound Horse, praying that he may not be removed from that Regiment and sent to Arrah Dispensary to which he was appointed in March last, complied with; and the appointment of Fyzoola Khan to the Arrah Dispensary, sanctioned ...	9th " "	29th " "
14	Report of the death of Dr. T. O'Brien, Surgeon and Superintendent of the Sukess' Street Dispensary, and the appointment of Mr. Partridge in the place of the deceased ...	14th " "	
15	• The transfer of Native Doctor Jaie Sing from the Jail Hospital to the Civil Station of Patna.		

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
16	Application from Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dumree Tewarry for extra allowance for the period he held independent medical charge of the District of Nowgong, granted ...	11th June 1860.	
17	Abdool Summud, Native Doctor, appointed to the temporary charge of the Burdwan Dispensary, during the absence on leave of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tarra Chand Bannerjee ...	18th " "	12th May 1860.
18	Bengallee Class Native Doctor Jadoonath Chatterjee appointed to the 4th Bengal Police Battalion in the room of Gour Mohun Ghose ...	22nd " "	9th June 1860.
19	The retention of the services of Native Doctor Emaum Ali in the 1st Bengal Police Battalion and the transfer of Native Doctor Muckissur Sing to Shahebgunge, approved ...	25th " "	4th " "
20	The Civil Auditor's remarks on the claim of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons to extra allowances under orders of 1st October 1859. The claim of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, granted ...	25th " "	
21	The Military Department of the Government of India requested to place at the disposal of this Government the services of Assistant Surgeon A. Vans Best, M. D. ...	26th " "	
22	The Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, requested to mention the names of four Assistant Surgeons whom he would recommend to fill vacancies at Civil Stations. ...	27th " "	
23	An application from Mr. J. Elliot, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, for being placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, recommended to the Government of India, Military Department ...	23rd " "	
24	Intimation given by the Supreme Government that Assistant Surgeon Durant cannot be appointed to a Civil Station. (No Orders.) ...	.....	16th May 1860.

TABULAR STATEMENT of matters of Routine for the month of June 1860.
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	Report from the Director of Public Instruction of Baboo Ramchunder Mitter's having resumed his duties Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College. (Gazetted.)		
2	Certain correspondence returned by the Government of India.		
3	A copy of the Minutes of the Calcutta University for each of the last three years, forwarded by the Registrar of the University. (No Orders.)		
4	The receipt of two copies of the General Report on Public Instruction in the Bengal Presidency, acknowledged by the Commissioners of Natural Education at Melbourne. (No Orders.)		
5	Dr. Fayer appointed to be Professor of Surgery in the Medical College. (Gazetted.) ...	23rd June 1860.	*
6	At the request of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Baraset, Mr. A. Sconce appointed to be their Secretary. (Gazetted.)		
7	The Education Narrative for the 1st Quarter of 1860, forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Home Government.	27th " "	
8	A Special Narrative on the subject of exempting from inspection certain Schools, forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Home Government.		
9	Mr. W. Wavell and Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy and Luckhy Narian Roy appointed to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Cuttack. ...	30th " "	

TABULAR STATEMENT of matters of Routine for the month of June 1860.

* GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	Reports of the deaths of certain Nizamut Stipendiaries received from the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, and the necessary communication made to the Offices of Audit and Account ...	6th June 1860.	
2	Certain clerical errors in the above correspondence corrected ...	14th " "	6th June 1860.
3	The death of Kamne Oonissa Begum being reported, the necessary communication was made to the Offices of Audit and Account ...	7th " "	
4	The death of Delawur Ally, a Nizamut Stipendiary, reported by the Agent, and the delay in reporting accounted for ...	8th " "	6th " "
5	The death of Bunnoo, a Chitpore Stipendiary, reported, and the necessary communication made to the Offices of Audit and Account ...	25th " "	
6	A Special Narrative on the subject of the late outbreak at Jynteah, forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Home Government.		
7	Relative to the damaged state in which some papers, forwarded by the Superintendent of Hill Tracts of Orissa, were received in this Office. ...		

TABULAR STATEMENT of matters of Routine for the month of June 1860.
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	Application from the Superintendent of Marine for a Treasury Order for Rupees 1,30,000 for general purposes of the Marine Department, granted ...	8th June 1860 ...	21st May 1860.
2	Quarterly Return of Europeans employed in the Pilot Service, from 1st February to 30th April last, received from the Superintendent of Marine, forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State for India ...	8th " "	
3	A Pension of Rupees 25 per mensem granted to Baboo Beroo Mozumdar, an Assistant in the Office of the Accountant to Government of Bengal, Marine Department	9th " "	
4	Half-yearly Return of Europeans employed in the Marine Department up to 30th April 1860, forwarded to the Under-Secretary of State ...	18th " "	
5	An indent for 5,000 Tons of best Steam Coal, forwarded to the Secretary of State ...	27th " "	
6	A Special Narrative giving cover to the Bill of Sale and other Documents of the Screw Steamer <i>Celerity</i> , forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Home Government ...	29th " "	

TABULAR STATEMENT of matters of Routine for the month of June 1860.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
1	A Certificate of Marriage performed by the Marriage Registrar of Monghyr, forwarded by him. (No Orders.)		
2	A Certificate of Marriage at Sylhet, forwarded by the Marriage Registrar of that District. (No Orders.)		
3	A Certificate of Marriage at Akyab, forwarded by the Marriage Registrar of that District. (No Orders.)		
4	Application for extension of leave, from the Reverend A. H. Sitwell, granted under Financial Resolution of the 29th April 1856 ...	15th June 1860 ...	8th June 1860.
5	In compliance with his request twelve sets of Blank Forms supplied to the Magistrate of Sylhet ...	9th " "	.
6	An application for a new Mat for the Church at Chittagong, at a cost of Rupees 30, sanctioned ...	11th " "	.
7	The Reverend P. J. Jarbo appointed to officiate as a Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, during the absence, on leave, of the Reverend J. Cave Browne ...	13th " "	.
8	Four Certificates of Marriages performed by him during April and May last, forwarded by the Marriage Registrar of Calcutta. (No Orders.)		

